# The National Republican.

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## THE FISHERIES NEGOTIATIONS

CHAMBERLAIN'S DISPATCHES TO HIS GOVERNMENT MADE PUBLIC.

**The Dispute Limited Entirely to the Question of Commercial Facilities—Alarming News from the Crown Prince of Germany.**

LONDON, Mar. 2.—The debate on Sir Charles Russell's motion for an inquiry into the right of the government to interfere with meetings in Trafalgar Square was resumed in the house of commons this evening. Mr. Bradlaugh moved to amend that the inquiry be specially directed to the meeting of Nov. 13, and the action of the police in connection therewith. Attorney General Webster said no one had a right to make a speech in the highway, obstruction of which was crime. He could see no reason for the inquiry.

The dispatch further stated that the American government on the present occasion repudiated any desire to share the inshore fisheries of Canada. The point of dispute was therefore limited to the question of commercial facilities. In the course of the discussion it became evident that there existed a substantial agreement on the main facts of the case, and that while on the one hand the United States were ready to recognize the right of Canada to guard the interests of her fishermen and withhold any of the special advantages conferred by the proximity of her ports and harbors to the common fishery grounds, on the other hand the Canadian government was ready to afford all possible convenience and assistance which the claims of humanity or the courtesy of nations justify, provided the concessions were not abused or construed into a surrender of the privileges essential or important to the successful prosecution of the fishing industry. The treaty now submitted gives expression to those views, providing for a full concession of all commercial facilities to fishing vessels of the United States whenever and as long as the products of the Canadian fisheries are admitted into the United States. The treaty establishes the future position of the respective parties and defines their rights; provides for the delimitation of the exclusive fishing waters of the British colonies substantially on the basis of the North Sea fisheries convention, and establishes a prompt and economic mode of procedure for dealing with breaches of the treaty regulations affecting the fisheries. It also enlarges the conditions under which American fishermen have hitherto enjoyed the rights secured them by the convention of 1818.

Under a *modus vivendi* of two years United States fishermen will enjoy the advantages of the facilities contemplated by the treaty, in consideration of a license issued for a moderate fee by the governments of Canada and Newfoundland. It is hoped in this way to obviate all possibility of a recurrence of the irritating incidents of the fishery seasons of 1886 and 1887. He is further hopeful that the arrangement will confirm and extend the friendly and cordial relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. In conclusion he eulogizes the members of the commission, and says that the staff was, at his own desire, made up on a much smaller scale than is usual in missions of this character, thereby throwing on the members greater labor and responsibility.

The anniversary of the coronation of the pope was observed to-day. He received many congratulations and delivered an address in reply, saying he regretted more than ever his position, which was unbearable. If the Italian government permitted public fetes it was in its own interest and not out of respect for the holy see. No arrangement with the government was possible until the independence of the papacy was restored.

King John has arrived at Asmora, where he will hold a conference with his chiefs.

Minister Dellanoff, under instructions from the czar, will present a bill to establish technical schools throughout the country.

Portugal will not renounce her right to Delagoa bay nor the right to control the proposed railway in the Delagoa bay territory.

In an interview with Baron de Staal to-day Lord Salisbury said he would oppose the deposition of Prince Ferdinand unless the powers agree on his successor. The nomination of the Prince of Mingrelia would not be assented to.

Charlie Mitchell, the pugilist, was summoned before a local magistrate at Chertrey to day to answer to the charge of arranging for a prize fight with John L. Sullivan. Mitchell, accompanied by Charles Powell and Jake Kilrain, appeared and disavowed any intention to break the peace in England. He was bound over in £200. Two sureties qualified in £100 each.

The Earl of March, conservative, will resign his seat in the house of commons for the Chichester division of Sussex.

In the Italian chambers to-day Premier Crispi said yesterday's riots were incited by persons interested in disturbing public order, and he knew a certain sum of money not exclusively Italian had been distributed among the workman.

The dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain sent during the progress of the fisheries negotiations have been made public. The message of Feb. 16 says the satisfactory result of the conference was due to the conciliatory spirit manifested on both sides. He speaks in high praise of Minister West and Sir Charles Tupper.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark will arrive here Tuesday to attend the silver wedding of the Prince of Wales.

The *Daily News*, commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch to the foreign office on the subject of the fisheries negotiations, praises without stint the tact displayed by Mr. Chamberlain in conduct of the negotiations.

Reports are continually being received here of damage done by snow storms and avalanches throughout northern Italy. At Leghorn the water supply was cut off for a few days owing to an enormous land slip, extending over 6,000 feet on the aqueduct, near San Guisto. Most of the houses in the track of the land slip were destroyed. The occupants escaped.

The Russian government has sent the porte a second and more decided note requesting them to intimate that Prince Ferdinand's position in Bulgaria is illegal. It is reported that Germany supports Russia's action in the matter.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

BERLIN, Mar. 2.—The German Crown Prince was on the balcony of his villa this morning. He was most of the time invisible from the outside. He looks and feels better than he has for several days past. The throat discharge is still much tinged with blood.

It is officially announced that the Crown Prince passed a good night. His condition to-day is better and his spirits have risen. His appetite also has improved during the last few days. His cough and expectoration are unchanged.

Arrangements are being made privately to transport the German Crown Prince to Berlin. On account of the animosity felt in Berlin Dr. Mackenzie will not accompany the prince but will proceed direct to London.

Prince William arrived to-day. The weather is brilliant.

LONDON, Mar. 2.—Official news has been received here that the condition of the German Crown Prince is alarming. Upon receipt of this intelligence the lord chamberlain communicated with the queen, with reference to altering the court arrangements for next week, which include a levee and a drawing room. He was directed not to alter the present arrangements, but to prepare to postpone the receptions at the shortest notice.

The Prince of Wales has left the Riviera and is returning to London.

**Election Time Draws Near.**

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—Upon the recommendation of surveyor Beattie the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the appointment of 250 weighers, laborers at $2.50 per day for each working day, instead of relying upon transient labor. Formerly about 500 laborers were paid by the hour. Under the new rule only competent men will be employed.

## THE LEAGUE IN SESSION.

**A Uniform Fifty-Cent Rate Adopted and Washington's Discount Abolished.**

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—The spring meeting of delegates from the National Base Ball League was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. The morning session was secret. N. E. Young, of Washington, presided, and John T. Brush and J. H. Martin, of Indianapolis; Charles H. Smith and George M. Vail, of Detroit; W. F. Hewett, of Washington; A. H. Soden and W. H. Conant, of Boston; John B. Day, of New York; A. G. Spaulding, of Chicago; A. J. Reach and J. J. Rogers, of Philadelphia, and J. E. O'Neill, of Pittsburg, were present.

During the early part of the afternoon the schedule was but little discussed. The session was proceeding very quietly and harmoniously when one delegate raised a war of words by suggesting an universal scale of 50 cents for admission fees this season. Al Reach, of the Philadelphias, could not understand the advisability of charging 50 cents when experience had proven that a 25-cent admission charge was much more profitable.

Despite his expostulations, the League decided that 50 cents should be the uniform price of admission during the coming season. The Pittsburg and Washington clubs were ordered to stop their practice of selling three tickets for a dollar, and henceforth they will not be allowed to make any discounts on large sales. The delegates representing these clubs objected, but their objections were futile. When this business was cleared away a committee from the Brotherhood of Base Ball Players, consisting of Messrs. Hanlon, Brouthers, Irwin, and Ward were admitted, and a consultation held as to the best way of settling the salary question. It will be remembered that the Brotherhood has been insisting that the League should recognize the Brotherhood contract, which provides that no player shall receive less than he did the previous year. Both the League and Association have stipulated that no player shall receive a salary in excess of $2,000.

The Brotherhood committee fought for two hours, at the end of which discussion the matter stood in status quo.

The agreement finally reached was to the effect that no salary in excess of $2,000 was to be paid, but that personal contracts could be made outside.

When the Brotherhood committee left the room the schedule was taken up.

At 5 o'clock the delegates went and went into executive session. At midnight they were still in session disputing over the schedule. Philadelphia has the best dates, and John B. Day, of the New York Club, together with A. G. Spaulding, of Chicago, positively refuse to accept the schedule as reported by the committee. As the schedule must be signed by each of the club presidents, some radical changes must be made before it will be satisfactory to Day and Spaulding.

## REJOICING OVER THE TREATY.

**A Banquet by the Canadian Club—Secretary Bayard's Letter.**

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—A banquet was given at the Brunswick Hotel to-night by the Canadian Club to mark the completion of the fisheries negotiations. Covers were laid for 200 guests.

Erastus Wiman, president of the Canadian Club, presided, and on his right sat Mayor Hewitt. At the chairman's left were the members of the fisheries commission, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel S. Sackville West, and their associates, Hon. J. S. Thompson, Hon. George E. Foster, and J. H. G. Bergne. A letter of regret from Secretary Bayard was read in which he said:

"The work in which your distinguished guests have been here engaged is surely one of high honor and usefulness, well deserving grateful recognition at the hands of all who have at heart the happiness and welfare of Canada and the United States.

"I hope the treaty now pending for ratification may be thoroughly comprehended upon both sides of the border and be tried upon its merits. As its arrangements come to be understood the more it will be approved by all fair-minded and reasonable men as an honorable, practical, and just settlement of a controversy that for generations has baffled adjustment and threatened the friendly status of two neighboring states who have no just cause to be other than steady friends.

"The treaty has been framed in a spirit of just and mutual conciliation and advantage, and I earnestly hope that the blindness of partisanship or the influence of local selfishness or ignorance may not be suffered to deprive the two countries of its great benefits. Its defeat would be a great public calamity which I hope patriotism may arrest.

"Will you make my expression of my regret in not being able to join you in paying respects to your distinguished guests?"

## THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

**Canadians Have by Far the Best of the Bargain.**

OTTAWA, Mar. 2.—Dr. H. Cameron, M. P., the representative of one of the chief fishing counties in Nova Scotia and a government supporter, said to-day that he believed Canada had got the best of the bargain in the fishery treaty. His constituency has probably the largest coast line of any county of the Dominion, and his constituents are almost entirely engaged in the fisheries. He states that they are all satisfied with the new provisions, which allow Canadians 100,000 square miles more fishing ground than they enjoyed under the interpretation of the treaty of 1818, from which American vessels are now debarred. There are many large bays, such as Chebucto bay, in which the Americans cannot take fish where formerly they used to enter out side of the three mile limit.

## REMOVAL OF LIBBY PRISON.

**The Chicago Syndicate in Full Possession of the Historic Building.**

CHICAGO, Mar. 2.—There is no longer any question about the removal of Libby prison to Chicago. The final transaction in the deal was completed yesterday, and the building is now the property of a local syndicate, whose purpose is to transplant it in this city by June 1. The parties interested declare that it will not be converted into a chamber of horrors, but that it will be made an interesting place of resort, alike unobjectionable to northern and southern people. To show the friendly feeling of the leading citizens of Richmond toward this project it is announced that a number of them have signified their willingness to come to Chicago and deliver addresses at the opening ceremonies.

**A Massachusetts Swindler Caught.**

CHICAGO, Mar. 2.—Benjamin F. Hawes, who opened a hat store on Madison street last December, was to-day arrested and held at $6,000 bonds on charges of swindling Massachusetts creditors out of $8,000. He opened several hat stores there and suddenly made an assignment, though apparently doing a good business. The assignees invariably found the stock of his stores had been sold out.

**Lookout Mountain Railroad.**

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Mar. 2.—On Monday morning next work on the Lookout Mountain Standald Gauge railroad will be resumed with a force of 500 hands. The road will be completed May 1, the necessary money having been put up to-day by southern capitalists. The line is to cost $150,000.

**Pouch of Registered Mail Stolen.**

CINCINNATI, Mar. 2.—A pouch of registered mail matter was stolen from one of the mail wagons Wednesday night. It contained all the registered matter brought in on the Pan Handle road. W. L. Fensler, driver of the mail wagon just behind the one robbed, has been arrested.

**Conductors and Brakemen on Strike.**

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Mar. 2.—The conductors and brakemen on the Atlantic and Pacific road have all struck against working extra time with no additional compensation. About 700 men are affected.

**A California Town Burned Out.**

SUTTER CREEK, CAL., Mar. 2.—Fire which started in the Sutter Hotel to-day spread until nearly all the business places were destroyed. Loss nearly $200,000.

**Funeral of Mgr. McManus.**

BALTIMORE, Mar. 2.—The funeral of Mgr. McManus occurred this morning. There was a very large attendance of diocesan and visiting clergy.

**McGlynn Knocks Out George.**

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—A permanent injunction has been granted Rev. Dr. McGlynn restraining Henry George from incorporating an anti-poverty society.

**The Tickers Stay In.**

NEW YORK, Mar. 2.—The stock exchange has been enjoined from removing the tickers of the Commercial Telegraph Company from its building.

**A Convict Killed.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Mar. 2.—Albert West, a colored convict, wasshot and killed this morning while assaulting Annie Stewart, a guard.

## TYROS AT THE THROTTLES.

BROTHERHOOD MEN SUPPLANTED BY INCOMPETENT ENGINEERS.

**Locomotives Derailed and Run Into the Shops for Repairs After a Few Trips—A Foreman Who is Tired of the Crews Which Have Taken the Strikers' Places.**

CHICAGO, Mar. 2.—The agreement between the Brotherhood and Knights of Labor had no appreciable effect on the number of applicants at the Burlington offices to-day, but the majority were young men, and looked more like firemen than engineers. The company claim the situation is steadily improving, and yesterday they accepted 100 men and put on 150 more to-day. Fourteen passenger trains went out and sixteen came in to-day. Coal trains were also running, and the claim is made that local freights were moving. The most important work in the lumber district was also taken care of. The company claims that several freights will be run to-morrow. They do not think the Knights of Labor deal will affect the new men. The strikers were confident and cheerful, claiming everything looked favorable. At the round house the foreman said the engines were in a horrible condition, three of the finest being broken down, and the rest of them being badly broken. He said he was tired looking at some of the men employed to take the strikers' places.

Chief Arthur has telegraphed the chairmen of the grievance committees of the Chicago and Alton; Chicago and Northwestern; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Wabash railroad; Wabash and Western; Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and Wisconsin Central lines, ordering them to Chicago for consultation. Grand Master Sargent said the order meant that the Brotherhoods were there to stay, but the meeting had no reference to the selling of Burlington tickets over connecting lines.

Chief Arthur has issued a manifesto stating that the employes of the Burlington are not responsible for the present state of affairs on that road, holding that the men have a right to place a value on their labor and refusing to work if the company cannot or will not pay it. No means but moral suasion have been used to prevent any who desire to work for the Burlington doing so. The influence of public opinion is craved by the engineers and they will do nothing to bring reproach or censure on them.

The officials of connecting roads all deny that they have had any direct communication with the Burlington. Orders have been issued by most of them that no Burlington cars were to be switched or Burlington tickets honored. All profess to keep neutral ground.

A mass meeting will be held by the Brotherhood Tuesday night, which will be open. Chief Arthur will make an address.

Chief Arthur said to-night that if an order as strong as that of the engineers—one that had been applauded throughout the world for its consistution and fairness—could not win so just a quarrel as the one between the engineers and the Burlington company, he would resign his place as chief. Further than that he would recommend that the order disband.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 2.—General Superintendent Swiegert said this afternoon that trains on the Reading were running regularly, and as far as he knew no discrimination existed. There were some Brotherhood men on the road before the strike. The report that "hundreds of Reading engineers were supplying vacancies on the Burlington" was an error, as the total number who left the Reading service was but 109. Foreman Colson said that not more than twenty Brotherhood engineers were employed during the strike.

The representatives of the Brotherhood said that Chief Arthur's request must be acted on by the lodges Sunday before any decision could be made.

Up to midnight nothing definite had been heard at the engineers' headquarters as to whether the Brotherhood men of the Reading were withdrawing from their places in compliance with arrangement between Chief Arthur and the representatives of the Reading Knights. The principal event of the evening was the arrival here of fifty Canadian engineers to take situations on the Burlington. Little apprehension was apparent among the Brotherhood leaders over this accession to the company's strength. They stoutly maintained that the Canadians would be promptly disposed of under the federal statutes providing against the importation of foreign contract labor.

READING, PA., Mar. 2.—No order has yet been received directing the Brotherhood engineers on the Reading road to quit. The order would have but little effect here for any event, as most of the local knights who are engineers refused to go out when the strike was declared.

ST. LOUIS, Mar. 2.—The strikers to-day were delighted over the reports that a settlement of the difficulties would be arranged and expressed themselves as willing to agree to any terms made by Chief Arthur. The situation is unchanged, the passenger trains being taken across the bridge by Master Mechanic Sechler. The Keokuk train has been abandoned, the Wabash engineers standing by the order not to handle Burlington cars.

At Hannibal seven engines have already been sent to the shops, their flues having been burnt out by incompetent engineers and firemen.

A freight train was sent out this evening from the East St. Louis yards, and one came down from the north during the day. The "Q" officials say they expect to move freight regularly to-morrow. Information from Quincy, Hannibal, Louisiana, Keokuk, and Galesburg, is to the effect that trains are moving fairly well, and Omaha, Nebraska City, and other points in the northwest report that they have plenty of good engineers now, and that they feel independent of the Brotherhood. Over one hundred engineers and firemen have arrived at Omaha from the east, and they have been sent out to points on the road in Nebraska and beyond.

## THE CULPEPER SHOOTING CASE.

**Barbour May Recover—Funeral of the Murdered Man.**

[Special Dispatch to the REPUBLICAN.]

CULPEPER, Mar. 2.—Edwin Barbour, editor of the *Advance*, who was shot here yesterday morning by Ellis B. Williams, is still lying in a critical condition, but his physicians have hopes of his recovery, if lockjaw does not set in.

The funeral of Williams took place this afternoon from the Presbyterian church and was the largest seen in this place for years.

The coroner's jury rendered their verdict this morning in the case as follows: "That Ellis B. Williams came to his death from a pistol shot wound fired from a pistol in the hands of Edwin Barbour."

It is proper to correct an error in the special of last night. It was stated by Williams's friend before the coroner's jury that he knew of no notes having been written by Williams and sent to Barbour asking him to come out of his office and meet him, and Barbour himself says most emphatically he never heard or received any such communication, but passed Williams on the street in the morning, when neither spoke.

**Weakening a Liquor Law.**

LANSING, MICH., Mar. 2.—The supreme court has decided that the provisions of the liquor law requiring police control by the Detroit authorities of townships adjoining Detroit and that legalizing arrests of saloonists violating the law without legal process to be unconstitutional.

**Sorghum Sugar Monopoly.**

BOSTON, Mar. 2.—A company has been formed to control the entire sorghum crop of the country. It claims to be able to make sugar, by a patent process, cheaper than cane sugar, even should it be admitted free. Three factories will be erected, one of which will be at Topeka, Kan.

**It Pleases the Canadians.**

OTTAWA, Mar. 2.—Lumbermen rejoice at the prospect of the American government placing lumber on the free list, saying it will give the trade a grand stimulus.

## SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECHES.

**That at Springfield Not Inconsistent With That at Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, TENN., Mar. 2.—The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15, 1888.—MY DEAR SIR: The withdrawal of Mr. Blaine can have no other possible effect in this state than to solidify the Republican vote and influence heartily for yourself. No other prominent Republican leader represents so closely and entirely as you do the best Republican sentiment in Tennessee on the political, industrial, and social questions that now press upon public attention. You were the first northern Republican of distinction that had the openness and courage to come to a southern city and tell an audience of southern people what Republicanism meant in its national aspects at the present time. You are not wholly unaware of the impression made by your Nashville speech upon many of our best and oldest citizens, who came to hear you solely from a sense of chivalric hospitality, and remained to praise and approve what you then said, and were not backward in making their feeling about your utterances publicly known. We need these men in our party; they belong to us in right of current feeling and interest here in the living questions of the day, and we could already count upon their fraternity and support if persistent efforts had been made throughout this state to represent the speech you delivered at Springfield after parting so cordially with our people here as a plain bid for and pledge of a reactionary policy in southern affairs. I have always contended that you had no such wish or intention, and that of all possible candidates of our party you were the last to whom could be imputed a purpose to pass over actual and vital public issues, with an object to reembitter the two sections of our country and to bring back upon the southern states the unavoidable miseries of the period of reconstruction. This view I have urged and am now urging upon Democrats and Republicans, alike and since late events have constituted you the foremost man of our party, I should feel a sense of personal obligation if you could feel yourself at liberty to assure me and, through me, those honest doubts I have been seeking to allay, that I have not misunderstood or misrepresented your position. Apart from the personal interest that you justly have in this matter, I feel at liberty to call upon you for any open and honest aid you can give toward maintaining and advancing Republican principles in this populistic and impressive state. I am, dear sir, very faithfully yours,

A. W. WILLIS.

TO HON. JOHN SHERMAN, United States Senate, Washington.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—MY DEAR SIR: Your kind note of the 15th instant is received. You are certainly right that there was no difference in sentiment or purpose between my speeches at Nashville and Springfield. Every word I utterred at Nashville I can repeat with entire sincerity. I do not wish to revive the animosities of the war, and what I said there of confederate soldiers—their honesty and courage—I have said over and over again in the north. My arrangement of the Democratic party at Springfield is also historically true and entirely consistent with my Nashville speech. I do think the Democratic party of the north during and since the war has occupied a much worse position than the confederates of the south. The latter fought openly for what they conceived to be right, while the Democratic organization did precisely what I said they did in my Springfield speech.

What I desire in the future is a frank and full discussion of the policy of protection as it affects the industry and prosperity of our people north and south. The southern Democrats in congress ought to faithfully observe the fifteenth amendment and to make no distinction on account of race and color in the right to vote and to have that vote counted. The difficulty in the way of enforcing this amendment ought to be an appeal to their patriotism to support alike every clause of the constitution. Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

TO COL. A. W. WILLIS.

## SENATOR PALMER'S BANQUET.

**A Number of Notable Gentlemen Entertained at His Residence.**

Senator Palmer entertained a company of notable gentlemen at a superb banquet last night at his splendid residence on McPherson square. The table was laid for eighteen. The centerpiece was a great basket of La France roses, seen through a green mist of asparagus. The tapers were in bronze candelabra and there were four courses to each cover. The guests were Secretary Bayard, Mr. Justice Lamar, Mr. Justice Field, Senator Sherman, Senator Ingalls, Gen. Greely, Senator Hearst, Minister Romero, Senator McPherson, Minister Carter, Senator Edmunds, Senator B. Loring, Mr. Halliday, Minister Guzman, Senator J. P. Jones, Col. John M. Wilson, and Senator Manderson. After dinner the gentlemen bathed their fingers in violet scented water and listened to solos and ballads rendered by an accomplished male singer.

Dr. and Mrs. George B. Loring entertained a party at a beautiful dinner on Thursday night. The table was most artistically arranged, and the guests were Col. and Mme. Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Hitt, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Warder, Mrs. John Hay, Mr. W. W. Phelps, and Prof. J. L. Soley.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Edmonds gave a dinner Thursday night.

Gen. and Mrs. S. L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Wood, and Mr Sam G. Ward gave dinner parties Thursday.

Col. Francis Colton entertained Senator Cullom, Senator Palmer, Hon. Alex. T. White, Gen. O. D. Green, Dr. Ransom, of New York; Senator Farwell, Hon. Mr. Dorsey, Mr. John B. Colton, of Omaha, and Gov. Gear, of Iowa, at dinner Thursday night.

Miss Davenport is in the city, the guest of Secretary Endicott's family.

Dr. and Mrs. Hartleben, of 1015 Fourteenth street northwest, were very agreeably surprised Tuesday evening by a promenade euchre party, composed of a number of their friends. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Hon. J. Pennington, Mr. Nachman, Mrs. L. A. Cowman, Mrs. S. Willis, Miss Putnam, Miss Cowman, of Baltimore; Miss Hillbush, Mr. A. Orison, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hale, Mr. Burns, and Mr. Johnson. After the game a bountiful collation was served and dancing commenced, which was kept up until 12 o'clock, when the company dispersed.

## ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

**Wills in Which Certain Bequests Are Made.**

The last will and testament of the late Maria E. Rodier was filed in the register's office yesterday. She bequeathes all her property to her daughter, Sarah E. A. Gibson. The will was admitted to probate and record, and her daughter was appointed administratrix in the special bond of $100.

The will of James McGrann, also filed, makes the following bequests: To the Little Sisters of the Poor, $100; to St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum and St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, $50 each; to Rev. P. L. Chapelle, D. D., pastor of St. Matthew's Church, $100; to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of this city, $100, one-half to go to the St. Matthew's branch and the other half to St. Stephen's branch. The remainder of his estate, both real and personal, he leaves to his wife, Mary McGrann, for life, to go at her death to his children, James P., Henry F., and Mary McGrann, and Mrs. Ellen McLaughlin. The will was admitted to probate and letters of administration issued to Henry F. McGrann.

## GRAND ARMY'S NIGHT.

**The Old "Vets" Turn Out in Force to Attend the Fair.**

Last night was the time set apart for the visitation of the Grand Army members to their fair. They turned out in full force. Senator Ingalls was present and enjoyed the scenes about him. In the art parlor the exhibit of old Scotch etchings, by Nicholson, was the specialty. Business was excellent and the throng present seemed to have plenty of money to spend. Many distinguished people were present and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The fair nightly increases in popularity. Among the interested spectators was "Little Shell" and about eight of his Chippewa Indians. There are many scenes occurring nightly that are outside of the programme. A little boy about ten years old, named Talbert, fell asleep near the entrance to the art gallery. Mr. Hyde, an artist, sketched him and will put him on canvas, a subject which he will call "Tired."

**Permits to Build.**

Building permits were issued yesterday to Morgan, Thomas & Co. to build a brick warehouse at Nos. 1 D street northwest, at a cost of $3,000; B. B. Wells, four brick dwellings, from 1225 to 1231 Maryland avenue southwest, at a cost of $8,500; M. Burkhart, one brick store at 1017 Seventh street northwest, at a cost of $4,000; Isaac Levy, one brick dwelling at 1017 Seventh street, at a cost of $6,000.

**No Steel Rail Trust.**

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 2.—An officer of the Cambria Iron Company says there is no such thing as a steel rail trust, there being no organization to restrict the production—the only combination being on an agreement regarding tonnage.

**A Brutal Assailant.**

TROY, N. Y., Mar. 2.—The police are looking for Nelson Harwood, who yesterday attempted to assault Miss Button, 22 years of age. He desisted only when she gave him $20 and pistol. He has fled the city.

## PRESIDENT NORRIS'S DENIAL.

**That He is Manipulating to Get to St. Louis.**

The Jackson Democratic Association held a most enthusiastic meeting at St. George's Hall last night. There were more young Democrats present than ever seen before, and President James L. Norris felt pleased at the success of the gathering. The early part of the evening was given up to an address by Hon. Benton McMillin. On conclusion of his address Mr. Clark, treasurer of the association, offered a resolution of thanks to the speaker, which was adopted by a rising vote.

On motion it was agreed to have all future meetings at 419 Tenth street.

Mr. George E. Kirk, chairman of the committee to whom a set of resolutions were referred looking to the suppression of active participation in the coming campaign by District office-holders of the party, presented a substitute, which was adopted, and called for "a committee of three, to be appointed, who, together with similar committees of other Democratic associations, shall confer and act with the central committee in devising ways and means in carrying on the work of practical value to the Democratic party and to insure Democratic success in the approaching election."

Mr. W. H. Weyrich appeared in the hall about this time with a gilt bust of Gen. Andrew Jackson, which was placed on President Norris's stand. Mr. Weyrich, on being introduced, said "that the bust had been presented to Washington Division, S. of P., to be voted for. No one seemed to want it, and the division concluded to donate it to the Jackson Democratic Association.' Having said this Mr. Weyrich sat down amid painful silence.

At length a motion to receive the gift and extend thanks for it was made and carried.

Mr. Norris then announced the following appointments to the executive committee: P. D. Otterback, A. H. Jackson, J. E. Davis, J. B. Wilson, J. T. Boisean, R. H. Sylvester, Nat Sardo, George Dant, and J. Fred. Kelly.

Committee on resolutions—Mills Dean, H. E. Davis, and Robert Ball.

Mr. J. L. Norris then spoke as follows:

"Doubtless you are aware of the rumors that I have been or am in collusion with certain Democratic District officials and that I am endeavoring, with them, to manipulate affairs so as to send myself to the St. Louis convention in the interest of a particular presidential candidate.

"I pronounce all this without any foundation whatever. I have had no private schemes with any man or set of men.

"So long as I hold the place to which you have assigned me in this association my whole time will be, as it has been, to keep myself from discord and faction, and so far as I can effect it to foster in this entire association that mutual confidence, peace, and harmony without which we well know that we can hope neither for local satisfaction nor for national success.

"I have nothing to conceal and no personal ambition to gratify. My own private business is enough to occupy me, and to meet my fullest desires. You have honored me with a position which I certainly do not undervalue, and in which I trust I shall act for the best interests of the great cause which we all profess to serve.

"I look upon my designation on the Democratic congressional committee, not simply as a personal compliment but as another recognition of this old association, because of its being a national organization, they admiring its constant and persistent loyalty to Democratic principles through all the strife and change of the stormy past, and because many senators and representatives have had membership on our rolls, and have frequently been present and participated in our public assemblies and reunions.

"Why should the fact of such a recognition give rise to sinister suspicions and unworthy imaginations? Is it possible that there are men of our political faith in this District who can think so meanly of a brother Democrat, situated as I am, as to believe him capable of chicanery and duplicity in so grave a matter as the national convention will have to determine?

"Of course I do not know who is to represent the Democracy of this District in that convention, but I wish to say beforehand to every one here, and now that, speaking for myself alone, it would be impossible for me to desire to secure the election as a member of that convention I would not consent to be bound by any prior pledge in the interest of any individual. I should wish to be perfectly free to act upon the spot as circumstances might seem to dictate, and unless I could go to the convention entirely free so to act, I confess I should prefer staying at home.

"I have referred to this, as you may think, quite unnecessarily and prematurely, since there may be no prospects of my services being thus required, but whether they are or not I am bound at whatever cost to myself to let it be known how and where I stand, so that there may be no possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter."

The meeting then adjourned.

## MR. RANDALL TALKS.

**He Will Infl[illegible]ce His Own Tariff Bill Next Week.**

The Mills tariff bill was the principal subject of conversation among [illegible]ators yesterday, and the views expressed were very varied; so much so, [illegible] made certain that when the bill does come up for debate it will be torn to pieces, and not by Republicans alone, for a number of Democrats who see no reason why the great industries of the districts they represent should be sacrificed to the wrecking crew now operating under the direction of Foreman Mills. The Ohio Democrats were very silent, but there was a lurking fire in their eyes that boded no good to the bill that proposed to put wool on the free list.

The member whose opinion was most eagerly looked for was Mr. Randall, but the active and energetic interviewer was courteously dismissed without being [illegible]cured any very valuable information. Last night, however, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, a member of the House from Pennsylvania, was credited with having told a newspaper man that he would oppose the bill, tooth and nail. The matter was investigated by a REPUBLICAN reporter, and the statement was vouched for by Mr. Randall himself. He is opposed to the bill as at present constituted, and believes it would be easier to construct a new bill rather than attempt to amend the one now in existence. He is confident that by the time the House gets through with some Mills bill that the sweeping measure will not be worth looking at, and is satisfied that there is a majority of forty against it. Mr. Randall expects to have his own bill completed by Monday or Tuesday, and it will be introduced as soon as ready. He believes that it will be supported by a large number of Democrats, and thinks that the measure will be acceptable to the Republicans. The bill will contain an important feature that was neglected by Premier Mills, and that is a provision for changes in the internal revenue system. This will be supported by the representatives of a large majority of the southern states, and the chances are that Mr. Randall's bill is the only one of the two that will be considered.

**Sunshine Band of Mercy.**

Superintendent Julia E. Martin, in an earnest address yesterday afternoon before Sunshine Band of Mercy, organized within Washington Juvenile Temple, reminded the little people who are to spread sunshine all around their paths by preventing cruelty to all God's creatures so far as they have opportunity, that they are to have a meeting as a Band of Mercy every month, at which every member is expected to report how many cases of cruelty they have seen and tried to prevent. Chief Templar Willie Pierce is president, and Victoria Lanham secretary of Sunshine Band, whose roll of pledged membership contains the following names: Willie Pierce, Victoria Lanham, Frank Ryon, Johnnie Pierce, Percy Clark, Charles Zurhorst, Bernard Thompson, May Carrigan, Aggie Pope, Annie Delano, Fannie Freelin, Willie Mahoney, Lilian Cragen, Lee Hays, Emory Hays, Frank and Nellie Pumphrey, Bessie Steele, Mamie Kalstrom, Viola Sanderson, Clara Burroughs, Emma McKim, Eva Thompson, Emma Barstow, Edith Carrigan, Anetta Pope, Mary Zurhorst, Clarence Kalstrom, Elma Martin, James Still, Mamie Stewart, Carrie and Ethel Stratton.

## CONGRESS AND THE DISTRICT.

A favorable report was ordered yesterday upon the bill authorizing the trustees of the German Lutheran Trinity congregation to sell a portion of their cemetery reservation.

The Senate District committee yesterday authorized a favorable report on the bill [illegible]tion of the Georgetown Barge, Dock and Railway Company. The capital [illegible] is limited to $50,000.

President Hurt, of the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company, was given a hearing yesterday by the House District committee in favor of the Senate bill to incorporate the Washington Cable Electric Company.

A delegation of District veterans, consisting of Messrs. Beale, Seitz, Carrington, and Duff, appeared before the House committee on war claims yesterday for legislation granting District volunteers the $100 bounty which was paid each man who enlisted at a later date than they did.

The Senate District committee decided yesterday that the Platt prohibition bill shall be reported to the Senate with an adverse recommendation. The vote on the question was: For the bill—Messrs. Ingalls, Chace, and Riddleberger, 3. Nays—Messrs. Spooner, Farwell, Harris, Vance, Daniel, and Faulkner. The question of local option was then considered, and by a vote of 3 to 1 it was decided to submit the question to the citizens of the District of Columbia. The minority was Senator Riddleberger, he still holding out for prohibition.

## ON THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

LENGTHY DISCUSSION ON A CLAIM FROM VIRGINIA

**That May Empty the Treasury of the Surplus and Flood Congress With War Claims—Business at the Night Session Very Active.**

The Speaker pro tem. laid before the House yesterday a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury showing the probable loss by destruction of United States bonds.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, secured unanimous consent to have printed in the *Record* a memorial signed by glassblowers protesting against a reduction of duty on imported window glass as proposed by the Mills tariff bill.

Mr. Culberson, of Texas, moved to set apart March 17 and April 7 and 9, after the consideration morning hour, for the consideration of business reported by the judiciary committee. Referred to committee on rules.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, reported a resolution providing for an evening session every Friday for the consideration of private pension and political disability bills. Under the terms of the resolution the House is required to take a recess at 5 o'clock on Fridays and to reassemble at 7:30 o'clock, the evening sessions to be adjourned not later than 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, sought to secure the adoption of an amendment including bills to remove charges of desertion in the special order, but Mr. Taulbee, of Kentucky, objected on the ground that the proposition should be reported in order through the committee on rules.

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, opposed the resolution and declared that from his observation he could say that the Friday night sessions from the nature and conduct of the business did not command the respect of the House.

The resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution setting apart March 20 and 29 and April 26, after the morning hour, for the consideration of bills reported by the military committee. Referred to committee on rules.

Under the call of committees a number of bills of a private nature were reported and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, reported from the postoffice committee, with a favorable recommendation, a bill creating the office of assistant superintendent of the railway mail service, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, and fifty-four chief clerks at $2,000, with allowances of $3 per day for expenses while actually traveling. Calendar.

The House then, at 1:30 p. m., went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, in the chair.

The committee resumed the consideration of the "omnibus" bill, which provides for the payment of thirty-odd claims for supplies used for the army during the war, reported by the court of claims under the provisions of the Bowman act.

Mr. Lee, of Virginia, offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia.

Mr. Brewer, of Michigan, thought that the amendment, which provided for the payment of rent, would prove a very dangerous precedent if it were enacted into law. It would be followed by thousands of claims asking for compensation for the occupation of schools and churches in the south.

Mr. Lee advocated the amendment as an act of justice, and thought that the time had come when the animosity of the war should have passed away. The institution was an old one, and had alumni in every part of the Union, and throughout the whole war it had been within the federal lines. No confederate soldier had ever passed over its grounds, and a majority of its faculty had remained under the jurisdiction of the United States.

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