# The National Republican.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 302. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1887. THREE CENTS.


## GLADSTONE'S PARADOX.

THE CONSERVATIVES RIDICULE HIS LATEST LETTER.

**The Hot-Headed Leaders of London's Unemployed Cooling Off—Predictions That No Trouble Will Be Experienced at Trafalgar Square.**

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The conservatives generally regard Mr. Gladstone's view of the Trafalgar riot as expressed in his letter, as altogether paradoxical, in that he encourages the Irish people to resist the action of the government, and prays the English conservatives to submit to such resistance as may be offered. He does not of course do this in plain language, but they maintain that he does so by implication from the first to the last line of his communication though justification for such inference is not apparent to others. Mr. Bradlaugh has suddenly become peaceful, and is out in a public statement declaring the story that he had announced his intention to lead an attempt to hold a meeting in the square next Sunday to be wholly unfounded, and pronouncing the published account of his remarks a garbled report of what he really did say. Mrs. Besant, too, claims to have been incorrectly reported, and rushes into print with a letter explaining certain of her alleged utterances and repudiating others.

The defiant leaders of the mob are cooling off rapidly, and the certainty is hourly becoming more apparent that there will be no trouble in or near Trafalgar Square next Sunday, nor for a long time to come.

The Emperor of Germany still cherishes hopes of the crown prince's recovery, and devotes hours each day to questioning his physicians and others as to their opinions on his son's chances. It was at the personal request of the emperor that Dr. Braman, Prof. Bergmann's chief assistant, undertook the journey to San Remo, and it is understood that his purpose in going there is not to perform the operation of tracheotomy, but to study the case of the crown prince as closely as possible and report to the emperor the slightest change in his condition.

The *Post* prints excerpts from the notes of Dr. Mackenzie and Prof. Bergmann relating to the case of the prince, and says that, despite the assertions of German physicians that the condition of the patient is due to mistaken treatment on the part of Dr. Mackenzie, that specialist is still in high favor at the German court, and has the full confidence of the suffering heir to the German throne.

The Wilson affair has become tangled beyond all possibility of unraveling. The residences of several persons of high position in Paris were searched last evening, and fresh revelations of startling nature are promised for to morrow.

The United States government has not yet replied to the invitation to send a representative to the sugar bounties conference, which opens on the 24th instant.

The municipal council of Waterford has adopted a resolution to confer the freedom of the city upon William O'Brien.

The Moors are excited over the seizure of the Island of Peregutby, Spain.

On Oct. 7 Stanley was 400 miles from Emin Pasha.

Charles Corratsch, who was arrested yesterday on the steamer Indiana with dynamite cartridges in his pocket, says he is a miner and lives in Rogersfield.

The Shah of Persia will, in April, make another European visit.

Lord Roseberry was to-day elected rector of Glasgow University.

Froude, the historian, writes a letter saying any form of self government conceded to Ireland would be used to increase England's difficulty in keeping Ireland attached to the empire. Ireland, he says, can only be governed by military.

Sir John Gorst, conservative, made an address to-night to the electors of Chatham, which place he represented in parliament. He spoke in terms of strong disapproval of the demonstration in London Sunday last. During his speech he was frequently interrupted. When he had concluded his remarks a motion expressing confidence in the government was offered. The motion was defeated amid a great uproar by a large majority, and the meeting ended in confusion.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S PERIL.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.—The present growth in the crown prince's throat consists of a gradual increase. As the prince has declared himself opposed to the extirpation of the whole larynx, a difficulty of breathing will, sooner or later, arise and probably necessitate tracheotomy. The physicians recommend that he spend the winter in the south, where it will be more possible to maintain his present strength. Precautions have been taken at San Remo to have surgical assistance in readiness in case tracheotomy is decided upon.

The *Reichsanzeiger* makes the statement that during the examination at San Remo of the crown prince's larynx the physicians were able to ascertain that the malady consisted of a malignant new growth, mainly situated below the left vocal chord and back of the margin of the larynx. Small beginnings of growth were also perceptible on the right side. Up to this time the ailment has been local, and has not affected the crown prince's general health, but now there is danger. The emperor, replying to an address of sympathy from the West Prussian synod, says: "The pious wishes expressed by the synod have done good to my troubled heart. May this heavy affliction upon my house and our fatherland soon pass away, through God's omnipotence and grace."

The swelling in the crown prince's throat has almost disappeared. He will walk out to-morrow, the weather permitting, for the first time in a week. He has decided to remain at San Remo for the winter. Prince Henry will pass Christmas with his father.

Prince William will meet the czar at Wittenberg.

On the arrival of the czar in Berlin the Russian guards will line the route to be taken by him along the Alsen-Strasse from the Lehrter station.

GREVY WILL NOT RESIGN.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—*La Paix* positively denies that President Grevy will resign.

The houses of many prominent people are being searched by the police, and documents have been seized which contain startling revelations in reference to the traffic in decorations.

Baroness de Dillere testified at the Wilson investigation to-day that her husband told her he had given M. Wilson 2,000,000 francs to secure contracts, but got but little out of it.

The prosecution of M. Gragnon, prefect of police, is recommended. M. Wilson will be prosecuted as an accessory with him.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR NOBLES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—Commissions in artillery and engineer branches will hereafter be given only to cadets of nobility.

The czar has refused to assist Abyssinia against Italy and England.

## WILL SUE ON THE BOND.

**The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company Will Be Defendant.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—The committee on laws, of city councils, held a meeting this afternoon, at which a report was submitted from the subcommittee to which had been referred the matter of the bond of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, recommending councils to instruct the city solicitor to proceed against the corporation for the recovery of $50,000, the amount of the bond, which was agreed to. The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company executed a bond with the city on obtaining the privilege of stringing wires, &c., which it was provided should be forfeited to the city in case of merging with any other corporation. The recommendation will be submitted Tuesday.

**Union Men Indicted.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—John A. Gill, John Foster, George F. Morley, and John Campbell have been indicted on complaint of O. H. Hart for conspiracy in keeping him from obtaining work.

## ANARCHISTS IN DUBUQUE.

**A Bomb Exploded in the Shops of the Iowa Iron Company.**

DUBUQUE, IOWA, Nov. 15.—A bomb was exploded in the Iowa Iron Works in this city at a late hour last night. The works are running a night force, and of them some twenty workmen were employed on a large boiler in the boiler shop. They were startled by a sudden explosion, some fifteen to twenty feet away on the other side of the boiler. It made a terrible noise and was heard in many parts of the city. The bomb, which was picked up, was made of inch and a half gas pipe about two feet long. One end was still intact, plugged up with a cap and a hole in the pipe near it for a fuse. The pipe was split in several pieces. Fortunately the explosion was all in one direction—away from the men. The flooring and parts of the building were set on fire, but speedily extinguished by the men. No other damage was done. It is a miracle that there was not a great loss of life. It is supposed the bomb was thrown in an open window. The works here fear no trouble at all with their men, but have been running a double force for nine months. A theory that the bomb was prepared by some one having a grudge against the work, or else an out and out anarchist. It was filled with either dynamite or gun cotton. The bomb is now in possession of the city police marshal, and the anarchists are being hunted for.

## SENATOR HAWLEY MARRIED.

**Wedded in Philadelphia Yesterday to an English Lady.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was married at noon to-day in St. Clement's P. E. Church to Miss Edith Horner, of England, who has been for several years one of the head nurses at the Blockley Hospital, in this city. There was a large and distinguished assemblage present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the rector of St. Clement's, Rev. Dr. Maturin. Miss May Wharton was maid of honor, and Lieut. Knapp, U. S. N., was best man. Among those present were Gen Sheridan, Senator Platt, of Connecticut; Thomas Donaldson, ex-Judge Daniel G. Rollins, George W. Childs, James D. Hague, of New York; Gen. McCook, secretary of the United States Senate; S. A. Hubbard, of Hartford; Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, and ex-Congressman Buck, of Connecticut. A reception was given at the residence of Mr. H. W. Tatum immediately after the wedding, at the conclusion of which the bride and groom left the city for an extended bridal tour. They will pay a short visit to Hartford before the opening of the session of Congress, and then proceed to the capital for the winter.

## MONEY FOR MISSIONS.

**Appropriations Made by the Methodist Episcopal Committee.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The following appropriations have been made by the missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church: For northern New York, Welsh, $600; Scandinavian missions, $47,475; divided thus: Austin, Swedish, $3,500; California, Norwegian, $1,000; California, Swedish, $3,000; Colorado, Swedish, $500; Columbia River, Swedish, $1,000; Louisiana, Swedish, $1,000; New York, Swedish, $2,400; New York, East, Norwegian, $3,000; New England, Swedish, $3,200; New England, Southern, Swedish, $2,000; Norwegian and Danish, $8,500; Northwestern, Swedish, $10,500; Oregon, Scandinavian, $1,200; Puget Sound, Scandinavian, $1,000; Wilmington, Swedish, $300; German missions, California, $8,500; Central German, $4,600.

## EVENTS ON THE TURF.

**The Winning Horses in Races Run Yesterday.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 15.—First race—Three-quarters of a mile. Dunmel won, Leman second, Bell Taw third. Time, 1:16¾.

Second race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Edie Hardy won, Little Joe second, Cupid third. Time, 1:31.

Third race—Seven and one-half furlongs. Governor won, Probus second, Jennie McFarland third. Time, 1:37.

Fourth race—Five-eighths of a mile. Golden Reel won, Getalong second, Buckeye third. Time, 1:03¾.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

The entries, weights, and distances for the races at Clifton, N. J., are as follows:

First race—Five-eighths of a mile, selling—Highland Mary, 112; Sportsman, Courier, 112; Slumber, 112; Sphinx Filly, 112; Carrie G, 106; Little Mickey, 105; Spring Eagle, 102; Nina W, 102; Willred Jay, 99; Purse, 92.

Second race—Three-quarters of a mile, selling—Harwood, 115 pounds; Frolic, 110; Warder, 111; Trueborn, 110; Burton, 110; Wayward, 107; Peacock, 107; John Alexander, 107; Leo, 103; Ram Lal, 102; Lord Beaconsfield, 102; Harry Rose, 99; Sumner, 99; Sweety, 99; Quincy, 99.

Third race—Seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Relex, 109 pounds; Traveler, 105; Hannibal, 105; Falsehood, 104; Kink, 103; Ida West, 99; Count Luna, 99; Nina B, 97; Belmont, 95; Alva, 88.

Fourth race—One mile, handicap—Wauketan, 113 pounds; Nettie, 111; Charley Russell, 105; Nellie Van, 105; Pilot, 100; Bright Eyes, 100; Hermitage, 100; Bob May, 94.

Fifth race—Seven-eighths of a mile—Glendon, 112 pounds; St. Elmo, 105; Casilina, 102; Fred Davis, 98; Lulu Arnold, 98; Queen of Hearts, 98; Binion, 95; Catherine M, 95; Vitello, 95; Fellowship, 95; Gold Bond, 102; Comus, 109; Figaro, 78.

**Virginia is Republican.**

[Special to the REPUBLICAN.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15.—There was a conference of some of the leaders of the Republican party held in Petersburg last night, which did not close until this morning. There was nothing done except to report as to the conduct of the late campaign in the various sections of the state by the two parties. The Republicans did well everywhere, especially in the white districts, and carried the state on a popular vote by about 2,000 majority. This will be a surprise to the solid south, and is a cause of congratulation to the national Republican party of the country.

**Novel Case in Richmond.**

[Special to the REPUBLICAN.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15.—There is an interesting case before the supreme court of this state, which is probably the first of the kind in the country. A colored man named Coleman was sentenced to state prison for assaulting a colored woman, on the verdict of a jury of twelve colored men. His attorney appealed the case on the ground that the selection of twelve jurors on account of their color was unconstitutional. Coleman will probably get a new trial.

**Moonshine Region Murders.**

[Special to the REPUBLICAN.]

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 15.—Information from Lee county, this state, says that John Sargent, of that county, while trying to separate two boys who were fighting, was struck on the back of the head with a stone by C. Osborn, and died from the injury. In the same county a colored man named Sam Kate was knocked from his horse by some railroad hands, and will not survive the fall. This is the great moonshine region.

**National Pension Bill.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the national pension committee of the G. A. R. to-day Adjt. Gen. Wagner, of Philadelphia, presided. The committee outlined a pension measure to be presented to Congress at the next session, including a disability bill, equalization of disabilities, and pensions for veterans' widows and severely maimed veterans.

**Virginia Conference of M. E. Church.**

DANVILLE, VA., Nov. 15.—The Virginia annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will convene here to-morrow. A large number of preachers and lay delegates have arrived to-night, and the business session will begin at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Bishop Joseph S. Key will preside.

**New Scheme for Drying Malt.**

PEORIA, ILL., NOV. 15.—The Peoria Milling Company is experimenting with a scheme to dry malt from gas generated from useless coal and slack which will obviate the use of coke everywhere.

**Hoke Goes to Prison.**

PEORIA, ILL., NOV. 15.—J. Finley Hoke, the bank forger, was taken to Joliet this forenoon, under a five years' sentence, confirmed by the Illinois supreme court.

## THE AMERICAN COMMERCE.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER.

**Letter of Regret From President Cleveland—Addresses by Secretary Lamar, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and Other Guests.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York was held to-night in the large banqueting hall at Delmonico's, which was handsomely festooned with smilax, evergreens, and flags of all nations. Covers were laid for 212. In the center of the guests' table sat the president of the Chamber of Commerce, Charles S. Smith. At his right sat Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, and at his left Secretary of the Interior L. Q. C. Lamar. Then on the right were ranged the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Chauncey M. Depew, Sir George Campbell.

After three hours' attention had been given to the menu President Smith arose and briefly outlined the objects of the Chamber of Commerce, declaring that they included the establishment of a navy and the preservation of the harbor of New York. He then read letters of regret from President Cleveland, Senator Sherman, Gov. Hill, and others.

President Cleveland says in his letter:

It would certainly give me great pleasure to be present on that occasion and meet those who, to a great extent, have in charge the important business interests represented in your association. I am sure, too, that I should derive profit as well as pleasure from such a meeting. Those charged by the people with the management of their government cannot fail to enhance their usefulness by a familiarity with business conditions and intimacy with business men, since good government has no more important mission than the stimulation and protection of the activities of the country. This relation between government and business suggests the thought that the members of such associations as yours owe to the members and to all the people of the land, a thoughtful discharge of their political obligations, guarded by their practical knowledge of affairs, to the end that there may be impressed upon the administration of our government a business character and tendency, free from the aberration of passion, and unmoved by sudden gusts of excitement.

But the most wholesome purpose of their political action will not be accomplished by an insistence upon their exclusive claims and selfish benefits, regardless of the welfare of the people at large. Interdependence is so fully an element in our national existence that a patriotic and generous heed to the general good seems to best subserve every particular interest.

Senator Sherman says in his letter:

Perhaps the most important subject for the immediate future is the extension of our commerce, especially into Mexico and the South American States. The enormous development of our internal industry has now made it necessary to seek foreign markets for our surplus productions. The most hopeful field for such operations is in the growing demands of the American continent for many articles that the United States, better than any other country, can furnish them.

After the reading of the letters the chairman proposed the health of the President of the United States. The toast was drank standing; and in response to Mr. Smith's call Secretary Lamar responded.

President Smith, in introducing him, referred to his probable coming elevation to the Supreme Court Bench, and added "we are under obligations to Secretary Lamar for adopting the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Bland silver bill."

Secretary Lamar on rising was greeted with tumultuous applause. He said:

I must confess myself surprised in responding to this toast. There is another embarrassment: I have been recently so closely related with the President that I found myself asking him what I should say. Said he; remind the gentlemen that the two great questions were a national representative of the great country here, and a national commerce which should represent the United States.

The gentlemen should exact the exercise of the same qualities which enabled them to elevate the commerce of their proud metropolis. Let me offer a volunteer toast—"To the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce; held in high estimation in all the cities of every part of the United States." I know that I can add nothing to your knowledge. I am only sure that you could have summoned no one whose feelings are so touched by the assembly before me. What a scene meets one as one gazes upon this splendid country! From Labrador to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific there lie the splendor of wealth and the quietude of peace. Timber, gold, iron inexhaustible; countless herds of cattle; looms humming beneath the spirit of steam—all moving to the acme of industrial activity. Where, despite the wealth of all these, can you find more activity, more life, more purpose than in the halls of commerce, which enriches and crowns the nations of the earth. I think that our foreign commerce is not in declining that heroic measures are necessary; on the contrary, I think that instead of declining it is increasing. I think that the United States is now contesting with Great Britain the supremacy of the commerce of the earth. But American tonnage is decreasing. From 1815 to 1861 the tonnage fell more than 100,000 tons; from 1831 to 1841 it rose and doubled what it was at the beginning; from 1841 to 1860 it sprang forward; it was many thousand tons more than double; from 1856 to 1860 it continued to decrease. No wonder that our friends look forward almost hopelessly for the time when American ships shall again whiten every sea. Gentlemen, I am only stating facts, and I allow you to think of causes. Perhaps the chief cause is that artificial one—protection.

There is another vital element which forms a basis upon which rests all things, and that is mercantile honor. [Applause.] There have been many inventions which increase tonnage and all things which go to make up successful commerce. But none of you can name one that can compare to the power of commercial credit, and this rests on regard for obligations, the appreciation of commercial honor. [Applause.] Nearly a century has elapsed since Robert J. Walker, in one of his reports as Secretary of the Treasury, referred to the possibilities of the harbor of New York. Gentlemen, it rests with you, as the representatives of our commerce, to make his prophecy feasible. Already has your imperial city almost realized it; already has New York become one of the centers of the world's greatness; already it rivals London. [Applause.]

The toast, "The Queen of Great Britain," was drank standing, and then Chauncey M. Depew responded to the toast of "The United States, with a government by the people and for the people. They are the friends of honest labor—the enemies of anarchism."

The question assigned to him was rather large, he said, if his speech and the speeches of those gentlemen who were to follow him were to cover the range taken by the Secretary of the Interior.

After reviewing several questions in his usual good humored way, he concluded by saying: "Now let us lay all political theories aside, and see if that magnificent commerce carried on by England and Germany cannot, with proper subsidies, be carried on by us."

The president next introduced Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, referring to his mission to this country, and his well known views on commercial union between the United States and Canada. Mr. Chamberlain responded in a neat speech, referring to the fact that an Englishman always felt something to interest him in this country. He said the two countries could not afford the luxury of a quarrel. Addresses were made by Mayor Hewitt, Chauncey M. Depew, George William Curtis, and James C. Carter.

**Called to Succeed Beecher.**

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—At a special meeting of Plymouth Church and Society this evening it was decided, with but one dissenting vote, to call Rev. Charles A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, to fill the pulpit. The dissenter was E. B. Hutchinson, who explained that he thought the pastor should be an American. The salary to be offered Mr. Berry is $10,000 per annum.

**The Weather.**

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Fair weather, slightly light to fresh westerly winds, shifting to southerly, stationary followed by slower rising temperature.

Thermometer readings: 7 a. m., 41.0°; 3 p. m., 51.0°; 10 p. m., 47.0°; mean temperature, 46.0°; maximum, 52.0°; minimum, 40.0°; mean relative humidity, 66.0°; total precipitation, .00 inches.

## DISAGREEING BAPTISTS.

**Metropolitan Church Withdraws from the Columbia Association.**

The tenth annual meeting of the Columbia Association of Baptist churches commenced the first day's session at Gay Street Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first and N streets, West Washington, with a full attendance of delegates yesterday morning. Rev. S. H. Greene conducted the opening exercises, and was followed by Rev. G. W. McCullough in a congratulatory address. First in regular order of business came the reading of the annual letters received from each of the churches composing the association, which showed the churches to be steadily gaining in membership and prosperity. All was smooth sailing until the letter from the Metropolitan Church, of this city, was reached, when the sudden shifting of positions and the uneasy glances cast in the direction of their delegation, who were banded together toward the rear of the church, showed that some bomb was about to explode in the midst of the session. As the reading proceeded it evidenced a very satisfactory financial condition. Finally the clause which was to fire the meeting was reached, and is as follows: "In 1883 a scheme was concocted by a prominent member of this church to buy some lots on east Capital Hill to be used as a church site. The scheme was railroaded through at a meeting when but few members were present, without a thorough hearing. It produced great dissatisfaction. The action was finally reversed, and the pastor (Mr. Myrick, since deceased) asked to resign." The paper then went on to state that the money raised for the purchase of the lots had been refunded, &c., but before the clerk could be heard several of the members were on their feet. Mr. O. T. Mason was finally given the floor. He endeavored to pour oil on the troubled waters, and moved that the letter be stricken from the minutes.

Mr. McLean, clerk of the Metropolitan, and several others, violently objected to this disposition of the letter and insisted that it be read. Mr. McLean offered to refrain from hurling a carefully prepared paper on the subject at the meeting if it was allowed to be read; it was due their church that they be heard, as they had suffered in silence long enough. He loved Mr. Mason, who had converted him, and would do anything to oblige him, but he requested that the letter be read.

Mr. Mason hastened to say that the gentleman was mistaken; he was not his convert, and if there was any converting done it was due to the Lord and not to him. In all fellowship and kindness he could see no good that could come from the reading. By this time considerable feeling manifested itself, and the prospects were that a first class battle was imminent.

Mr. McLean, still contesting for the floor, said: "We desire to put ourselves right before the association."

"You are all right," retorted Mr. Mason.

"We hold we are not, and will withdraw," shouted Mr. McLean.

"The reading may show you to be in the wrong," replied Mr. Mason.

"Well, we'll take the responsibility," said Mr. McLean.

Mr. Mason then appealed to the association to prevent the reading of the letter, and was ably seconded by Mr. A. M. Clapp, who, in the course of his remarks, said the letter should be suppressed, as it assailed the character of the dead, which he was then ready to defend.

Mr. McLean finally subsided after serving notice on the association that the Metropolitan Church would withdraw if the letter was suppressed.

The election for officers to serve the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in Mr. O. T. Mason being chosen moderator, while Messrs. S. M. Yeatman and Henry Beard were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

Mr. Mason on taking the chair congratulated the association that such a healthy growth existed among the churches, as evidenced by the letters, and extended an invitation to all present to join in the deliberations of the association.

At this juncture Rev. Wm. Young, pastor of the Metropolitan, took the floor, and said: "As the members and delegates of this association have just made up the personnel of the officers for the ensuing year, and as the organization is getting into shape for the year, in order that no doubts may exist as to our course, I desire to say that the Metropolitan Church and its delegates, represented through us, most respectfully but decidedly withdraw in fellowship from this association, and therefore please do not have our names enrolled, or allow them to appear on the minutes. The reason we do this is for the purpose of seeking alliances that will subserve purpose better."

Mr. Mason, in reply, said he did not know what action could be taken, saying, "The chair is not at all informed in such matters, and I really don't know what to do."

At this point Rev. S. W. McCullough moved an adjournment to 1:30 o'clock, which was promptly carried.

Immediately Dr. Young was besieged on all sides by friends, but he remained firm, even refusing to partake of the bountiful lunch served by the ladies of the Gay Street Church.

At the afternoon session the report of the executive board was read and adopted.

The report of the American Baptist Women's Home was presented. It showed the great good the home was doing in providing comforts for aged women.

The report of the committee on education was read and adopted.

The evening session was mainly occupied with discussing the papers read in the afternoon session.

## COMBINATION OF FRESH PAINT

**Prevailing Throughout the Capitol and Committee Rooms.**

The interior of the capitol has a very perceptible odor, which fills most of the rooms and overflows into the corridors. The subtle aroma is that of a combination of fresh paint, turpentine, and furniture polish, and a large number of men are at work using those liquids for renovating purposes with good effect. As a result everything will be clean and bright when the solons assemble for their annual plenum.

Mr. W. H. Michael, clerk to senate committee on printing, has just returned from the trip to his home in Grand Island, Neb., and he has completed the biographical portion of the "Congressional Directory," sending the copy to the government printing office yesterday. The "Directory" will be ready for distribution by the opening of Congress.

Mr. Michael is now busily engaged in codifying the laws relating to the public printing and binding, a work for which he is especially fitted, being a lawyer of no small repute in his native state.

**Why a License Was Refused.**

The commissioners yesterday refused to grant a license to Godfrey & Holden. Lieut. Amiss reported on the application as follows: "Restaurant connected; convicted twice for Sunday bar; an all-night house; suspicious characters visit the place after 12 o'clock at night."

The case of I. W. Snook, whose license was revoked, has been reopened, and a license granted him.

A license has been also granted John Kernan, corner of Eleventh and C streets.

## RAILWAY NOTES.

Representatives of the leading railroads of the east met at the Astor House yesterday morning to organize for the purpose of making some general and common move in reference to the heating of cars by steam. If this system is generally introduced it will be necessary for the roads to have a uniform system so that the cars of one company can be coupled with those of the others. The gentlemen who met yesterday are identified with the locomotive department of the roads, and the special object of their meeting is more particularly with reference to an agreement as to the coupling to be used should the system be introduced. No definite action was taken, but a committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for furthering the scheme. The following roads were represented: New York Central, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lehigh Valley, Delaware and Hudson Canal, and the New Jersey Central Companies.

## PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM,

**Heir Apparent to the Imperial Throne of Germany, Suffering From Cancer.**

Prince Frederick William, heir to the crown of Prussia and the throne of Germany, will probably not live to realize the splendid prospect before him. The general belief is that the aged kaiser will outlive the prince who, but a few months ago, was

a splendid example of perfect manhood. In that event Prince Frederick William, son of the crown prince, will succeed the present emperor, his grandfather.

The doomed prince was born Oct. 18, 1831, and is the only son of King William, of Prussia, now German emperor as well, and Queen Augusta. After careful preliminary training under eminent writers, he became a student at the University of Bonn, where he matriculated in the law faculty. He afterward traveled extensively, and while in England formed an attachment to the princess royal of England, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, to whom he was married Jan. 25, 1858. There are issue six children of this marriage, and a number of grandchildren. The well-known picture of the "The Four Kings" represents the aged emperor of Germany, the crown prince, his eldest son, and the infant great grandson of the veteran of 90 years, who has still the vigor to review his splendid armies. In 1864 the crown prince served in the campaign against Denmark, and in the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria, commanded the left Prussian wing operating in and from Silesia. During the Franco-German war, 1870-'71, he commanded the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden, was present at Sedan, and in October, 1870, was made a field marshal. With the election of the king of Prussia to be German emperor, which was a leading result of the humiliation of France, the crown prince of Prussia became heir apparent to the imperial throne of Germany.

## ALEXANDRIA MATTERS.

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

The grocery store of Mr. G. W. M. Ramsay, on the corner of King and St. Asaph streets, was yesterday made the scene of a very unfortunate tragedy. It appears that Mr. J. W. Goodes, a young man of about 20 years of age and a clerk of the store, had been cleaning a rifle of 22 caliber, while an old colored man by the name of Henry Recce was engaged in turning a coffee grinder near by. Goodes called to Mr. Carter Ramsay, a brother of the proprietor, to assist him in playing a joke upon the unsuspecting old man. It was arranged that Goodes should aim at the old man's hat and fire a blank cartridge, while Mr. Ramsay should throw a handful of shot at him for the purpose of frightening him. The programme being complete Mr. Goodes pulled the trigger and the shot was instantly thrown, while the poor old man was seen to stagger and almost instantly dropped to the floor. Upon investigation it was found that the cartridge which had been thought to be blank was loaded, and the hat had not only been pierced, but also the lower part of the skull. Dr. Wm. M. Smith was called in and immediately pronounced the wound fatal. Reece was conveyed to his home, where a more thorough examination was held, which developed the sad fact that the brain had been penetrated and that death must necessarily follow. He is, however, still alive, but the attending physician says that death is inevitable. Mr. Goodes is the eldest child of Benjamin Goodes, who resides at South Water street. He is a young man of high moral character and is much liked by all who know him and has many friends, who while censuring him for his carelessness, join with him in regretting the sad end of what was thoughtlessly intended for a practical joke.

Contractors Breen & Feeley, of this city, have been awarded the contract, by ex-Gov. R. B. Wells, for grading lots and cutting streets at Rosslyn, for $2,648.

Mr. Wm. Starnell, recently of the Alexandria *City Item's* clerical department, has accepted a position in the Washington Fair Store, 428 King street, as salesman.

It is now definitely stated that Mr. M. M. Jeffries, the superintendent of the National Cemetery of this city, who has been transferred to Grafton, W. Va., will be succeeded by Mr. C. P. Rodgers, who is now superintendent of the Grafton Cemetery.

**The Aztecs.**

The Travel Club last Monday night was entertained by Mr. Edward Farquhr with a discourse on the Aztecs, a highly interesting account of the most probable origin of the great tribe of people and their confederates who were conquered by Cortez. Mr. Farquhar brought out some very important points, showing that these people were simply North American Indians of probable Asiatic origin of overestimated intelligence and acquirements in the arts and sciences, and yet with a position and power greatly in advance of the other Indians of the continent. At the close the speaker exhibited a series of Mexican picture writings supposed to illustrate the coming of the race from some remote northern region, down, by gradual progress, to the land of the cactus and the great valley which they made their home. Some very interesting discussion followed in relation to the arts, religious observances, and present status of the famous tribe. Great interest was manifested throughout, and the Travel Club advanced very materially into the subject under treatment this season.

Mrs. Davis presided at the piano, and Miss Nicholson sang with excellent voice and effect "London Bridge," "I Dreamed of Thee," and "Three Maids of Lee."

**Sunday School Convention.**

The second session of the Sunday school convention was held yesterday afternoon at Wesley Chapel, corner of F and Fifth streets. A large number of Sunday school workers were present. It was a most enjoyable and instructive occasion. Addresses were made by Mr. L. D. Alden on "Systematic Giving in the Sunday School," and by Rev. George Elliott on "The Teacher's Responsible Work." In the evening Mrs. Emma S. Todd, of Baltimore, addressed a large and appreciative audience on "The Primary Work and Workers." Her remarks were full of interest, and showed her to be a thorough school organizer, while her fund of quaint anecdotes kept her audience convulsed with laughter. Mr. J. Frank Supplee, of Baltimore, formerly connected with Moody and Sankey's meetings, followed in a witty address, entitled "The Importance of Singing in Sunday School Work." Singing concluded the entertainment, which was heartily enjoyed by all.

## A NAUTICAL MIRAGE.

THE STEAMSHIP POCAHONTAS WILL NOT BE CONSTRUCTED.

**What the New York "Herald" Says About the Arrow Steamship Company—A Baltimore Firm Humbugged—Statements from the Resident Director and Attorney.**

Those simple souls who had postponed their trip to Europe until they could take passage in that safe, swift, commodious floating palace, the name of which was to be Pocahontas, will either make arrangements for patronizing some other and more tangible vessel, or they will stay at home. Alexandrians who have seen visions of a fleet of ocean steamers being launched on the water front of that ancient city now dream no more, and are satisfied with occasional glimpses of the fleeing ferryboat and the lethargic oyster scow. The people who worried themselves by imagining that they would not be able to indulge in their customary noonday siesta because of the clang of the hammer, the snort of the steam engine, and the buzz of thousands of human tongues (all located in the shipyard of the Arrow Steamship Company) can now possess their souls in peace, for unless some unforseen occurrence intervenes the soft wash of the nut-brown tide will lull the oldest inhabitant to that slumber which comes to him so easily.

Yesterday's New York *Herald* created not a little sensation when it published almost a page of the result of patient and intelligent investigation into the affairs of the much advertised Arrow Steamship Company, whose plans and purposes have been the talk of the town at various times. After declaring the corporation to be a fraud, and, publishing a list of the officers, with their salaries, the *Herald* goes on to say:

Everybody has seen the pictures of the Pocahontas, which were framed and sent broadcast over the country, and which the *Maritime Register* published as a representation of the first great ship to be built for the Arrow line. It was to be a model vessel, unique and unrivaled in every feature. Mr. Robert M. Fryer, the engineer in chief and originator of the ship and the company, explained to wondering listeners that he was going to build a ship on entirely new principles, so simple that a schoolboy could understand them; so wonderful that engineers and ship builders marveled that they had not thought of the idea before; so strong in construction that she would stand against icebergs could sink them; so perfect in their pattern and outlines that they would float like swans; so fleet that they would cross the ocean in the roughest weather in less than six days, and under all circumstances so steady and luxurious as a drawing room on land.

It is a fact that great experts were delighted with the system of constructing these vessels. Elevated railroad engineers, who never saw an ocean steamer in their lives, began to suggest to him dash such iron work to pieces on the most dangerous coast. Canal boat builders, who had weathered Croton Point on wild nights in March, said they'd "be gosh danged if they would be allowed to have their craft blown up by dynamite." An expert boat builder from Paul Smith's boat house, in the Adirondacks, said that Engineer Fryer's Pocahontas would drive the Cunarders off the sea. Tugboat men came down the Erie basin, in Brooklyn, with the opinion that Fryer had a gold mine; the pictures of the ship were grand and it would take forty blizzards to loosen the six telescopic smoke stacks, saying nothing of damaging the vessel."

Those brave mariners and rowboat engineers of the Harlem river were consulted, and they too threw up the sponge and said that "the Pocahontas could go through Hell Gate or Behring's straits like a railroad train and never feel the kicks or ice." Then the salt water men in Washington were consulted, and Fryer swore that the experts which Whitney kept in the patent office to cabbage any new thing in shipbuilding declared that the Pocahontas was the only project ever planned for carrying passengers, live stock, or freight. It would be equally good as a war ship. It would neither turn nor sink. Its construction was so simple that any railroad ship builder could put it together in a few weeks, though none of the engineers of the great ocean steamers on the Clyde could build a ship to compare with it.

The *Herald* then relates how a Baltimore firm of iron workers had been led to believe that the famous ship would be built there, and that poor Alexandria was to be left out out in the cold. Their reporter spent some time in Alexandria, and he gives the result of his investigations.

The keel had not been laid. The whole scheme was a mere sham and fraud. Business men of the town been gulled by false pretenses, but the system of humbuggery and pretense had been kept up for the greater part of the year. In the printed minutes of the meetings of the Arrow company, which were given to reporters it was claimed that the keel was being laid, and that the company was in full possession of the shipyard formerly owned by John P. Agnew & Sons. But the reporter was told by Mr. Agnew that the yard never belonged to him, it was transferred to the Arrow Company at all, and that the whole transaction had been misrepresented to the stockholders. Mr. Agnew said that Mr. Fryer had paid $100 for permission to begin excavating for the ship, and that he had paid $5 for further use of the yard for three or four months, and, in case the company bought it, this payment was to go on the purchase money, with an addition of 6 per cent. payments as interest. It needless to say that the various payments were not made, as agreed upon, consequently the Agnews never gave the company possession of the property except by way of lease. Altogether, the Arrow Company paid the Agnews about $2,000 in small installments, and did some $2,000 worth of work on the spot where the ship was to be launched, but not a pound of iron had been bought for the ship, and not a stick of timber hauled to the yard.

Mr. James H. Lancaster, who was for three weeks vice president of the company, made a most damaging affidavit, which the *Herald* publishes in full. The most interesting portion is the following:

"Mr. Robert M. Fryer, the engineer-in-chief of the Arrow Steamship Company, said to me while I was vice president or the company, in the latter part of April, 1887, while we were in the private room of the board of directors at No. 115 Broadway: 'We must put together the building (we were speaking about the affairs of the Arrow Steamship Company) and come to a thorough understanding. The fact is,' he said, 'I have lived on this thing for about fifteen years and made my living out of it, and I feel no more why you and I should not do the same. You come up and live with me on Fifth avenue in the best rooms in the house. We will bring all the models up there and have a good time. We can get thousands of dollars out of this Arrow Steamship Company scheme just as easily as I have made dollars out of it by working it alone. Our game must not be the getting in of big men—capitalists who will overhand the thing too much. We must get men into the company with from $5,000 to $10,000 apiece, or whatever they can put up. Make them vice presidents or chief engineers or any d——n thing they want to be. We can afford to give up a few berths for a while. Then we can make them sick, and fire them out and get in new men with more money. That is the way to do it. As to building the Pocahontas we must not think of doing much work on her for three or five years. When the ship is built our game is played out. I don't propose to let a patriotic thing like this fall through my fingers for many a long year to come. You must draw the same salary that I do—$5,000 a year—and then you can make double that amount for expenses. That is what I have done.'

As soon as Mr. Lancaster heard the foregoing he concluded to get out of the company, and he did so at once. The *Herald* continues:

A *Herald* reporter, as a stockholder, called at the office of the Arrow Steamship Company, in the Bonsel building