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GOOD NEWS FROM BERLIN.

FREDERICK'S LIFE WILL BE PROLONGED.

The Physicians Joyous and Confident—Many Favorable Symptoms, Noticeably That of Returning Strength—His Fever Very Slight.

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BERLIN, May 12.—The emperor has again passed a good day. The baseless reports circulated this afternoon that there had been a recurrence of the inflammation caused general excitement till the results of inquiries at the palace were published. The official news concerning his condition is not entirely trustworthy, as the doctors join in the concealment of the worst phases of his malady and in making the best of any change for the better. But reliable information that has been indirectly obtained tend toward the hope that the emperor's life will be prolonged beyond the recent expectations. A favorable symptom is his increasing strength. To-day his efforts to walk about the room were fairly successful. A week ago he could not move his limbs. Now, with slight assistance, he is able to take an occasional turn up and down the room. His fever in the morning is very slight, but increases toward night. His sleeplessness continues, though frequently broken, but he enjoys intervals of repose deep and refreshing. His breathing is now seldom labored. The empress visits his bedside every morning, awaits his waking, and remains until the doctors assemble for consultation, when she withdraws to meet her daughters to go out riding.

The regular medical counsel now consists of Drs. Mackenzie, Wegner, Krause, Hovell, and Leyden. On Tuesday of each week Dr. Senator, and on Fridays Dr. Bardeleben, both adherents of the treatment practiced by Dr. Mackenzie, attend special consultations. Since Tuesday the weather has been bitter cold, and the greatest precaution is taken in airing the rooms to prevent the slightest draught or a change in the temperature.

The emperor is receiving fewer official reports than formerly, while the empress endeavors to limit business by curtailing the number of receptions, and seeks to alleviate the tedium by the perusal of light literature. The emperor feels gratified at receiving choice bouquets and wreaths daily from all parts of Germany, England, and Italy. He also receives an immense number of letters, many of which he insists shall be read to him. The doctors are hopeful that they will be able to remove their patient to the Friedrichskron palace, at Potsdam, early in June, when Dr. Mackenzie will take a week's holiday. The Dowager Empress Augusta, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Baden, will at the same time go to Babelsberg so as to remain near the emperor. The royal family's dread of a relapse does not lessen. The result of to-day's examination of the emperor's throat discourages every hope of a more than momentary recovery. Dr. Mackenzie reports that the local malady is making gradual progress. The œsophagus is still unaffected. The difficulty in swallowing is slight, but the cheek placed upon the extension of the disease has been only partially successfull. Every one who sees the emperor is struck by his wasted appearance. Before the last relapse he did not look like a sufferer from a mortal ailment. Now he is worn and pallid, and the marks of his long illness are on his face and form.

The empress, after hearing Dr. Mackenzie's report of the examination, paid her promised visit to the new market, which is to be opened in the autumn. Mayor Forckenbeck received the empress and the princesses who accompanied her, and they were given a hearty reception by the thousands assembled within the building. Although only the chief of police and one officer were present, perfect order was maintained and the imperial family made a tour of the market without hindrance. Many of the market-women presented them with nosegays, while others strewed flowers along the paths between the stalls. The empress told Mayor Forckenbeck that no incident of her sojourn in Berlin since her return had been so pleasing.

Prince Bismarck's solicitude to prevent the public mind being lulled into a deceptive calm regarding the chances for war was shown in the promptitude with which he made the denials of the peace prediction placed in his mouth in connection with the Schurz interview. Mr. Schurz did not communicate to any person the subject of his conversation with the chancellor. He therefore not responsible for what the official note in the *North German Gazette* termed an absolute invention. The truth is official circles, from Prince Bismarck outward, continue to take the gravest view of the international situation. The chancellor's latest efforts have been directed toward bringing England into closer relations with the triple alliance. During the visit of the Duke of Rutland to Berlin the chancellor so impressed him with the imminence of a great European conflict that he was led to report to the English cabinet in terms that scared Lord Salisbury into the renewal of negotiations with the chancellor and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian prime minister, looking to a conference of the powers to settle the Bulgarian question and to revise the Berlin treaty. The duke's report also had the effect of hastening the English goverment's plans for national defense, which seem here most meager and insufficient.

Count von Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, was present at the final interview between the Duke of Rutland and Prince Bismarck. Since the duke returned to London Lord Salisbury is reported to be approaching Russia, with the approval of Prince Bismark, inviting a conference and offering to concede the deposition of Prince Ferdinand as a preliminary measure to a coalition with England and a triple alliance. The soliciting of the co-operation of Russia would appear to lead to a solution of the eastern question, but no effective settlement is really hoped from conference or diplomacy. It is not expected in official circles that the czar will listen to the proposal for a conference. The Russian press is more than ever inspired with the pan-slavist furore. It proclaims that the coming war will make Russia master of the Bosphorus. Russia's only terms on which she will cease her armaments are described as the withdrawal of Austria from Bosnia and the recognition of Russian supremacy in the Balkan peninsula.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* sums up the position as a short spell of apparent peace. The nations, it says, are slumbering on a crater which will erupt in a day and surprise even those evil influences which are trying to foment war. If the central powers find the Czar unyielding they will not wait for him to mass a million men on the frontier before giving battle.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the new pan-slavist reorganization is embracing most of the military and civil officials. Gen. Ignatieff, who openly advocates a French alliance, has, in interviews, expressed confidence that Russia, singly, can beat back Germany and Austria, and united with France can extinguish the triple alliance.

The military circle in Berlin look forward to a summer or autumn campaign. At the annual staff dinner recently, Count von Waldersee, in toasting Count von Moltke, alluded to the near events. He said he was confident that Count von Moltke would guide the operations so as to secure to the army new victories.

A system of relief calculated to mitigate individual suffering in the inundated districts has been organized. Reports from along the Vistula indicate widespread ruin, which it will take a long time to remedy.

The Winners at Pimlico.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 12.—The winners of the races at Pimlico, which closed yesterday, were paid to-day. The largest were Wm. C. Daly, $3,451; Abraham Garson, $2,540; S. S. Brown, $2,045; Davis & Hall, $1,095; R. W. Walden, $1,145. Fourteen others ranged from $600 down to $35.

TO STRENGTHEN THE ARMY.

Provisions of the Bill to Be Introduced in the Commons.

LONDON, May 12.—The bill which Sir Edward Stanhope, secretary for war, proposes to introduce in the house of commons for the strengthening of the country's defenses and the reorganization of the forces provides among other things, that any person who shall enter an arsenal, camp, fortress, ship, or other work, intending, without authority, to make a sketch or plan that would be useful to an enemy, or to acquire document, model, or information; or, being outside, shall attempt to make a sketch or plan, having by any means acquired a document or model, communicate or intend to communicate the same to a foreign state, shall be guilty of treason-felony; if he communicates the knowledge thus obtained to other persons he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a year's imprisonment and a fine. Similar penalties are to be applied to officials who violate the provisions of the bill.

DILLON AGAIN CONVICTED.

A Second Sentence of Six Months to Run Concurrent With the Other.

LONDON, May 12.—John Dillon was today again convicted of violating the crimes act and again sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labor. The sentences will run concurrently. Dillon appealed.

It is said the settlement of the dispute between Morocco and the United States was due to Prince Bismarck sending a private commission to the sultan.

Gladstone has recovered from his attack of lumbago.

King Milan is endeavoring to prevent the return of his wife, Queen Natalie, to Belgrade. High official circles are trying to persuade the queen to conform to the king's wishes.

MISSIONS IN LIBERIA.

Bishop Taylor Tells the Conference His Wonderful Success.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Bishop Foster, of Boston, opened to-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal conference in the Metropolitan Opera House. Bishop Taylor, of the African mission, was introduced and read a lengthy paper on the results of his work in distant lands since 1884. He said the Liberians had become thrifty and his success among them was wonderful. Bishop Taylor took a long time to explain his position towards the general conference, it being claimed that he was not entitled to a seat among the bishops. The gist of his address was to the effect that he had not been guilty of any disloyalty, and therefore is entitled to a voice in the body. The following exhibit of the statistics of the conferences of 1884 and 1888 shows the progress of mission work:

	1884.	1888.
Number of full members	2,311	2,841
" " probationers	140	161
" " local preachers	50	80
" " Sunday schools	29	49
" " officers and teachers	293	379
" " scholars	2,213	2,342

After Bishop Taylor had read his report Rev. George W. Gue, of Rock Island conference, moved that the report be referred to a committee consisting of two delegates from each conference district, one minister, and one layman, and three at large. A discussion arose, some maintaining that the matter should be referred to the committee on Episcopacy.

Dr. Neely, of Philadelphia, moved as a substitute that that part of the report of Bishop Taylor which refers to the Episcopacy be referred to the committee on Episcopacy, and that part which refers to his work be referred to the committee on missions. This substitute was adopted, and the motion as amended prevailed. There were several commissioners appointed by the general conference of 1884, and the question of where the expenses of these commissioners were to come from caused a good deal of debate. It was finally settled that the expenses should be paid out of the book concern. It being after 1 o'clock the conference adjourned.

BANQUET TO MR. CHILDS.

A Notable Celebration of the Anniversary of His Birth.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—To-day was the anniversary of the birthday of George W. Childs, on which date all printers east of the Missouri will contribute the price of 1,000 ems to the Childs-Drexel fund. In addition to this a banquet was tendered the distinguished philanthropist.

Invitations had been sent to many distinguished men throughout the country who at one time had been printers. Quite a number of these invitations were accepted, and in a private car which arrived from Washington this afternoon were Congressmen Amos Cummings, of New York; John M. Farquhar, of the same state (ex-president of the Typographical Union); R. J. Vance, of Connecticut; T. R. Hudd, of Wisconsin; Charles H. Wickham, of Ohio; James O'Donnell, of Michigan; T. L. Thompson, of California, and John Nichols, of North Carolina.

A committee waited on Mr. Childs to invite him to the banquet. He at first declined, but was finally persuaded to attend. When he entered he was greeted with cheers, which lasted fully five minutes. Several speeches were made complimentary to the guest.

THE RECORD NOT BROKEN.

Littlewood Wins the Walking Match—What Each Will Get.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The walking match closed at 10 o'clock to-night. Littlewood suffered severely with a bad foot all day. The large toe on his right foot was split clear to the bone, and every step he took caused excruciating pain.

The official time of each man, on and off the track, is as follows:

Littlewood, 611 miles 570 yards, in 141 hours 44 minutes, resting 22 hours 7 minutes 47 seconds.

Guerrero, 589 miles 1,380 yards, in 141 hours 49 minutes, resting 24 hours 25 minutes.

Herty, 573 miles 1,130 yards, in 141 hours 49 minutes, resting 24 hours 21 minutes.

Noremac, 533 miles 470 yards, in 141 hours, 58 minutes, resting 25 hours 41 minutes.

Golden, 529 miles 250 yards, in 141 hours 43 minutes, resting 21 hours 11 minutes.

Hughes, 495 miles 880 yards, in 140 hours 9 minutes, resting 30 hours.

Estimating the total receipts of the week to be $18,695.50, Littlewood will have $4,673, Guerrero $1,869, Herty $1,402, Noremac $934, and Golden $467.

VIRGINIA FOR PROTECTION.

Republicans Thank Their Democratic Allies.

[Special to the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

RICHMOND, VA., May 12.—The feeling of the Virginia people is so strong for protection that the Republican convention in Henrico county, in which this city is situated, passed a resolution thanking the Richmond Democratic press for what it is doing for the Republican cause in the tariff issue now before the country. This courtesy is not admired by the free traders in the Democratic party, but shows that protection is ahead in Virginia.

A BREEZE IN THE G. A. R.

Gen. Johnston's Election to Be Investigated.

CHICAGO, May 12.—George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., has submitted to Commander-in-Chief Rea the question as to the action of E. D. Baker Post, of Philadelphia, in electing Gen. Joseph Johnston a contributing member. It is held that there can be no such thing as a contributing member, and, if there is, no one who bore arms against the United States can be elected. Action may be taken against Philadelphia Post for violation of the rules.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

A Committee Report Suggesting Several Changes Which Will Result in More Efficient Work for the Advancement of Church Work.

RICHMOND, VA., May 12.—The second day's session of the southern Baptist convention was opened with devotional exercises. The treasurer's report was then presented and ordered printed. G. W. Norton, of Kentucky, was unanimously re-elected treasurer, and W. La Rue Thomas, of Kentucky, was elected auditor. A communication was presented from the American Baptist Home Mission Society in relation to the matter of co-operation in the border states, which was referred to the appropriation committee. Committees on time and place for holding the next convention and on nominations were appointed. Rev. Dr. F. M. Ellis, of Maryland, chairman of the joint committee of the two boards appointed last annual meeting, submitted a report.

The committee say they are satisfied and impressed with the eminent wisdom of the general method of the convention. Its great need is not of new plans but of more effective work. The first section of the report refers to the relations of the committee to state organizations. Recognizing the paramount importance of avoiding any appearance of conflict and of securing for the convention the heartiest sympathy of the brethren who are charged with the state work, the committee recommend that such state organizations as prefer to devise and execute their own plans of raising money for the boards of the convention be regarded as agencies of the convention for raising the quotas of their respective states, and in case it shall at any time appear to either board of the convention that any state will probably fall short of raising its quota it shall be the duty of said board, in co-operation with the state board and the vice president, to employ such means as may be deemed best to supply the deficiency. Section 2 recommends that article 3 of the constitution be so amended that the convention shall consist, first, of brethren who contribute funds or are delegated by Baptist bodies contributing funds for the regular work of the convention on the basis of one delegate for every $250 actually paid into the treasury of the board during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of April next preceding the meeting of the convention; second, of one representative from each of the district associations which co-operate with this convention, provided that such representative be formerly elected by his district associates and his election certified to the secretaries of the convention, and third of one representative for every $500 collected and expended conjointly with either of the boards of this convention by any state convention or general association.

Section 3 urges the encouragement and formation of woman's missionary circles and children's bands in all the churches and Sunday schools, and that the societies so formed use the established channels for conveying their contributions to the objects for which they are designed.

Section 4 refers to the dissemination of missionary information and recommends, first, that boards of convention use the columns of our own denominational newspapers to disseminate as much information as possible in reference to the progress and needs of their work and that each board publish besides, at its discretion, a journal, putting the price as low as will cover the cost of publication; second, that the boards continue to print tracts, leaflets, and circulars in amounts as large as they can use advantageously and distribute them through all suitable agencies, so as to give them wide circulation; third, that the bureau of missionary information already established in Baltimore deserves commendation, and that others of like character should be organized, when practicable, in other centers; fourth, that we earnestly urge the establishment and maintenance of a monthly concert of prayer for missions as the most effective means of keeping up an intelligent interest in the evangelization of the world.

Section 5 urges the systematic beneficence and recommends the scriptural plan of Christian giving as elastic and simple enough for application to all the churches. The second section, recommending an amendment to the constitution as to the basis of representation, gave rise to considerable discussion, and for the first time in the history of the convention a call of the house was ordered upon the adoption of that section. The vote stood 559 in the affirmative. The negative vote was not counted, as it only required 518 votes to make the necessary two-thirds. The report was then adopted as a whole.

The remainder of the day's session was consumed in ordinary business.

BALTIMORE CORRUPTION.

The Conduct of State's Attorney Kerr Severely Criticised.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—With the submission of its report to-day the grand jury threw a bomb-shell into the criminal court. It severely criticises the official conduct of State's Attorney Charles S. Kerr, and in effect says that he is incompetent; that his office is maladministered, and that law in his hands is a farce. The report is particularly severe on Kerr for his wholesale nolle prosequi of violations of the Sunday liquor law. Kerr asks for an investigation. The grand jury's report created a tremendous sensation and meets with general approval.

Bond Offerings.

The following offer of bonds was made to the government yesterday: Four per cents, coupon—$250 at 126; $400 at 127, $1,000 at 127, $10,000 at 127; total, $11,650. Four per cents, registered—$20,000 at 127 1-16, $50,000 at 127, $20,500 at 127, $9,600 at 127, $5,000 at 127, $1,400 at 126½, $100,000 at 127, $30,000 at 127; total, $235,500. Four-and-a-half per cents, coupon—$10,000 at 108, $15,000 at 107½, $50,500 at 108, $10,000 at 108; total, $115,500. Four-and-a-half per cents, registered—$63,650 at 108, $15,000 at 108, $10,000 at 106½ net, $30,000 at 107.85, $100,000 at 106½ net, $15,000 at 106½ net; total, $283,650; grand total, $646,700.

The secretary accepted the following: Registered 4s, $235,900; coupon 4s, $23,650; registered 4½s, $286,650; coupon 4½s, $116,500.

The total amount of bonds purchased to date is $18,779,700. Their cost to the government is $22,484,701, which is said at the Treasury Department to be $5,549,879 less than the interest on the bonds would have amounted to if they had been allowed to run to maturity.

A Prosperous Commandery.

At the regular meeting of Capital Commandery of the United Order of the Golden Cross held Friday evening at Washington Hall considerable enthusiasm was manifested over the future prospects of the commandery, which is now in a good and improving condition. Capt. W. M. Potter was initiated into the mysteries of the order. After a pleasing entertainment, which was participated in by Mrs. M. J. Peabody, Miss M. McCutcheon, Messrs. Ebie, Kingsman, Diver, Murry, White, and Hallan, the "good of the order" committee announced that there would be a programme presented at each future meeting of the commandery.

Zeph Davis Hanged.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Zeph Davis, the brutal murderer of Maggie Gaughan, the little girl employe in the factory of which he was foreman, was hanged at 11:17 this morning.

Instructed for Blaine.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 12.—The Republicans of the third congressional district sends delegates to the Chicago Convention instructed for Blaine.

Mrs. Christian's Body Found.

FORT MONROE, VA., May 12.—The body of Mrs. Christian, drowned near Norfolk last Saturday, was found here this morning.

Maj. Hill Resigns.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Maj. N. S. Hill has resigned his position as purchasing agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE RAILROAD PUZZLE.

Both Roads to Have Their Headquarters in South Washington.

The railroad problem brought together yesterday morning the members of the Senate District committee, and the much vexed question was discussed thoroughly. It was finally decided to report to the Senate tomorrow the bill which has been prepared by Senator Faulkner.

The bill provides that from and after the 1st day of January, 1894, the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shall enter the city from the north at the northern line of Boundary street at or near its intersection with Third street, and proceed thence as follows: Southwardly along and on Third street east, with a double track, by means of an open cut, to a point at or near the intersection of E street north and Third street east, subject to the approval of the commissioners of the District of Columbia; thence by means of a tunnel to a point at or near G street south, in government reservation numbered seventeen; thence westwardly through said reservation, on such curved line as shall be most practicable, to a point in Canal street, on the north side of the tracks of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, at or near Half street east; thence along said Canal street and Virginia avenue parallel with and on the north side of the tracks of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad on said Canal street and Virginia avenue, to the intersection of Sixth street west and Virginia avenue, and thence along Sixth street west to Missouri avenue, to a passenger station to be located on Missouri avenue.

The Baltimore and Ohio is also given the right to extend two tracks from Sixth street and Virginia avenue along Virginia and Maryland avenues to the Long bridge, there to connect with and use on equitable terms the tracks now used by the Baltimore and Potomac.

The two branches of the Baltimore and Ohio are to be united outside of the city limits under the supervision of the commissioners, and that road is given the right to acquire by purchase, or condemnation, land north of Boundary street for yards, freight stations, &c., and to maintain a passenger station for local business on Third street east at or near the north end of the tunnel. The Baltimore and Potomac is given the power to acquire by condemnation, or purchase, land for freight purposes, &c., to the southward of the south line of Virginia avenue, betwen Fourteenth street west and First street south, and for the purposes of laying tracks only fifty-four feet in width west of Sixth street south, between Virginia avenue and the public reservation. The Baltimore and Ohio is given the right to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, land for freight purposes, &c., north of the north line of its track along Canal street or Virginia avenue, between Maryland avenue and Third street east and south of D street south. The entire route of the railroads in the city, when at the street grade or in open cut, is to be inclosed by an iron fence or railing upon a stone parapet, with openings at streets protected by guard gates, and at such point or points as may be prescribed under the supervision of the commissioners. Suitable bridges are to be constructed, at the joint cost of the companies, on the lines of the streets crossing or intersecting the said routes where occupied by both of the railroads.

It is very probable that Senator Riddleberger will oppose the bill in the Senate.

A favorable report was also authorized on the bill to permit the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company to extend its tracks.

Senator Spooner was also authorized to report favorably his high license bill, but its provisions will not be made public until it is reported. A gentleman who knows something about the measure says that the retail license will be $1,000 for spirits, wines, and beer, and $500 for wines and beer only. The bill is a remarkably rigid piece of legislation, and its author believes it will be of much value to the community.

AT MOUNT VERNON.

Mrs. Cleveland Plants a Sapling at the Rear of the Mansion.

Upon the occasion of Mrs. Cleveland's recent visit to Mount Vernon, accompanied by Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Lamont, and Mrs. Laughton, president of the association, an interesting little ceremony took place, which, up to the present time, has not been recorded in any of the leading journals, in consequence of every effort having been made to keep the affair out of the papers, and the few who witnessed it were sworn to secrecy. Notwithstanding this the story has leaked out like all stories will, sooner or later. At the far entrance to the southern grounds facing the rear portico of the mansion stand two mounds, upon one of which the mistress of the white house took advantage of the opportunity to plant a vigorous young sapling in the hope that the changing seasons, with their sunshine and shower, might bring forth a flourishing tree under which future generations might seek shelter and bless the thoughtful hand which planted it. The affair was kept so quiet that few, even of the party, knew when Mrs. Cleveland escaped for a brief space, accompanied by those in the secret, that any event of interest was transpiring within the grounds. The true reason for the secrecy was the fear that should the knowledge be noised abroad the ubiquitous relic-hunter or thoughtless sight-seer might wantonly destroy the plant. About a year since the President visited the spot for the same purpose and carefully imbedded a tender shoot within the soft earth of the opposite mound, yet to-day no trace remains of the fact, and, notwithstanding the care that was lavished upon its preservation, the shoot soon withered and died.

KICKED IN THE STOMACH.

A Policeman Terribly Assaulted While Making an Arrest.

Last evening Sergeant Dunigan and Officer Pierson got information that James W. Welch, who assaulted his wife last Friday morning with intent to kill, had again gone to her house, 2216 Cleveland avenue, with deadly intent. The officers went to Mrs. Welch's residence, and on searching it found the husband hid in a closet. Officer Pierson made a grab for the man, when the latter kicked the officer in the stomach a terrific blow, causing him to fall senseless to the floor. Sergeant Dunigan succeeded in making Welch a prisoner after a desperate struggle. He was locked up at the eighth precinct station house. A few minutes after being put in a cell he was heard butting his head against the wall, and was secured in such a manner as to prevent doing injury. Officer Pierson was brought to the station, where medical aid was furnished, and the doctor stated that with little rest they hoped to bring him out all right.

An Enjoyable Entertainment.

A grand concert, under the management of Prof. Cardozo, in which participated the seventh and eighth divisions of the high school, was given at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church last Friday evening. The programme was well rendered before an audience of 1,500 persons. The feature of the evening was the military drill by a select squad of cadets of the high school, under command of Capt. Arthur Brooks, of the Washington Cadet Corps. The evening was in every respect an enjoyable one, and the money realized was devoted to the purchase of books for the library.

Death of Hon. Robert J. Fisher.

Hon. Robert J. Fisher, sr., the venerable ex-judge of the counties of York and Adams, Pa., died in the city of York on Wednesday, Apr. 25, at the age of 82. He was the father of Mr. Robert J. Fisher, jr., of 1915 Katorama avenue, who is well known in this city. The deceased was a conspicuous citizen in his judicial district, and died full of years and honors, mourned by his family and a legion of friends. Judge Fisher was chancellor of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Another Week of Agony.

By mutual consent the tariff debate has been extended until Saturday next, when Messrs. Reed and Carlisle will close the case for the protectionists and free traders respectively.

MISS ENDICOTT.

The Daughter of the Secretary of War, Said to be Engaged to Jos. Chamberlain.

Although there has been no formal announcement by Miss Endicott's family of her engagement to Joseph Chamberlain, the distinguished English statesman, yet the report is thought to be true, and a

June wedding is expected. Indeed there seems to be the probability that Secretary of War Endicott will be another of the numerous American fathers whose lovely daughters are the queens of European households.

Mr. Chamberlain is 52 years old and a widower. He is a pronounced success in society, "the glass of fashion and the mold of form," entirely destitute of vulgarities which are popularly supposed to characterize the radical politician who has graduated from trade. Moreover, he is rich, gifted, and eloquent, with a knowledge of and capacity for affairs which are extraordinary, and a probable future of even greater eminence than he has already achieved.

His bride-elect is a daughter of Massachusetts, cultivated, amiable, and a bright ornament of the brilliant circle in which she moves. She is greatly admired and loved in this city.

CRUSHED IN AN ELEVATOR.

A Man Has His Neck Broken and Ear Cut Off.

John Gould, the elevator boy at the west end of the Center Market, at 7 o'clock last night closed the elevator for a few minutes. He had hardly left the door when Nathan Hill, a young colored man, was seen to go to the elevator and raise the gate. This he did twice, and apparently failed to get inside on account of the gate falling. The third time he raised the gate high enough to catch in its fastening. He then caught hold of the rope which starts the elevator to help him to get in. Before he realized what he was doing his neck was caught between the bottom of the elevator and the top of the gate, and when Fireman Smith, who had seen Hill at the elevator, reached the spot he found the man hanging and his neck broken.

Officer Passeno, who was in the market house at the time, succeeded in finding a couple of colored men who knew the deceased and they said that he was employed at the Virginia brick yard, near Four Mile run, and that he lived at Freedman's village, Arlington. The body was moved to the sixth precinct morgue in the first precinct patrol wagon. The head was terribly mashed, and the right ear was cut off. Coroner Patterson, when notified, said that he would hold an inquest this morning. There were all sorts of reasons given for the man's attempt to get in the elevator. Some said that he was led by curiosity, others thought that his real intention was to go up to the storage room for the purpose of stealing.

CHANCE TO MAKE MILLIONS.

A Secret Contract Well Worth Entering Into.

Ex-Treasurer Jordan returned to New York city yesterday, after a conference with the President and Secretary Fairchild. It is given out that a secret contract has been discovered to be in existence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the ex-treasurer, Mr. Jordan, and was not known to the President until recently, which accounts for the refusal to give to the public the names of the parties offering bonds for sale. If the report is true, the Western National Bank of New York has an opportunity to make several millions of dollars.

Prize Winners at the Fair.

The cool weather of last night attracted considerable people to Stansbury fair, at the E Street link, and made dancing agreeable. The voting closed on a number of articles, with the following result: Gold watch, Miss Gracie Love; goat wagon, the Masters' Bickford; plush sofa, Mrs. Alexander; water cooler, Henry Hungerford; sewing machine, Mrs. O'Conner; boy's bicycle, Master Moore. A gentleman, whose name could not be learned, bought the elegant furnace, paying for it the sum of $150 cash. Miss Katie Kilbourne, a charming young lady, won the lady's imported bonnet donated by Hutchinson. The same young lady also received a handsome pair of Louis XVI slippers. The fair has been very much annoyed by a certain individual who insists on dancing without paying the usual hat box fee of 10 cents. Last night he attempted to play the same game, when one of the floor managers requested him to desist, and it was only until forcible measures were threatened that the "individual" discontinued his gyrations.

PERSONALITIES.

DR. I. T. STEVENS, of St. Johns, N. B., is at Willard's.

MR. AND MRS. M. KRONHEIMER, of Melbourne, are at the Arlington.

EX-GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, is at Chamberlin's.

REV. WALTER C. SMITH, D. D., and Miss Smith, of Edinburgh, are stopping at the Riggs.

DR. J. P. HARTIGAN has returned from the meeting of the American Medical Association recently held in Cincinnati.

MR. EZEKIEL SMITH, of North Carolina, the newly-appointed minister to Liberia, had an audience with the President yesterday.

REV. AND MRS. PHILIP B. CABELL, of Cleveland, Ohio, are in the city with their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell, of the Norwood Institute.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HAWKINS, of the Interior Department, has gone to his home at Cape Girardeau, Mo. He will not return until after the St. Louis convention.

MR. EUGENE MOORE, at one time a well known auctioneer of this city, is preparing for the press a number of his best poems. His many friends will be surprised to learn that Mr. Moore has developed into a poet, but his work will prove its excellence.

MR. G. WISTAR, of Pennsylvania, formerly employed in the bookkeeping division of the Postoffice Department, has been designed to act as chief of the registering division, the position made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Branagan, the former incumbent, as disbursing clerk of the department.

MRS. FRANK D. THOMASON and young son, of Chicago, Ill., arrived in the city on Thursday evening last, and will visit her husband's parents, Capt. and Mrs. S. E. Thomason, 1900 G street northwest, until July, when she will be joined by her husband, and together make a visit to friends in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and states east, returning home by way of Montreal and through the Canadas in September next.

STRUGGLING FREE TRADERS

MILLS' FOLLOWERS STILL GROPING IN THE DARKNESS.

They Pit Their Eloquence Against Cold Facts and Unanswerable Arguments—A Funny Man Tries to Make a Serious Speech and Fails.

The house met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and, after the introduction of several bills, went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Haugen, of Wisconsin, concluded his speech in opposition to the bill. He addressed himself especially to the labor question, as it was affected by the tariff, and argued that the comforts which the working men of America enjoyed were attributable to the protective system. He was proud of a country whose farmers and mechanics could boast of luxuries which were not possessed by their European competitors, and he was unwilling to abandon a policy which had made the enjoyment of those luxuries possible. He criticised the bill as being political in its features, in that it but slightly interfered with Democratic sugar, rice, iron, coal, and whisky, while it selected Republican wool, lumber, and garden products upon which to try the experiment of free trade.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the bill, and commenced by making the astounding statement that the issue was not one of free trade or protection; that there was not an advocate of free trade in the House. The Mills bill did no injustice to any interest, and, if passed, would be beneficial to all. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania and Maryland (Messrs. Kelley and McComas) had been wild with the fear that coal and iron ore were put upon the free list by the bill. He denied that the bill did this; but even if it did, it was strange that the Democrats should be arraigned in bloody shirt speeches as disloyal, when they had simply stepped in the footprints of leading Republicans in the Senate.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said that the bill did, in a roundabout but effectual way, put coal and iron ore on the free list. Coal and iron ore were crude minerals, unwrought, and the bill put crude minerals unwrought on the free list.

Mr. Townshend replied that he had been informed that if the bill was equivocal on that point it would be amended. But even if the bill did put coal on the free list, was that a crime, when gentlemen who were among the most potent of the Republican leaders had demanded that coal should go on the free list at a time when the rate of taxation was less than it was to-day? In 1871 Gen. Garfield had voted to put coal and salt on the free list, and so had Messrs. Frye, Hale, and Dawes.

Mr. Kelley desired to say a word in regard to Garfield. He (Mr. Kelley) had refused to vote for Garfield for Speaker when he was nominated by the Republican caucus on account of his lack of faith in Garfield's protection doctrine. But after the visiting statesmen (of whom he was one and Garfield another) went to New Orleans and visited Mr. Laurence's sugar plantation, he never doubted Garfield's complete regeneration from the sins of the Cobden Club's doctrines. After the visit to the sugar plantation, Garfield and he were dining together with twenty or thirty other gentlemen. When it came to Garfield's turn to respond to a sentiment, he said: "I know one who will be greatly surprised at what I am about to say, for I am prepared to avow myself as a humble disciple of the leading advocate of the protection system. Henceforth I am Mr. Kelley's disciple on the question of economy in connection with revenues of our government. I am with William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, a protectionist henceforth." Therefore he (Mr. Kelley) had voted for President Garfield, for whom he had refused to vote for Speaker.

Mr. Townshend inquired the date of that speech of Garfield's.

Mr. Kelley replied that it was in the fall of 1876.

Mr. Townshend said that the gentleman's memory must be treacherous, for he stated that he voted against Garfield for Speaker because he believed Garfield to be a free trader, and now he said that Garfield had changed his opinion a year before he was nominated for Speaker. A year after Garfield had convinced the gentleman that he was no longer a free trader, the gentleman had refused to obey the dictates of the caucus and vote for Garfield for Speaker.

Mr. Kelley remarked that whatever might have been his deviation from party discipline, the fact remained that in 1876 he had seen the avowed and absolute conversion of James A. Garfield.

Mr. Townshend. What was your reason for disobeying the action of the Republican caucus a year after Garfield's conversion?

Mr. Kelley. What right have you to interrogate me as to my personal relations and personal reasons? There are other questions than the tariff in the world.

Mr. Townshend disclaimed any intention of desiring to probe into Mr. Kelley's personal sentiments.

Passing to a consideration of the bill Mr. Townshend declared that no representative from the west could vote against it without betraying his constituents. If there was any Democrat who was inclined to disagree with the Democratic party on this question he commended to his consideration the patriotic course of Mr. Dallas, who was the presiding officer of the Senate when the Walker tariff bill came to a final vote.

His state then, as now, regarded protection as of paramount importance to local interests; but he was not a mere local politician looking for a seat in Congress—he was a statesman of broad views. When he found that the voice of the majority was in favor of the revision of the tariff he surrendered his local prejudices and local considerations and gave his vote to his party and his country. By his act on that occasion he set an example worthy of imitation by all Democrats similarly situated to-day.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, said that it always occurred to him when his colleague (Mr. Townshend) spoke that his colleague's highest ambition was not to discuss questions on the broad ground of principle, but to delve back in the past, and try to establish his case by showing that somebody who disagreed with him now agreed with him some time ago. Saul of Tarsus, who was born at the foot of Baal, was stricken down and became a Christian. His colleague had said that he (Mr. Cannon) misrepresented his constituents in the interest of Massachusetts. Illinois to-day had more wealth than Massachusetts, and had as many manufactories as Massachusetts, and some of these days the Rip Van Winkle sleepy, which overspread the district his colleague represented, would be broken, and the sound of the hammer and the noise of the spindle would be heard no more. Then his colleague would be converted.

Mr. Milliken, of Maine, (alluding to a remark of Mr. Townshend's as to Blaine having been repudiated by the people) thought it was very wonderful that a gentleman in a foreign land, pursuing his own business in his own way, troubling nobody, taking no part in American politics, except to be interested as every patriotic American must be, should be such a source of anxiety as he was. The gentleman had said that Blaine had been repudiated by the people, but the statement was not true. He had been repudiated by certain Democratic methods which, in certain sections of the country, prevented the people from speaking their voices. He (Mr. Milliken) would say to the gentleman that neither he nor his party dared to accept the honest verdict of the people. If an honest verdict was to be accepted the gentleman would have no more hope for the election of his candidate than he would have of climbing to heaven on a rainbow or going to heaven himself holding the political tenets he did.

Passing to a consideration of the bill, he denounced it as relegating the industries of the states on the northern border to the tender mercies of New Brunswick and Canada. The bill was framed not to reduce revenue, but to favor Democratic states and make votes in doubtful districts.

Mr. Kean, of New Jersey, opposed the bill and argued from the standpoint of a business man. He advocated a reduction of internal revenue.

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, for the bill, made a serious speech, and thereby disappointed those who had expected something funny.

Mr. Lehlbach, of New Jersey, opposed the bill, and thanked the President for taking away all possibility of a deceptive campaign in the manufacturing states of the Union. The passage of the bill would reduce the wages of men employed in manufacturing establishments.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lehlbach's speech the committee rose and the House, at 5:30, adjourned.

THE BOSS LIGHT OF ALL.

The Incandescent of the Welsbach Company.

Last evening the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of Washington threw open their elegant quarters at No. 539 Fifteenth street northwest, for the first time to a large number of invited guests, most of whom were experts in the matter of illumination, and were able to test the qualities of the Welsbach burner, which has created such a furore in Europe and in Philadelphia. All expressed themselves as delighted with the exhibition and departed, satisfied that the claims of the company in behalf of the new light were well founded.

Mr. Granger, the president of the Philadelphia company, was present and explained in an interesting and instructive way the working and advantage of the Welsbach patent. It is proposed to organize a company in this city on the same basis as that organized in Philadelphia. There remains not the least doubt that the stock will be rapidly placed, as the merits of the invention are easily recognized, and its general introduction into public use is not only highly probable, but an actual necessity.

During the last week tests of the burner have been made at the Washington Gaslight Company's office, under President McIlhenny's direction, and have shown that 2½ feet of gas per h