The National Republican.

VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 119. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1888. THREE CENTS.

CHAMBERLAIN TALKS.

THE FISHERIES TREATY WAS FOUNDED ON MUTUAL CONCESSIONS.

M. Meline Elected President of the French Chamber—Emperor Frederick Grateful for Sympathy—Count Tolstoi in Danger—Suicides at Monte Carlo.

LONDON, Apr. 4.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain made a speech to-night at a meeting of the Peace Arbitration Union. He said that under the growth of public opinion war was becoming more and more unpopular. As an illustration of this change of feeling, he instanced the fisheries treaty. The arrangement, he said, was founded, not upon triumphs or sacrifices, but upon reasonable mutual concessions. The only merit he personally could claim, the only qualification he had for being entrusted with the commission was the strong, feeling of friendship he had always entertained for America. If the result of the negotiations were submitted to the people themselves it would be accepted by a vast majority. At all events they had secured a formal record of the opinions of the three governments concerned, and had obtained disinterested representations which tended toward a final settlement of the question.

John Morley spoke at New Castle this evening. He said that the country was engaged in a process of transformation, the full scope and purport of which few could yet pretend to realize. He criticised at length defects and deficiencies of the local government bill and the budget. Mr. Goschen's new taxes, he said, were fidgetting. The petty tax on champagne would tend to offend France for little profit.

Referring to Ireland he said that Balfour'sm might be described in a nutshell as a delicate and arrogant disregard of every opinion and wish of Ireland. He asked if the consciences of his dissident friends could share with liberal and popular principles. "If not," he concluded, "let them assist the majority of the party in doing justice to Ireland."

Dr. Morris Wolfedien, who in conjunction with Dr. Mackenzie attended Emperor Frederick when he was in England last year, has left England for Charlottenburg to co-operate with Dr. Mackenzie in attending upon the emperor.

Mr. Henry Irving's Company, which left New York on the steamer City of Richmond March 25, reached London to-day.

A dispatch from Tangier says that Mr. W. R. Lewis, the American consul, has received a reply from the Moorish government declining to accede to the demands of the United States with reference to the persons under consular protection imprisoned at Rabat. Fears are entertained here that the American government will adopt rigorous measures against Morocco.

It is estimated that fifty persons have committed suicide at Monte Carlo during the last three months, while the receipts of the established games at that place were during the same period largely increased.

In an interview accorded a *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent, Gen. Boulanger spoke of his candidacy for the chamber of deputies for the department of the Nord and his reasons for not going there to conduct his own canvas. He said that he was not like an ordinary candidate; he did not appeal to the electors on petty departmental questions, but as the representative of a great principle, therefore his presence in the department was not needed, victory being certain. The principle he represented, he said, was the revision of the constitution. The chamber of deputies had been stricken with impotence and no longer represented the people. In dissolution of the chamber and revision of the constitution was the only remedy for the evil.

Being asked to explain the basis of his plan of revision, he said: "That is my secret, which I shall keep to myself. That is my policy."

He refuses to explain his plans because he feared they would be criticised and thwarted before there was a chance to put them into execution. He said he would wait until the time was ripe and then reveal them. He declared decisively that no ministry formed now could last long. Three months would be the utmost limit of its life. In the meantime he intended to reserve his plans and wait.

FOR THE WELFARE OF THE GERMANS.

BERLIN, Apr. 4.—The *Reichsanzeiger* publishes a rescript from Emperor Frederick addressed to Prince Bismarck, in which the emperor says: The death of Emperor William was the occasion of a manifestation of feeling of overpowering character, scarcely ever witnessed before. In the death of the glorious emperor the whole German people mourn the loss of a gentle and upright ruler, a wise and powerful disposer of their destinies, the refounder of their unity. Foreign nations in the most distant parts of the globe have expressed sympathy on the death of a prince whom they recognized as a sure upholder of peace. This universal manifestion of sympathy encourages me to enter with confidence upon the discharge of the difficult tasks of my princely calling, trusting to follow my father's example and to labor with my entire strength for the welfare of the German people.

The *North German Gazette* says: Except that the emperor's rest is more disturbed by expectoration, his condition on the whole is satisfactory. During bad weather he walks in the orangery attached to the castle at Charlottenburg, and when occasion permits in the park. He rests occasionally during the day.

Prince Alexander of Battenburg is expected to shortly visit the emperor at Charlottenburg.

IT IS PRESIDENT MELINE NOW.

PARIS, Apr. 4.—M. Meline, member of the chamber of deputies, from the Vosges, was to-day elected president of the chamber. He received 168 votes. M. Clemenceau received the same number of votes, but M. Meline was declared elected, owing to the fact that he had served a longer time in the chamber.

The senate passed a resolution that in view of the situation a too lengthy prorogning of the chamber would be attended with great inconvenience.

M. Meline thanked the house for the honor of his election. He accepted the task in the interests of the country. He requested the support of all, including those who had voted for M. Clemenceau, in order that he might surmount the universal difficulties attending his new duties. He promised to show consideration for all sides, coupled with firmness.

The chamber adjourned until April 19.

INVESTIGATING HARRITY.

Witnesses Show How He Thought "A Public Office Was a Private Snap."

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 4.—The senatorial investigating committee to inquire into the charges of violation of the civil service in the administration of the federal offices in this city resumed its sessions here this morning. Senator Hale presiding. Business men testified to the demoralization of the postal service under Harrity's administration and ex-employes related their experience. Gen. Huldekoper, the ex-postmaster, was also a witness, and he stated that he had never allowed an employe to attend a political convention or any political meeting to the detriment of the service.

Mr. Hale. To use borrowed language, you regarded a public office as a public trust.

General Huldekoper. I do not care to borrow language from that source, but that probably expresses what I mean.

Witness said that he was removed without cause and after Postmaster General Vilas had told him that under his administration the Philadelphia postoffice was the best managed of any in the United States.

Frank T. Rankin, who had been for nine years a letter carrier, said he had been told by Democratic employes that Harrity had stopped money out of their pay for political assessments.

DEATH HAS CLAIMED

Benjamin Harris Brewster, Ex-Attorney General of the United States.

Ex-Attorney General Benjamin Harris Brewster died at 1:30 a. m. yesterday morning at his home on South Twelfth street, Philadelphia. The news was received in this city by his son, Robert J. W. Brewster, and as soon as he had imparted the sad news to Attorney General Garland he left for Philadelphia.

The flag on the Department of Justice was lowered to half-mast, and orders were issued to keep the mourning now on the building displayed for thirty days from yesterday.

Mr. Brewster was born in Salem county, N. J., on Oct. 13, 1816. His father, Francis E. Brewster, was a lawyer practising at the Philadelphia bar, so his opportunities for studying the profession in which he was so conspicuous were numerous. He was educated at Princeton, graduating in 1834, and then studied law under the direction of Eli K. Price. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1838, and was soon after appointed by President Polk to pass upon the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States.

Governor Geary appointed him attorney general of Pennsylvania in 1867 and he remained in that position until 1869, giving universal satisfaction. He was appointed Attorney General of the United States by President Arthur and at the conclusion of Mr. Arthur's term returned to Philadelphia, where he resumed his private practice.

Mr. Brewster was married in 1857 to Miss Elizabeth Von Myerbach de Reinfeldts, who died in 1868. He entered into wedlock for the second time in 1870, when he was joined to Mary Walker, daughter of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Pennsylvania. One child, Robert J. W. Brewster, was the issue of the marriage, and he was called upon to mourn his mother's death but a few months ago.

REPUBLICANS AHEAD.

Little Rhody Solid—The Missouri Election a Surprise for Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Apr. 4.—The state election to-day went Republican by about 1,500 on the general ticket and a clean sweep of the Democratic legislature, the Republicans capturing this city with 12 representatives and a senator, and about 25 of the other 35 towns. Pawtucket is not heard from on the assembly ticket, and Newport succeeded in electing only a senator, the Democrats failing of election on the five representatives. Both cities, however, indorsed the Republican gubernatorial ticket.

The proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing real estate qualifications for foreign-born voters will probably not get the necessary two-thirds vote.

NEWPORT, R. I., Apr. 4.—The election was very close and exciting here. On the state ticket the only candidate to receive a majority in this city was Howard Smith, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, who is a Newport man and who received a majority of 14. Of the legislative ticket only one candidate was elected, D. E. Young, Democrat, for second representative who received 56 majority. Others on that ticket lack an election by from 37 to 74 votes, the Democrats in each case receiving the largest vote. The total vote was the largest ever cast here, over 2,700. Lapham was about 65 behind his ticket, and Rogers about 30 behind. The prohibitory vote in the city is 90. The suffrage amendment received a majority here of 548, although this is one of the places which it affected adversely.

ST. LOUIS, Apr. 4.—The municipal elections throughout Missouri yesterday were unusually spirited contests, much interest being centered in the question of local option. In many cases the old government was completely overturned by a fusion of parties and nomination of citizens' tickets. Sedalia, for the first time in several years, elected a Republican mayor, Col. J. D. Crawford. St. Joseph elected the whole Republican ticket, headed by Englehart for mayor. St. Charles elected Ward Hutt, Republican candidate for mayor. At Jefferson City no party lines were drawn. Independence was thoroughly Democratic. Party lines were split and the saloon element came out victorious. At Marshall the Democrats were victorious over a law and order ticket backed by local option. At Clinton local option was indorsed. At Boonville C. C. Bell, Republican, was elected mayor. There were no party lines at Poplar Bluff. At Mexico G. C. Bassforth, Democrat, was elected mayor. The Democrats won an unexpected victory at Carthage, electing a Democratic mayor. At La Plata the former government was completely upset and Charles N. Mitchell, of the People's ticket, was elected mayor. At Warrensburg and Marysville the Democrats were victorious. The honors were equally divided in the numerous smaller towns throughout the state, the interest being entirely local.

CHICAGO, Apr. 4.—Revised returns of yesterday's election in this city show that in the aldermanic contests the Republicans elected 19 and the Democrats 11 members of the city council. This leaves the party representation in the new council: 32 Republicans, 15 Democrats, and 1 socialist. This is a gain for the Republicans.

THE STRIKE IS OFF.

All the Employes Except "Q" Men Return to Work.

CHICAGO, Apr. 4.—The boycott against the Burlington road was fully lifted to-day. All the roads having freight communication with the Burlington continued sending in freight to the "Q" yards steadily. The strikers in lifting the boycott believed that more freight would run into the "Q" yards than could be handled and that the company's men would be thereby swamped. Their judgment seems to have been well formed.

The Fort Wayne switchmen on receiving a promise that they would get back to work immediately accepted the offer.

Mr. Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Firemen, in an interview, said that neither Mr. Arthur nor Mr. Powderly had a hand in the strike. It was the men's own individual judgment. The boycott, he said, was off now, and roads were free to handle all the "Q" freight they wanted to.

The managers of the Rock Island road maintained in court this morning before Judge Gresham that notwithstanding the denials of the Burlington officials, the Rock Island's charges were true that the Burlington has been trying by rate wars and strikes to force the formation of a great western railway trust. The Rock Island entered a motion that the matter be referred to a master. Leave was asked from the court to get affidavits from some of the proposed witnesses who have suddenly left the immediate jurisdiction of the court. Among these are Charles E. Perkins, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and J. W. Midgoly, chairman of the Southwest Railway Association.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Apr. 4.—Chief Arthur, in an interview to-night, was pleased to know that the boycott had been raised and that the employes had returned to work, except those on the C. B. & C. He would not talk on the situation of affairs for a day or so yet.

Jacob Sharp Dying.

NEW YORK, Apr. 4.—The life of Jacob Sharp was hanging by a thread at a late hour last night. He had been gradually sinking for forty-eight hours, and his family had given up all hope of his recovery. He had been unconscious since late Monday night, and when aroused he had been delirious. His death was only a question of a few hours his physician said. After Dr. Loomis's departure in the afternoon the sorrowing family became death watchers over the husband and father. Mr. Sharp grew weaker and weaker, his breathing heavier and shorter, his mutterings more and more feeble, and at a late hour his death was looked for at any moment.

Looking For "Honest" Dick Tate.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Apr. 4.—A. L. Fawsett, treasurer for Marion township, Morgan county, is missing. His accounts are short about $1,800.

SHERMAN AND SILVER.

A GREAT SPEECH FROM THE OHIO SENATORIAL FINANCIER.

He Reminds the Democracy That There Was No Distress Under the Last Administration and Points Out the Way to Relief.

In the debate yesterday on the bond bill, now under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Sherman took the floor and, referring to Mr. Reagan, said that the senator from Texas had spoken of there being great distress in that country. He (Mr. Sherman) admitted that there was, but there had been no such distress before the present administration came into power, and he attributed that distress to the fact that the administration had not executed a law giving it full power to use the surplus in the purchase of bonds. A Democratic House of Representatives had also refused to pass the bill introduced by the senator from New Jersey (Mr. McPherson) and passed by the Senate allowing national bank currency to be issued to the full amount of the bonds deposited to secure circulation. Now the banks were required to deposit a bond representing over $130 in value for every $90 of currency that they issued. That they could not afford, and, consequently, the banks had been forced to reduce their circulation. The effect of this policy had been that since the administration came into power the national bank currency had been reduced by $170,000,000.

And that was not all. When the banks commenced to reduce their circulation the only way that they could do so was by depositing United States notes in the treasury, and that they had done to the extent of $102,000,000. That $102,000,000 of United States notes was now tied up as the result of that faulty action of the House of Representatives. So the result of that policy of the Democratic party was to make a double contraction of the currency. If there was distress now in the country it had been brought about by the policy and movement of the Democratic party. If it was desired to relieve that distress it could be easily done by continuing the efficient national banking system, and removing the present restrictions on the issue of national banking currency.

The senator from Texas (Mr. Reagan) had talked about bondholders and rich men being willing to contract the currency, but he (Mr. Sherman) denied that there was any such desire. He was almost tired of listening to tirades about bondholders and national banks. If there had been any contraction of currency there was no responsibility for it except in the Democratic party. And yet (notwithstanding contraction) there was (including $927,000,000 of gold and silver coin) an aggregate circulation of $1,500,000,000, or more than the entire national debt. It was sometimes asked where the gold came from. It flowed into the treasury (he said) because, for the last ten or twelve years, the balance of trade had been in favor of the United States.

Ever since the resumption of specie payment gold had come in by the millions, and that gold had poured into the treasury as the result of the sound financial system then established. Coming back to the subject of national banks, he spoke of their overthrow as something that would be a "feather in the cap" of the Democratic party, and yet the national bank currency was the best that ever had existed in the country. He stood there to defend the national banking system, which was insidiously sought to be overthrown by the various propositions submitted to the bill. There had been an effort to undermine it ever since the Democratic party came into power. He would not say that of the executive head of the administration, but of representatives who came mainly from the south; and it was proposed to buy silver bullion, not at its mint value, not at its old standard value, but at its market value, and to coin it (beyond the two millions monthly) into silver dollars. Under the operation of that system the price of silver had gone down steadily. The coinage of silver was at an expense of 1½ per cent., besides the expense of transportation, &c., while the national bank currency cost nothing to the government. And this amendment was asked, in this hurried and inconsiderate manner, to substitute one system for the other. He, for his part, said that that was unwise. He could see that in the dim future—in ten, twelve, or fifteen years hence—the national banks would disappear, because there would then be no government bonds on which to base their circulation; that then the banks would become banks of deposit, and that then the government would be called upon to provide some other form of paper money, whether in the form of silver certificates, gold certificates, coin certificates, or greenbacks. Some senators seemed to think that he was opposed to silver. He never had been. If the policy which he had always advocated had been adopted and acted upon, silver would never have depreciated in market value as it had done. The maintenance of silver on a par with gold was (he thought) a wise act of public policy; and if it could not be brought up to that standard, an approach to it could be made; and then, by a convention with European nations, a new ratio might possibly be established, and gold and silver placed side by side as in the past. But while gold and silver were differently rated in the market, no single power in the world could bring them together; and if the United States attempted it, it would reach finally the single silver basis, in which all financial transactions would be on the same foundation as in China, Japan, Mexico, and South America, thus reaching this country from the great commercial nations of the world. He desired to see the two metals put side by side with each other. Instead of coining silver dollars, the silver bullion should have been made the basis of circulation. He had no objection whatever to the issue of silver certificates issued on the bullion in the treasury at its market value. The United States (he said) should have done as France did and as every Latin nation did—not coin any more silver than was necessary for the ordinary transactions. On the balance of the silver bullion silver certificates could have been issued from the beginning, and could be now. There was no objection at all, in the minds of the financial men of the country, to the issue of silver certificates at the market value of silver. Those certificates would circulate freely without any change in the rates—for he should not desire to see the ratio changed, except by the consensus of the leading nations of the world. The proposition of the senator from Texas would dissipate the gold now held for the redemption of legal tender notes, and would drive it abroad and into banks to be hoarded; and then, when some "Black Friday" came, some panic in stocks, or some other sudden event, there would be a gap between coin and legal tender notes, and gold and silver bullion would be at a premium. It seemed to him idle to discuss a question which had been so often debated. Therefore he was against all these various propositions. As a conservative man he desired to see just as much money in circulation as could be used, and he would rather have too much than too little. But what he wanted was that it should be good money, good in every market of the world—whether paper or gold or silver coin.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Mr. Saunders Stabbed by an Unseen and Unkown Assassin.

BALTIMORE, Apr. 4.—News has been received here that Mr. S. N. Saunders was stabbed to death last night near Chaptico, St. Mary's county. Mr. Saunders had been attending the wedding festivities of a daughter of Mr. Knox, a farmer near Chaptico, and was on his way home in company with several ladies, when he was suddenly stabbed. He fell to the ground, exclaiming "I'm cut," and died shortly afterwards. The night was dark and the assailant was not seen. Mr. Saunders came from Richmond county, Va., last August, and was a son of Dr. Saunders, of that place.

THE PHI KAPPA PSI.

Meeting of the Grand Arch Council in Biennial Session.

The biennial assembly of the Grand Arch Council of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity was called to order in Grand Army Hall, 1412 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, yesterday morning, at 10:30 o'clock, by Mr. Geo. W. Dun, of Columbus, Ohio, and was well attended. This is the first meeting of the assembly in the east for years, and the large number of western delegates present was a matter of general surprise. The fraternity was organized in 1852, and now has chapters in thirty-seven educational institutions, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The report of the committee on credentials showed the following delegates present:

Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.—A. M. Templeton, C. S. Wise, and George P. Marquis.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.—W. C. Beck, C. C. Laffer, and E. R. Heisperger.

Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.—J. Y. Schreyer and W. C. Gretzinger.

Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.—T. A. Kurtz and H. P. Sadtler.

Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.—A. D. Meloy, W. A. Eckels, and C. W. D. Ashley.

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.—F. W. Biesecker, A. L. G. Hay, and F. A. Rupley, jr.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.—F. H. Hodder and L. A. Healy.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.—P. W. Burritt and F. J. Schnauber.

Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y.—E. B. Shallow.

University of Virginia—S. W. Holloway and E. M. Stiver.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C.—H. W. Smith, J. G. Falck, and F. H. Stevens.

South Carolina College, Columbia, S. C.—W. B. Barber and J. H. McClure.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio—C. L. Van Clere and H. M. Lemans.

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio—Fred. Gotwald and C. H. Ehaenfeld.

Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio—M. Manger and L. G. McGaw.

State University, Columbus, Ohio—E. J. Converse, Louis Kiesewetter, and G. W. Dun.

State University, Bloomington, Ind.—L. Van Buskirk and I. R. Mutz.

De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.—C. D. Hunt and F. W. Smith.

Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.—S. J. Herten, W. E. McLenvan, and C. H. Booth.

Michigan University, Michigan—F. G. Plain and C. G. Campbell.

State University, Madison, Wis.—J. Stevens.

Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.—F. R. Hubacheck.

Carlenton College, Northfield, Minn.—M. D. Ladicor.

State University, Laurence, Kan.—M. W. Sterling.

University of Pacific, San Jose, Cal.—J. S. Ballard, J. C. Needham, and G. E. Manning.

The assembly then proceeded to elect permanent officers with the following result: S. W. G. P., F. H. Hodder; S. W. P., F. W. Biesecker; S. W. A. G., G. E. Manning; S. W. S. G., W. A. Barber; S. W. H., M. W. Sterling; S. W. chaplain, Rev. Robt. Lowry, D. D.; press reporters, H. W. Smith, A. D. Meloy, F. G. Gotwald, W. C. Wilson, and W. C. Gretzinger.

Reports from the various chapters were then read showing a healthy growth in the order. The report of Editor Van Cleve, of the *Shield*, was most gratifying. At 4:30 p. m. the assembly adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning. Among those present were Rev. Robt. Lowry, D. D., author of "Shall We Gather at the River?" and R. L. Calder, a student in the law office of ex-Assistant Attorney General Snodgrass at Harrisburg, Pa.

The annual banquet will be given at the Riggs House on Friday evening, and the oration will be delivered by Solicitor General Jenks. It is expected that Gov. Forraker, of Ohio, and Robt. Burdette, the humorist, will be present and participate.

LOOK AT YOUR NUMBER.

List of Those Drawing Prizes at the Grand Army Fair.

The steamer Corcoran left her wharf at 6 o'clock last evening for a trip down the river as far as Glymont and return. She had on board many members of the Grand Army of the Republic and their invited guests to the number of 300. The object was to draw prizes for those holding tickets purchased during the recent fair. A committee of citizens was appointed to supervise the drawing, and it comprised the following: Dr. Hamilton E. Leach, chairman; W. C. Wood, secretary, and John G. Cowie, Arthur L. Campbell, and M. V. Tierney. Two lady passengers were called on to draw the prizes. Forty-eight tickets were placed in a box, which were numbered numerically, and when one lady drew a ticket from it the other lady drew a ticket from a barrel, and the prize was awarded the ticket according to the number on the box ticket.

The drawing resulted as follows: One Decker piano, 2059; horse, buggy, and harness, 4202; G. A. R. rug, 1566; small rug, 6089; table cover, 6034; rubber coat, 7258; small coffee mill, 2063; twenty-five yards of carpet, 4980; book, "Beautiful Day," 5325; base ball suit (complete), 925; one doll (large), 6387; revolver (in case), 8691; pair silver plated cups, 4247; half dozen table knives, 2881; carving knife and fork, 4229; small painting (on paper), 9833; one meerschaum pipe, 8667; one engraving, 1565; one engraving, 3903; one engraving, 9354; one engraving, 3362; one lithograph (Gen. Grant's tomb), 9682; one lithograph (record of service), 3734; one lithograph (membership certificate), 7995; one lithograph (G. A. R. chart), 3800; one lithograph (membership certificate), 383; small oil stove, 2172; small nickel clock, 9723; water-color, "The Parade," 5463; engraving, "The Assault at Tunis," 4481; portrait in crayon of Gen. Thomas, 3396; one round-trip ticket to White Sulphur Springs on C. and O. railroad 3209; round-trip ticket to White Sulphur Springs on C. and O. railroad, 1159; round-trip ticket to Asheville, N. C., on Piedmont Air Line railroad, 3398; one annual subscription to *Texas Siftings*, 8130; order for load of coke, 9884; one order for cord of wood, 9682; one order for ton of coal, 8606; lot of small fancy articles (brass, &c.), 1719; lot of small fancy articles (brass, &c.), 4684; work basket, 8757; painted tambourine (small), 8945; pin cushion cover, 4372; set of polishing irons, 8799; two small flat irons, 6850; two imported vases, 9036; box mineral specimens, 2953; oil painting, "Shepherd Boy," 4590.

The prizes will be delivered at G. A. R. Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's, next Monday evening, April 9.

PERSONALITIES.

D. H. BURLL, of Hartford, is at Willard's.

GEN. B. M. PRENTISS, of Missouri, is at Willard's.

GOV. GREEN, of New Jersey, is registered at Willard's.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Canada, is at Wormley's.

SENATOR MORRILL is confined to his house by indisposition.

MR. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT and family have returned to New York.

MR. FRANKLIN CARTER, president of William's College, Massachusetts, is at Welcker's.

HON. WM. S. GARDNER, ex-Judge of the Massachusetts supreme court, died yesterday.

MRS. ALICE WELLINGTON ROLLINS, a noted writer for the Metropolitan magazines, is visiting Mrs. Senator Ingalls.

MR. M. T. SKIFF, business manager of the W. J. Scanlon Company, is in the city, looking well and in excellent spirits.

THE National Homeopathic Hospital lunch will take place at Prof. Cabell's, 1407 Massachusetts avenue, instead of Fourteenth street.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR JNO. M. BROWNE, surgeon general of the navy, will enter upon his duties to-day as chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery.

MR. GUY LINDSLEY, who so ably interprets the role of Lord Drelincourt in "Jim the Penman," is a late and valued acquisition to the professional stage. Mr. Lindsley achieved considerable fame as an amateur in St. Louis, having been for a number of years a prominent member of the McCullough Club of that city.

CABINET LADIES' DAY.

Delightful Tete-a-Tete Visits for Those Making Calls.

Not a great many people made the Cabinet calls yesterday. For those who did go there were delightful tete-a-tete visits with hostesses and other visitors.

Mrs. Don M. Dickinson was assisted by Mrs. A. D. Dickinson, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Olmstead, cousin of the hostess, from Detroit; Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Palmer's guest, and Miss Kathleen Willard. Mrs. Russell presided over the dainty tea service, and the house and the hostesses were so hospitable that callers lingered long in the pleasant environment.

Mrs. Whitney was at home to callers in the large hall room, and guests began arriving after 4 o'clock. Mrs. Stowe, who is the guest of Mrs. Lippitt, regaled the early visitors with some excellent piano music. Mrs. Whitney wore a handsome dress of white poplin, trimmed with crystal passementaries, applied flat.

Mrs. Fairchild was assisted by Mrs. Lincklaen, who is looking bright and well, and Miss Bancroft, who poured tea. The second drawing room was cosily full during the afternoon.

The Misses Bayard were most charmingly at home after 4 o'clock. Miss Bayard received the callers in the front drawing room, and Miss Ellen, who is at home from school in Boston, was by her side. Miss Louise escorted the guests into the dining room, where Miss Florence presided over the tea service. Mrs. and Miss Horsey and Miss Sitgreaves were also assisting to entertain. As always callers were loth to depart from surroundings so agreeable.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Dickinson entertained a party at dinner on Tuesday evening in honor of Judge and Mrs. Severance, of Michigan.

Mrs. Allan McLane gave a luncheon to ladies yesterday.

Mr. Henry Warren, of Boston, and Miss Cora Lowry, of this city, were married at St. Paul's Church last evening by the pastor, Rev. Alfred Harding. Miss Madge Lowry acted as maid of honor, and Miss Mary Justine Wilson, Miss Gaurie Paulding, Miss Alice Parker, and Miss Warren, sister of the groom, were the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Warren will make their future home in Boston.

Mrs. Beach-Grant and Miss Adele Grant have returned from a sojourn at the Ponce de Leon House, St. Augustine, much benefited by the southern air.

Gen. E. F. Beale is in California looking after his vast ranching interests in the southern portion of the gold state.

Mme. Bakhmeteff was making farewell calls yesterday. She sails for Europe on Saturday to rejoin her husband in Athens.

Mrs. M. D. Lincoln (B. B.), gives a reception this evening to the visiting members of the press at 1810 K street northwest.

MR. TODD ONCE MORE WINS.

He Will Continue to Preach at Manassas.

The election of officers of the presbytery of Washington, which has been holding a stated meeting at the West Street Presbyterian Church, Georgetown, resulted as follows: Moderator, Rev. John Riddle, of Falls Church; clerk, Elder W. H. Smith. Rev. William S. Miller, of Greenville, Pa., was elected a member.

At the morning session yesterday Rev. Dr. D. H. Reade officiated as moderator, and opened the session with devotional exercises. Charles J. Allen, a candidate for the university, was examined. A vote was taken on the place of holding the fall meeting, and Falls Church was chosen. The next stated meeting will be held in the New York Avenue Church, and it was decided to invite the synod of Baltimore to be present.

Resolutions on the death of Rev. Eugene Peck were adopted. The following commissioners to the general session were chosen: Rev. Byron Sunderland, principal; Dr. Fullerton, alternate, and Elder Judge Strong as principal lay delegate, and Hon. Charles Lyman, alternate.

At the afternoon session several standing committees made their reports, and they were adopted with the exception of the committee on home missions. They recommended that no appropriation be made for the Manassas mission, where Rev. Francis M. Todd was stationed. This action of the committee was a surprise to a great many members of the presbytery, but on investigation it was seen to be a new move by the opponents of Mr. Todd to have him removed from that mission, and by this process they expected to starve him out.

When the general synod of that church at their meeting in Delaware in October last exonerated Rev. Todd from the charges preferred against him by Elder John Hornbaker that he had been derelict and sustained improper relations with an unknown woman, it was generally believed that the matter was settled. But Elder Hornbaker was not content with the result, and was still determined to drive the reverend gentleman from Manassas. The salary paid to Rev. Todd by the board of home missions in New York is $900 per annum, and the appropriations are made on the recommendations of the local committees of each presbytery. The committee of this presbytery is composed of Revs. Childs, Nourse, Bittinger, and Chester, and Elders Ballentyne and Carrington.

The opponents of Rev. Todd, headed by the indefatigable Elder Hornbaker, brought pressure to bear on that committee to have the appropriation for Manassas mission not recommended. They were successful and four members of that committee joined in such a report. They were Revs. Nourse, Bittinger, and Chester, and Elder Ballentyne. Rev. Mr. Childs took no action either way, and Elder Carrington was not present. As the rules of the presbytery require that all voting on appropriations shall be by secret ballot, and as adopting the report of the committee was in that line, the Presbytery then went into executive session on the adoption of the report. The report of the committee was discussed at length, the opponents of Mr. Todd being represented in the discussion by Mr. Graham, of Clifton, Va., while Mr. Todd was ably defended by a committee from his church, consisting of Mayor Wimmer, Councilman Milligan, and Messrs. Bennett and Baldwin. At the conclusion of the remarks the ballot was taken, and by a vote of 29 to 16 the report of the committee was rejected. This is considered quite a flattering victory for Mr. Todd, and his friends are very jubilant.

After the decision of the synod in October last, the Manassas church suspended Elder Hornbaker for non-attendance without a trial. He appealed to the presbytery, and on investigation it was found that the church had been hasty. They are allowed to suspend a member for that cause without a trial, but they must admonish him at least one year previous to the action. In this case they had not done so, and the Presbytery sustained his appeal. However, it was stated that the church would now have a church trial and suspend him that way.

TWO MEN DIE FOR HER

After One Admirer Tries to Take Her Life.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, Apr. 4.—At Chandlersville, seventeen miles east of this city, at 1 o'clock this morning, Edward Smith, aged 23, shot Miss Maggie LaPage, aged 20, inflicting a painful wound in the head, and then committed suicide by firing a bullet through his own brain. Smith had been an admirer of Miss LaPage, who was entertaining another male friend at the time of the shooting. It is said that it was on account of this lady that a young physician committed suicide a few months ago.

More Reductions in the Treasury.

In order to avoid a deficiency in the appropriation for the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, Secretary Fairchild has issued an order for a general reduction, averaging about 8 per cent., in the salaries of the clerks and employes of that office for the remaining three months of the present fiscal year. This order will cause a reduction in expenses of about $3,500, or a little over $1,000 a month.

Crystallized Foolishness.

JACKSON, MICH., Apr. 4.—Prof. Hogan dropped with a parachute from an altitude of 10,000 feet. He landed safely in four minutes.

IT WAS THE PRESIDENT

WHO, WITH SECRETARY FAIRCHILD, RESCUED TWO LADIES

From Perilous Situations While Riding Spirited Horses—Exciting Scene in Woodley Lane—Courage and Coolness of Mr. Cleveland Prevents Disaster.

His excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, signalized the spring opening of society, so to speak, by an act of heroism and daring that has placed him high up among the heroes of history in the eyes of social Washington.

Oak View, or, as irreverent correspondents will have it, "Red Top," is on the road to Tenleytown, the northwestern limit of the District, and is reached either by the Tenleytown pike or over the Woodley Lane road via a bridle path. Woodley Lane road is the fashionable thoroughfare for the many admirers of horseback riding in the capital city, and hither on these fair spring days may be seen speeding the belles and beaus who monopolize much of the attention of correspondents during the season.

Not the least among the belles of Washington is Mrs. Marie Wright, the correspondent of the *Sunny South*, who is as graceful as her name and as fair as the title of the paper she represents. With her particular friend, Mrs. Gillmore, wife of Lieut. Gillmore, U. S. A., she availed herself of the beautiful Easter Monday to take a ride out Woodley lane, and as both are expert riders and fearless women they chose to not be accompanied save by a groom.

Because of the scant exercise the horses had received of late they were inclined to be unruly, and after leaving the District line Mrs. Wright's animal became restive, and, taking the bit between his teeth, made a desperate dash up the lane, striving in every way to unseat his rider.

Alternately he would halt in his mad career and endeavor by rearing and pitching to accomplish what he could not by mere running. Mrs. Wright's strength was fast deserting her, and a serious accident was on the tapis when from the little lane leading into Woodley Lane road from the Tenleytown road were seen emerging his excellency, the President, and his minister of finance, Secretary Fairchild, on horseback.

Taking the situation in at a glance the Chief Executive put spurs into his horse and, like a knight of old, galloped to the rescue of the fair one in such dire distress.

With a short and perilous stop he drew up in front of the now frantic beast upon which Mrs. Wright was struggling. This action seemed to fairly madden the horse and he pitched and reared alarmingly.

Dismounting, with a hurried caution to the lady to keep cool, the President grasped the horse by the mane and bridle and a desperate encounter ensued, which left the succession to the first office in the land for a moment in great doubt. Cleveland luck and Cleveland pluck prevailed, however, and by degrees the man acquired the mastery. By this time Secretary Fairchild and Mrs. Gillmore had come up from opposite directions, the former hastily dismounting to assist his chief.

As Mrs. Wright was evidently exhausted the President surrendered the bridle to the Secretary, and assisted the now thoroughly exhausted lady to alight. With great fortitude she refrained of exercising her womanly prerogative of fainting, though the temptation was great, as she laughingly asserted last evening.

With courtly grace Mr. Cleveland inquired her pleasure, asking if she desired a less precarious conveyance back to the city, placing his stable and himself at her disposal.

With the grit of her birthland, however, she announced her determination to conquer the beast and ride back to town as she had ridden forth—the rider of her own horse.

As may be surmised, when the matter leaked out society fairly reveled in the details, and the choice morceau has even driven from its coign of vantage the great social topics of who shall visit first and when shall we close the season.

Envy is unanimous—the men that they had not had the chance of delivering the fairest blossom of the social growth; the women that they had not been the lucky one to be thus delivered. One spiteful sprite in a superb teagown was heard to say last night that she "fairly believed she prodded her horse on seeing the President in order to enlist his sympathy."

The clubs utter the praises of the lady in unstinted measure for her coolness and courage in the trying moments, while many do not hesitate to say that Mr. Cleveland actually placed his life in danger, as the scene with the horse is described to have been simply terrific while it lasted.

THE TEMPERANCE UNION

Pushing Forward With Renewed Confidence and Hope.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, the superintendent of evangelistic work, Mrs. George A. Clarke, presiding.

Mrs. C. W. St. John, of Kansas, addressed the ladies and enlightened them upon the manner of doing the work in Kansas. She said that there was rather too much diversity in the effort of the ladies in the city as a body, and that a desirable change could be effected by concentrating the authority and vesting each department superintendent with supreme control of the work allotted to her department, giving to the president of the District union, Mrs. La Fetra, supervisory power, but absolving her from the great aggregate of worry and trouble so trying where so many things have to be considered.

Mrs. St. John was frequently applauded for her many valuable suggestions, and often interrogated by the ladies as to the specific duties of each.

Mrs. Weaver reported progress in the petition work in behalf of prohibition in the District, saying that the petitions were still pouring in. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-two petitions have already been presented, with a total of 46,096 names, and many more were about to be presented. She expressed her belief in a disposition to smother the Platt bill in committee, but said that if there were any means by which they could urge Congress to vote on the bill it would be availed of, and then the record would be produced in a most uncomfortable manner for aspirants for re-election next fall. She was authorized to go forward and insist upon a vote on the measure.

Mrs. La Fetra presented a proposal from the Prohibition Union to occupy their hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, and it was accepted, so that in the future meetings will be held Wednesday afternoons at this place instead of in the mission rooms, many ladies expressing themselves as being not altogether pleased with the location of their present meeting place.

After the transaction of some minor business and the announcement of a meeting in the interests of social purity at the Hope and Help Mission rooms, 395 Missouri avenue, at