The National Republican.

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INGALLS AND VOORHEES.

THE KANSAS SENATOR PULVERIZES THE HOOSIER.

A Two-Hour Speech by Ingalls Stirs Up Voorhees and the Results Are Most Disastrous to the Friend of Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, and Vallandigham.

The Senate galleries present[ed an un]usually animated appearance [at the open]ing of yesterday's session, [being c]rowd[ed] with spectators—principal[ly ladi]es—drawn by the announcement of a speech at 2 p. m. by Mr. Ingalls, in response to Mr. Voorhees's invective of last Wednesday, and by the prospect of a bitter and excited political discussion.

Mr. Ingalls took his seat, his desk being decorated with flowers. By this time a large number of spectators had been admitted to the floor of the Senate.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Ingalls was recognized by the chair. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: On the 11th day of January, 1888, a little less than four months ago, Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, now on the retired list, wrote a letter from which I read the following extract: "And now to you, one of the thousands of kind, generous friends, whose hearts I have felt, whose forms I have never seen nor warm hands touched, I beg to express my heartfelt appreciation of your kind act in my behalf, and to assure you, all of you, north and south, that my heart is and always has been with you, though at one time my hand and my head worked the best they knew how against you and your cause, believing, as I do, it was for the best."

Mr. President, the senator from Indiana, in the course of his observations last Wednesday, complained with some bitterness that a determined attempt was made during the war of the rebellion, and he adds it has been continued since, to blacken the names of the great civil as well as military leaders who remained true to the Democratic party, as at enmity with the cause of the Union and in an alliance—of sentiment, at least—with the confederacy. He also added, Mr. President, what never has been conceded hitherto, so far as I am advised, by any Democratic orator, that there is such a thing as treason against this government, and that to be an ally of the confederacy was to be a traitor. In his complaint at the accusations that have been made the irresistible inference was, first, that these accusations against the civil and military leaders of the Democratic party were not true, and next that if they were true they were discreditable and dishonorable.

Fitz-John Porter, Mr. President, was a leader in the war for the Union who maintained his allegiance to the Democratic party, and yet within the past four months, although he had been dishonorably dismissed and had been restored by the action of the Democratic party and its members who had been members of the confederacy, he writes that his heart was always with them, although at one time his head and his hand were against them; that even at the time when his head and his hand were lending their succor to that commander whom the senator from Indiana [ch]aracterizes with somewhat redundant and [el]aborate affluence of diction as a vain, pretentious, specious, boasting, and vain glorious pretender—that even then, when his head and his hand were engaged in that task his heart was, as it had always been and has ever since been, with them. Mr. President, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan was born in Pennsylvania, educated at West Point, and went immediately to New Orleans, where he became the intimate business and political friend of Beauregard and allied himself actively with with the schemes for the extension and perpetuation of human slavery by the acquisition of Cuba, and his associates in that enterprise were Robert Sidney Johnson, Gustavus W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, and J. K. Duncan. He began his military career by disobeying the orders of Gen. Scott; he abandoned Pope to the mercies of his foes at Centerville; he failed to put the rebels to the sword at Antietam; he refused to obey the orders of the President of the United States to follow them to Winchester; he fatally controlled the destiny of the army until the battle of Fredericksburg; and he was the intimate friend, associate and companion of Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter.

General Hooker declared in his testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war that the failure of the campaign on the Peninsula was directly referable to the military incapacity of Major General George B. McClellan. History has pronounced its verdict upon him as a soldier, and the senator from Indiana will not be able to place him in the category with Napoleon and Hannibal and Cæsar.

I deal with him as a politician. I say that no man can read the letter that he wrote to President Lincoln after the disastrous seven days' fight upon the Peninsula and before Richmond without coming to the conclusion that he was not fully and actively in sympathy with the forces and the ideas and the sentiments that were then controlling the American people. I will quote a few lines from that letter. July 7th, 1862 (written after seventy thousand men of the most thoroughly equipped and incomparable army that ever left any capital had been left in the swamps of the Chickah[ominy] ... himself down and ad... [Chickah]ominy), he sa... of the United [State]s a letter to the Presiden... [ext]racts, from which I quote:

"...war shall be conducted on the highest ... known to Christian civilization. It ... a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any state. In any event ... of property, political ex... territorial organization of ... [forci]ble abolition of slavery ... [contempla]ted for a moment. Unless ... the future conduct ... made known and ap... obtain requisite forces will ... A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies."

Mr. President, I am now dealing with McClellan as a Democratic politician and as a candidate for the presidency. In 1864 he accepted the presidential nomination from that party upon a platform that expressly declared that the war was a failure. It is ancient history, and I will read the resolution from the Chicago platform:

"Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of military necessity or war power higher than the constitution, the constitution itself has been disregarded in every part and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the national prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities."

The nomination of George B. McClellan as a candidate for the presidency was received by the newspapers of the confederacy with enthusiasm. The Richmond Enquirer of September 8 says: "Every defeat of Lincoln's forces insures to the benefit of McClellan. The influence of the south, more powerful in the shock of battle than when throwing her minority vote in the electoral college, will be cast in favor of McClellan by this untried yet efficacious means." And upon the following day in the Confederate Congress Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, declared: "I say that we have friends, good, true and valiant friends, at the north. Every vote given for McClellan was for peace; every vote given for McClellan was a vote against Lincoln's African policy; every vote given for McClellan was a vote given for an armistice." If McClellan had been elected he was prepared to make from his seat a proposition for a convention of sovereign states, north and south, and he believed the south would have secured freedom, peace, and independence.

Mr. President, the election occurred in November of that year, and the people of the United States passed upon the pretentious Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. He received 3 votes from the state of Delaware, 11 votes from the state of Kentucky, and 2 votes from the state of New Jersey, and when Mr. Lincoln was elected resigned his commission and passed into history.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock was also born in Pennsylvania and educated at West Point. He also was one of the military leaders that was true to the Democracy, and his martial career is one of the imperishable heritages of American glory. He marched and he triumphed. He filled the abyss of fame with names that will be eternally luminous. The Peninsula, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. Had he been a soldier under Napoleon he would have been a prince and a marshal under the empire. Undaunted in battle, resolute, and with an indomitable passion for glory he was the ideal corps commander, and was well named—Hancock, the superb. When the war closed he enjoyed to a degree almost unknown to our history the affectionate admiration of the American people. But he, too, became tainted with the fatal virus of an ambition for the nomination to the presidency by the Democratic party. They filled it for him in 1880. Not as the man who defeated and overwhelmed and destroyed them at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and the other great engagements in which he participated, but as the author of order No. 40, and the determined enemy of the reconstruction policy of Congress, and of the efforts that were being made to enforce justice, liberty, and order in Louisiana and Texas. His duties were defined by the act of March 2, 1867: "It shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and all criminals; and all interference under color of the state authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void."

Those who were in sympathy with President Johnson in his effort to overthrow the reconstruction policy of Congress were dissatisfied with Sheridan and the other great commanders who had preceded him in the command of that district, and they found in Gen. Hancock a man who was willing to cooperate with them, and in pursuance of that policy he issued his celebrated order No. 40, which was described in the campaign of 1880 as the most wonderful exhibit of statesmanship that had ever been known to the American people. You are familiar with its terms; you know what followed. You are familiar and acquainted with the correspondence that occurred between him and the governor of the state, Mr. President, and you know what followed. After four months' incumbency of that commandership in that district, during which time crime, disorder, and lawlessness prevailed, and during which his orders were compelled to be rescinded by the general in chief of the armies, he resigned, and from that time until 1880 he was actively in sympathy with that organization to which his appointment was due. It is claimed by the Democratic friends and supporters of Gen. Hancock that his letter of the 9th of March, 1869, to Gov. Pease, of Texas, was an exposition of the principles of constitutional law and of the maxims of free government, which eclipses even his claims to the military glory and entitles him to stand upon the same plane with Jefferson and the other illustrious statesmen of the revolutionary epoch. I assume, therefore, that I shall receive their thanks for inviting public attention to that correspondence which I will insert in full in my remarks, and that their gratitude will insure me pardon for affirming my opinion that his part in this correspondence will be regarded as creditable only by those who were willing after the battle for the Union had closed to surrender to the enemies of the government the legitimate fruits of victory.

This correspondence received the widest possible publicity through the Democratic press and from Democratic platforms in 1880. The world knows who one of the parties to that correspondence was, but the name of Gov. Pease has not obtained as wide renown. He was a native of Connecticut of Puritan days who emigrated in 1835 to Texas while it was yet a Mexican province. He was an eminent and thoroughly disciplined lawyer. For ten years after the admission of Texas into the Union, as a member of the legislature and governor of the state, he did at least as much as any other man in framing the laws and statutes and constitution of the commonwealth of Texas. He was an original and life-long Democrat until expelled from the party for his unchanging devotion to the Union. Before the war he was twice elected governor of the state by the Democratic voters of Texas. In all the relations of life he was without fear and without reproach. I believe that both senators from Texas knew him well. I am assured that the eleven representatives from Texas in the other House will also sustain me in the declaration that Gov. Pease was not only an able, but a thoroughly honest, upright, and conscientious man. And apart from the merits of questions of public interest involved in this correspondence, I feel sure that the people of the United States, after they have read it, will agree with me in the declaration that between two antagonists the governor of Texas bore himself with superior dignity. From some motive which the people of the United States are as competent as I am to discern, that distinguished general, who is claimed by his adherents to be a model of knightly courtesy, permitted himself to omit the amenities which gentlemen are accustomed to observe in official intercourse. He called into question the honor, the veracity of Gov. Pease when the latter expressed his regret that a sense of duty compelled him to state that a degree of lawlessness prevailed in some portions of Texas, which the ordinary civil tribunals of that state were unable to repress. He permitted himself to administer an insulting reprimand to a gentleman who was honestly performing his duty, who was his equal as a man, and who in point of experience in the civil service of his country and of acquaintance with the affairs of the state was greatly his superior. Mr. President. The people of the United States also pass upon the political affiliations of Gen. Hancock, and notwithstanding his magnificent and unapproachable military career, recognizing him, as they did, in his relation to the reconstruction policy of Congress and the acts and statutes made thereunder in 1880, he carried, of the northern states, California, with five votes, Nevada, with three votes, New Jersey, with nine votes, and the 138 votes of the solid south, which had been promised him in his speech at Cincinnati by the senator from South Carolina. And of the votes of northern States that he received those of California and Nevada were stolen by the forgery and fraud of the Morey letter issued by Democratic politicians upon the very eve of the election, when it was impossible that the denial should follow before the votes were cast. Mr. President, the affected indignation of the senators from Indiana and Kentucky at my alleged assault upon these Union generals is discreditable either to their intelligence or to their candor. If they did not know that in speaking of them in that debate, in which I was not an intruder, I was speaking of them not as soldiers, but as politicians and as Democratic candidates for the presidency, they are dull, stupid, and ignorant, indeed. If they did know it and persist in their assertions, they are disingenuous, and I believe, Mr. President, if such a thing were possible, that they are both. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, from the impassioned eulogy, from the raphsody of approbation that flowed from the senator from Indiana at the great military achievement of McClellan and Hancock, I began to have some doubt who it was that really [put down the] rebellion. I was driven curiously to inquire what was the attitude of the Democratic party in the north and of the senator from Indiana as one of its great leaders in 1862 when McClellan, the ideal Democrat, was fighting the battle of Antietam; in 1863, when Hancock was hurling back in confusion and dismay the scattered squadrons of the confederacy. I was really, for a moment, Mr. President, inclined to believe that the Democratic party of the north and the senator from Indiana and those other great patriots, whom he eulogizes as an immovable bulwark of liberty, of the constitution, and the Union, Mr. Thomas Hendricks and Mr. Horatio Seymour, and Wm. A. Richardson were in full panoply of battle, assisting McClellan, assisting Hancock, doing what they could to make the success of the armies possible. And it seems like the very climax of effrontery, like the apex of audacity, for those men, whose history is so well known, who were from the beginning the avowed enemies of the cause of the Union at every step of its progress, and who, like the senator from Indiana, were avowedly in sympathy with south at the outset and were advocates and apologists for slavery and secession, who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion in every possible way—the "Copperheads," the "Butternuts" [laughter], the Knights of the Golden Circle—with all their brutal and degraded lies appearing here as the advocates and champions of Union soldiers and of the cause of human liberty. I supposed from the enthusiasm displayed in favor of the military achievements of McClellan and Hancock that we should upon inspection at least find that the leaders of the Democracy who had been so eulogized were in sympathy with the Union cause and in sympathy with the efforts that were making to overthrow the confederacy. Yet, Mr. President, at the very time and during the very year when McClellan was fighting the battle of Antietam the senator from Indiana, without excepting McClellan and without excepting Hancock, speaking at Sullivan in Indiana, on the 5th of August, 1862, said in reference to Union soldiers that they should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have iron collars made and placed around their necks, inscribed thereon in large letters, "My Dog, A. Lincoln." And at the same time he referred to Union soldiers as Lincoln's dogs and hirelings, without excepting McClellan or Hancock [laughter and applause], and during the campaign, Mr. President, that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln the senator from Indiana, who is now so vehemently in favor of the prosecution of the war of the rebellion for putting down the south, who so eulogizes the efforts of Union armies and the genius of Union commanders, who poses here as the special friend of the Union soldier, and denounces and asperses a criticism upon the political character and affiliations of those who were engaged in that war, made a speech at Green Castle, which was reported in the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 8, 1864, by Joseph B. McCulloch, now the editor of the Globe-Democrat, in St. Louis. "Why," he said, "this campaign of Grant upon the Rapidan and at Petersburg" (and Hancock was there) "was of such a nature that you almost hear the bones of your brave sons and brother crush like eggs clear to Washington city. The sickening details of the slaughter came up with the fumes of blood on our very breakfast table at Washington that morning. Yet Lincoln says, 'I will peg away for four years more.' In God's name, have you not had enough of it? Let us try some other plan. This one has signally failed. Five hundred thousand more men, and that is all." And now listen to the opinion that the senator from Indiana then entertained about President Lincoln—the martyred President: "Three human souls were hurried into eternity by each of Mr. Lincoln's jokes. Another section of land in view of Mr. Lincoln's room had been dug up for a graveyard, and while he jested and joked with his servile crew he could look out on this scene of dying and of dead. Yet you propose to me to retain that monster, Abraham Lincoln; you propose to me to retain that monster another term of office—that monster that, with utter disregard of human life and misery, has proposed to prolong his term of office. Gentlemen, it seems to me that I can hear the spirits of the hundreds of thousands of lives that have been uselessly sacrificed in this war pleading against the re-election of this man. It seems to me the very inanimate objects—the dumb beasts—would cry out enough; he has had his day. Bloody, gory, reeking, let him go out into his hateful obscurity, there to stand the residue of his days with the accusations of the murdered dead jibbering around the unhappy felon."

Passing to the question of the electoral commission of 1876, Mr. Ingalls defended Mr. Hayes's title to the presidency, and then showed that the commission was a Democratic device. Henry Watterson's famous proclamation, calling on 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians to go to Washington to superintend the electoral count, was satirized, and the fizzling out of the whole scheme was shown up. President Grant was prepared for any such uprising. In obedience to some mysterious impulse troops, parks of artillery, and munitions of war had begun to come to the capital, and the agitation of the Democratic party became extreme, because, if there was anything that would turn the average Democrat inside out with indignation, it was the sight of a federal soldier in a blue uniform. [Laughter.]

Continuing to discuss the right of Mr. Hayes to his seat, Mr. Ingalls said that Mr. Cleveland had, apparently, a warranty deed for the seat which he occupied, and yet when his title was compared with the title which Mr. Hayes had to his seat he was in possession of stolen goods—and the receiver was as bad as the thief. In the court of justice and of conscience he had never been elected at all. He had been counted into office by a partnership between Dick Turpin and Uriah Heep, footpads and sneak thieves, Cartouche and Pecksniff; and it was some consolation to know that in that partnership the apostates and renegades had lost their share of the swag. [Laughter and applause.]

After reference to the solid south and its 153 electoral votes, and complimenting the southern leaders on their loyalty to what they believed was right, Mr. Ingalls asked who was Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar? He never was suspected of being a lawyer. [Laughter.] His bitterest enemy never accused him of that. He never had been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, on whose bench he was appointed. He never had tried a reported case in any tribunal, state or national, for thirty years. It was an open secret that the President at one time peremptorily refused to appoint him.

Mr. Ingalls here read an extract from the report of a speech made by Mr. Lamar in Richmond in June, 1861, in which he is represented as speaking of Mr. Lincoln as a buffoon; and he asked what necessity there had been for the President to affront the loyal sentiment of the country by placing on the bench of the Supreme Court a man who was not a lawyer and never had been, and who had called Abraham Lincoln a buffoon. Why, of all men in the south, did it select him and force him upon a reluctant President and a reluctant people? It was because Mr. Lamar was the nearest and dearest friend and representative of Jefferson Davis. There was no other explanation of it. If that was not true, then his nomination was a farce and a burlesque, without excuse and without explanation.

Mr. Blackburn's speech, in which the Democratic party was pledged to wipe out the last vestige of war legislation, was touched upon, and Mr. Ingalls then passed on to the speech of Henry R. Jackon at Macon, Ga., in the presence of Jefferson Davis—a speech which had the effect (he said) of defeating the Democratic party in Ohio by an immense majority. Its influence was so palpable that Judge Thurman denounced Jackson as an old tramp and an old fool, and that Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, immediately set out for Cincinnati in his special car to try to counteract it. Passing on to the question of elections in the south, he said that the Republican party would have no right to complain if the south were kept solid by fair means. But the Democratic party there had been playing the political game with loaded dice; had been "throwing sixes" all the time; had held "stacked cards;" played with a "cold deck;" had a revolver in its boot and a bowie knife down the back of its neck. There were every day wrongs inflicted on thousands and hundreds of thousands of men in the southern states, which, if inflicted by a foreign power on a single American citizen, even "the least of one of these, my little ones," there would be a declaration of war within ninety days—even with the present Secretary of State in office. [Unrepressed laughter.]

He read a lot of letters and statements from Republican sources detailing acts of outrage and cheating at the Louisiana election, and declared his belief that fair returns would have shown Warmouth elected.

The relative positions of the two parties on the pension questions was discussed, and the speech ended at 4 o'clock with an eloquent tribute to the loyal men of the land.

Mr. Voorhees was very indignant when he arose, and he said that the speech which the Senate had just listened to recalled to his mind the fable of the mountain in labor. The senator from Kansas was dead (politically), and was just walking around to save funeral expenses. He eulogized the senator as being the most brilliant and capable man on his side of the chamber, and then charged him with habitual inaccuracy. He sneered at Mr. Ingall's military career, and after a brief defense of McClellan and Hancock, he concluded by saying that the senator from Kansas might war on such a people, but the end would be their triumph and his defeat.

Mr. Ingalls responded to the speech of Mr. Voorhees, and said that no one was more conscious than he of the duty which he owed to his country and of his unpaid obligation of gratitude to those who had done what he, under other circumstances, might have done. As the senator from Indiana had seen fit to invite comparison between their records and their relations to the great questions of the past twenty-five years, he felt it his duty to put on record, from information in his possession, what the senator's record and history were. The senator from Indiana had been from the outset the determined, outspoken, positive, aggressive, and malignant enemy of the Union cause.

"I pronounce that," said Mr. Voorhees, rising with anger in his eye, "to be a deliberately false accusation."

... Mr. Voorhees with the ...

Mr. Ingalls charged [Mr.] Voorhees with deliberate, premeditated preparation of malignant, unfounded assaults upon him that were entirely incompatible with a noble nature. When he (Mr. Ingalls) had escaped from the malignant conspiracy which had followed him with malice from the state capital to the doors of the Senate chamber, the senator had been the first to write him a note of congratution. Yet the senator came in here to-day and thanked God that he had never been followed here by a committee to question his right to his seat; and with much diffuseness of illustration had endeavored to cast aspersions upon him and belittle him and humiliate him in the eyes of the American people, when he (Mr. Ingalls) had only referred to the senator's public utterances—his speeches, which he had never denied.

Speaking of Mr. Voorhees's position on slavery and secession, Mr. Ingalls said that the senator from Indiana had prepared two editions of of a speech delivered by him in Virginia—one for the north and the other for the south. [Laughter.]

Mr. Voorhees. That's not true.

Mr. Ingalls. They are accessible to-day just as much as the statutes of the United States.

A letter written for Mr. F. A. Shute by Mr. Voorhees was then put in evidence by Senator Ingalls. Mr. Shute took the letter with him to the south, and filed it in the confederate war department in support of his application for appointment as brigadier general in the confederate army. The letter was dated Dec. 12, 1860, and was one introducing Mr. Shute as a gentleman visiting the south with his sister on account of her health. The letter continues: "On the disturbing question of the day, his (Shute's) sentiments are entirely with the south, and one of his objects is a probable home in that section. I take this occasion to say that his sentiments and mine are in close harmony. Daniel W. Voorhees." I suppose, was Mr. Ingalls's comment, that the gentleman says that is a campaign slander—the vile calumny of an opposition press.

Mr. Voorhees. That is not a campaign slander, but it is one of those things that the people of Indiana have passed upon for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Ingalls. The Democratic party has passed upon it.

Mr. Ingalls said the story of the iron collar for soldiers with the inscription "My Dog; A. Lincoln," could be substantiated by the most credible witnesses.

Mr. Voorhees. And even if the senator said it, it would be absolutely false and a palpable lie.

Mr. Ingalls. If this were a police court the senator from Indiana would be set to work on the rock pile for being drunk and disorderly.

Continuing, Mr. Ingalls said that when the senator stated that he had been indorsed by the people of Indiana, and that this accusation had been contemptuously spat upon him, he reminded the gentleman that he had been indorsed only by the Democratic party of Indiana, and not by the people. Everybody knew what business the Democratic party of Indiana had been engaged in during the war. Seventy thousand of them had been members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and had been conspiring against the Union. They had entered into combination, according to Gen. Holt, for the purpose of aiding soldiers to desert, discouraging enlistments, circulating treasonable publications, giving intelligence to the enemy, and assassination and murder, and it was susceptible of proof that they did conspire to murder Gov. Morton. This organization, which the senator said he never belonged to, had a ritual, of which 112 copies were found in the senator's office at the time when Hancock was at the Bloody Angle. In that same office was found correspondence between the senator and a senator from New Jersey for the purpose of furnishing 20,000 stand of arms—not to the national government, because the Senator was not in sympathy with the national government; not to the state government of Indiana, because that government was in loyal hands, but for the purpose, as might be imagined, of carrying out the objects and purposes of that organization."

Senator Ingalls then read from a long list the articles found in Mr. Voorhees's office, and as letters of the most seditious nature and other treasonable evidences were produced it was plainly seen where the victory was in the wordy contest which Mr. Voorhees had invited.

Mr. Voorhees then tried to defend himself, and said that all that the senator from Kansas had said about his anti-soldier record in Congress was absolutely false. Mr. Voorhees then lost all control of his temper and descended to the lowest kind of language, in which he expressed his contempt for all that had been said of him and of him that had given utterance to those remarks.

Mr. Ingalls. Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the senator with a bell rope on a train after he made that Lincoln dog speech?

Mr. Voorhees. The senator is a great liar when he intimates such a thing: a great liar and a dirty dog. It never occurred; never in the world. That is all the answer I have and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the senator, who is instigating these lies. (This remark was made in reference to Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who was seated at a desk directly in the rear of Mr. Ingalls.)

Mr. Ingalls. There is a very reputable gentleman in the chamber, a citizen of Indiana, who informed me that the signers of that certificate are entirely reputable inhabitants of Indiana, and that he knows fifty people who heard the senator.

Mr. Voorhees. Tell him I say he is an infamous scoundrel and liar. Tell him I say so.

'SOCIETY'S GREAT EVENT.

The Grand May Ball for Garfield Memorial Hospital.

The grand May ball in aid of Garfield Memorial Hospital at the Light Infantry Armory this evening will not only be a great social event, but one that promises to be successful in every respect. The management have worked faithfully to secure this result, and are happy at the indications of the forecast.

Prominent ladies have lent their encouragement and their presence to accomplish the purpose in view, and can congratulate themselves that the ball will be the fashionable one of the season. In addition to the many other committees, the following ladies have accepted and will act as the reception committee: Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, Mrs. J. M. Harlan, Mrs. D. M. Sabin, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs. H. W. Blair, Mrs. J. R. Hawley, Mrs. F. M. Cockrell, Mrs. J. N. Dolph, Mrs. Chas. B. Farwell, Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mrs. C. F. Manderson, Mrs. J. R. McPherson, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. J. C. Burrow, Mrs. Wm. Cogswell, Mrs. Geo. E. Seney, Mrs. F. B. Spinola, Mrs. Thomas Wilson of Minnesota, Mrs. R. R. Hitt, Mrs. Gardiner Hubbard, Mrs. J. M. Lander, Mrs. H. A. Willard, Mrs. Thomas Tullock, Mrs. C. M. Clarke.

Senator and Mrs. Palmer entertained a company at dinner last evening. The center of the table held an oval basket filled with La France roses and Perle de Jardin set in asparagus. The ladies had bouquets of rich roses, and the men found boutonnieres of rosebuds and lilies of the valley for their coats. The guests were the Chilian minister and Mme. Gana, Justice and Mrs. Matthews, Justice and Mrs. Blatchford, Senator and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Senator and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. John Hay, and Judge and Mrs. Brown, of Detroit, guests of the house.

Justice Matthews gave a gentlemen's dinner of eighteen covers on Monday evening.

Miss Katie Louise Davis gave her bachelor luncheon yesterday, when nine of her intimate girl friends sat down with her. The central decoration was a star of roses, and there were bouquets of rich roses for each. The guests were Miss Jennie Sherrill, Miss Rosalie Brown, Miss Lindsay Poore, Miss Elena Porter, Miss Julia Casey, Miss Wright, of Philadelphia; Miss Warren, of New York; and Miss Carter, and Mrs. and Miss MacLane, of Baltimore. Miss Davis presented her bridesmaids with white enameled four leaf clover pins, and Mr. Jas. A. Wright presented his groomsmen with pansy scarf pins. Mr. Wright and Miss Davis will be married this evening at 8 o'clock, at Epiphany church. Afterward they will travel in Europe for three months, and in the autumn take a house in New York, where Mr. Wright has a law office.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Don Dickinson gave a reception last evening in honor of Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, who is now the guest of the white house.

At a meeting of the Ladies' Washington Monument Association, held at Mrs. J. P. Jones's on Monday, each resident member was assigned a number of tickets to sell for the performance of Steele Mackaye's great play of "Paul Kauvar," which will be given on Saturday night, May 5, in the National Theater. Mrs. Palmer will remain in at No. 1415 K street, from 12 to 2 and 5 to 7 every day this week with a diagram of the house, and will be pleased to meet those who desire to secure seats for the occasion.

The friends of Miss Catharine L. Ransom, who gave a literary and musical entertainment last evening in the artist's studio rooms, made a success of it. A good-sized audience filled the parlors. A delightful programme was carried out. One of the numbers was the reading of an original poem of Miss Ransom's by Mr. John Tweedale. Mr. Rakeman and his sister, Miss Rakeman, rendered most enjoyably a violin and piano duett. After the exercises refreshments were served.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Session Opened in New York—Women Delegates.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened its session this morning in the Metropolitan Opera House. The bishops occupied seats on the stage. The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings were opened with prayer, singing, and the reading of the Scriptures. Bishop Bowman, the senior bishop, presided, and conducted the exercises. [At] the conclusion of the religious exercises [Bisho]p Bowman made a short address in which [he] referred to the new method of electing ... Dr. G. B. Neely, of Philadelphia, ... announced that there were 288 ministerial ... and 175 lay delegates, including six delegates ... women. Every state and territory besides Canada, Mexico, China, Japan, Africa, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, India, and Germany was represented. Eight assistant secretaries were appointed.

An address of welcome was then delivered by ex-Judge Fancher, to which Bishop Bowman responded. The list of contested delegates was then presented, and Dr. Neely demanded their names and grounds of protest. A committee was appointed to consider the protests against women delegates. The afternoon session was occupied in drawing seats.

INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

The Bank Teller Who Embezzled $100,000 Set Free.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Federal indictments against Louis Rehm, who thirteen years ago, while teller of the Planters' National Bank, embezzled $100,000 and stole ten Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis railroad bonds, were this morning dismissed. Rehm fled to Germany and has since lived there. Last summer, upon petition of the bank stockholders and others, the state court indictments were dismissed. Attorney General Garland, however, refused to allow the federal indictments to be withdrawn till Rehm had surrendered to the court here. Rehm returned from Germany, arriving here two days ago, and this morning surrendered to the court, whereupon Judge Barr, upon motion of District Attorney Wickliffe, ordered the charges canceled.

SHERMAN OR BLAINE.

Both Names Enthusiastically Cheered in the South Carolina Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 1.—The state Republican convention met in the house of representatives at noon. E. M. Brayton (white) was elected permanent chairman, and J. N. Barr (colored) secretary.

Four delegates at large were elected before adjournment, E. M. Brayton and W. N. Taft, white, N. T. Meyers and Robert Smalls, colored. The mention of Chauncey M. Depew's name in connection with the Presidency elicited no enthusiasm, but Senator Sherman's name was greeted with applause and that of Mr. Blaine was most loudly applauded.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECKING.

An Organized Gang of Wreckers at Work in Virginia.

MARION, VA., May 1.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the west-bound passenger train on the Norfolk and Western railroad, two miles east of this place. Joseph Snit was arrested on suspicion. This is the fifth attempt within three weeks. Detectives are at work to unearth the wreckers. It is thought that there is an organized gang at work.

Cleveland Delegates Chosen.

CONCORD, N. H., May 1.—At the first congressional district convention to-day Dr. Miah B. Sullivan, of Dover, and Hon. George B. Chandler, of Manchester, were elected delegates to the National Convention. The second district convention chose Hon. Wm. S. Ladd, of Lancaster, and Geo. B. Williams, of Walpole, delegates. All the delegates are for Cleveland.

THIS ONE DUE TO DAILY.

His Ineffective Pitching Against the Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Philadelphia had an easy time in defeating Washington to-day, owing to Daily's wild and ineffective pitching. In the eighth inning, with two men out, he seemed to loose all his cunning and permitted the Phillies to knock out seven base hits in succession, which yielded four earned runs. In the sixth he gave two bases on balls, hit Bastian, and made two wild pitches. The batting of Andrews and the fielding of Myers and Mulvey were the features. Bastian was compelled to retire in favor of Childs on account of the pain caused by being hit with one of Daily's wild balls. Score:

PHIL'A.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	WASH'N.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Wood, lf...	2	2	3	0	0	Daily, p....	0	2	0	7	4
Andr'ws,cf	2	4	0	1	0	Hoy, cf.....	0	1	0	0	0
Fogarty,rf.	2	2	4	0	0	Wilmot, lf.	0	2	5	0	0
Mulvey, 3b	1	1	2	5	0	O'Brien, 1b	1	0	11	0	1
Farrar, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0	Myers, 2b...	2	4	2	6	0
Irwin, ss....	1	3	0	0	2	Shoch, rf....	0	1	1	0	0
Clem'ts, c.	1	2	8	1	1	Murray, c.	0	1	7	2	0
Bast'n, 2b.	1	0	2	0	0	Irwin, ss...	1	1	1	3	1
Childs, 2b...	0	0	0	1	0	Don'ly, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Gleason, p	1	1	0	6	1						
Total....	12	16	27	14	4	Total......	4	13	27	18	6

INNINGS.

Philadelphia........	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	4	0	—12
Washington..........	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 2. Two-base hit—Wilmot. Three-base hit—Andrews. Stolen bases—Meyers. Double plays—Murray and O'Brien. First base on balls—Wood, Farrar, Irwin, Gleason, Hoy. Hit by pitched ball—Bastian. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 2. Struck out—Andrews, Fogarty, Farrar, Bastian 2, Daily, O'Brien, Shoch 2, Murray. Wild pitches—Daily, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Lynch.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Keefe pitched for the New Yorks to-day for the first time and though out of practice succeeded in holding the visitors down well. Ewing caught. Madden pitched three innings for Boston and then, while at the bat, was disabled by a ball from Keefe, which hit him on the elbow. The little fellow writhed on the ground in agony, but recovered and went to first base. But the pain was so intense he had to give up. Sowders took his place. Tate was behind the bat for the visitors. In the fifth inning Sutton split his finger in catching a fly and retired. Burdock then played second base, while Nash went to third in place of Sutton. On account of the threatening weather very few people were present, the turn stiles registering 1,927. Score:

NEW YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Tiernan, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Kelly, rf....	0	1	0	0	1
Ward, ss....	2	2	1	3	0	Wise, ss....	0	0	1	3	2
Ewing, c....	2	0	4	0	0	Sutton, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Connor, 1b.	1	2	5	1	1	Nash, 2b, 3b	0	2	4	1	0
Slattery, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Morrill, 1b.	0	1	6	0	1
Rich'n, 2b..	0	0	2	2	0	Hornung, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Foster, cf..	0	0	1	0	0	Johns'n, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Hatfield, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Tate c......	0	0	4	2	0
Keefe, p....	0	0	1	2	1	Sowders, p.	1	0	0	2	1
						Madden, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	6	5	*17	10	3	Burd'k, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0
						Total.....	1	5	18	12	6

*Burdock declared out for running out line of base.

INNINGS.

New York..............	2	0	3	0	1	0	—6
Boston..................	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hits—Ward 2, Morrill 1. Three-base hits—Connor 1. Stolen bases—Kelly, Sowdes. Double plays—Wise and Morrill. First base on balls—Kelly 1, Tiernan 1. First base on errors—New York, 4; Boston, 2. Struck out—By Sowders 1, by Keefe 2. Passed balls—Ewing 3. Wild pitches—Sowders 1. Time of game—1 hours and 55 minutes. Umpire—Daniels. Game called at end of sixth inning.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Chicagos easily defeated the Indianapolis team in the first League game of the season here. The weather was too cold for ball-playing, but about 3,000 spectators saw it out. Pfeffer's home run hit, bringing in two players before him, and a pretty double play by Burns and Pfeffer, were the chief incidents of a dull game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	IND'APOLIS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ryan, cf.,p.	0	0	1	2	0	Hines, cf..	1	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, lf	2	1	3	1	1	Myers, 3b..	1	1	0	0	3
Pettit, rf...	1	2	2	0	0	Sh'mb'g, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Anson, 1b..	1	2	7	0	0	Denny, ss...	0	2	3	2	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	2	1	1	2	1	Seery, lf....	0	0	4	0	0
Will's'n, ss	2	1	0	2	0	Bassett, 2b	2	0	1	2	0
Burns, 3b...	0	2	4	3	2	Est'b'k, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
V'nHal'n,p	0	2	0	13	4	Daily, c.....	0	1	5	1	1
Darling, c..	0	1	9	1	9	Healy, p....	0	0	0	8	4
Total....	8	12	27	24	8	Total.....	4	6	27	13	9

INNINGS.

Chicago	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	— 8
Indianapolis.........	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 4

Earned runs—Chicago 1. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Williamson, Hines, Myers, Denny 2. Three-base hits—Pettit. Home runs—Pfeffer. Stolen bases—Pettit, Anson, Pfeffer, Van Haltren (2), Hines, Meyers, Seery. Double plays—Sullivan and Darling, Burns and Pfeffer. First base on balls—Williamson, Van Haltren, Darling, Hines, Seery, Bassett 2. Hit by pitched ball—Pfeffer. First base on errors—Chicago 3, Indianapolis 2. Struck out—By Healy 5. Passed balls—Daily 1. Wild pitches—Healy 1. Time—2 hours and 10 minutes. Umpire—Valentine.

DETROIT, MICH., May 1.—About 3,000 persons witnessed the first game on the home grounds to-day. The weather was exceedingly cold. The game was too one-sided to be interesting, and there were no features worthy of mention beyond the superb work of Getzein. Galvin sprained his leg in the fifth and gave way to Maul. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Score:

DETROIT.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
R'h'ds'n, 2b	0	0	5	1	0	Sunday, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Br'th'rs, 1b	1	3	6	0	0	Carroll, lf..	0	0	2	1	0
Th'ps'n, rf.	2	0	1	0	0	Colem'n, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Rowe, ss...	1	1	0	2	1	Dunlap, 2b	0	0	1	1	1
White, 3b...	1	0	0	0	0	Smith, ss...	0	1	1	3	0
Tw'ch'll, lf	1	0	1	0	0	Maul, 1b, p	0	0	8	2	2
Hanlon, cf.	2	3	1	0	0	Kuehne, 3b	0	1	1	3	1
Benn'tt, c.	0	2	7	1	1	Farmer, c..	0	0	4	0	2
Getzein, p..	2	1	0	9	0	Galvin, p.lf	0	0	0	4	3
Total....	10	10	21	13	2	Total	1	5	21	14	9

INNINGS.

Detroit..................	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	2	—10
Pittsburg................	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Detroit 5, Pittsburg 1. Two-base hits—Getzein, Bennett, Hanlon, Sunday, Coleman. Three-base hits—Rowe, Hanlon. Stolen bases—Thompson, Sunday, Carroll. Hit by pitched balls—White, Maul. First base on balls—Getzein, Thompson, Twitchell, Rowe. First base on errors—Detroit 2, Pittsburg 1. Struck out—Richardson, Bennett, Galvin 2, Coleman, Maul, Farmer, Dunlap. Passed balls—Farmer 2. Wild pitches—Galvin 1. Umpire—Decker.

At Baltimore—Cleveland, 12; Baltimore, 7.

At Philadelphia—Brooklyn, 2; Athletic, 1 (ten innings.)

At Kansas City—St. Louis, 8; Kansas City, 1.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 18; Louisville, 2.

BOTH MEN DEAD.

A Postmaster and Editor Engage in a Fatal Street Duel.

JACKSON, MISS., May 1.—Postmaster Wirt Adams and Editor John H. Martin met in the street to-day and commenced firing at each other. Gen. Adams was hit three or four times in the head, and Martin was hit twice. Both are dead.

Nominated for Congress.

VANDALIA, ILL., May 1.—The Republican congressional convention of the seventeenth Illinois district nominated John J. Brown for Congress. Benson Wood, of Effingham, and R. T. Higgins, of Vandalia, were chosen delegates to the National Convention. They go uninstructed, but both favor Judge Gresham.

Delegates for Chicago.

BROCTON, MASS., May 1.—The second congressional district Republican convention to-day elected William H. Bent, of Taunton, and Eben L. Ripley, of Higham, delegates to the National Convention. No preferences were expressed.

Protection for Fisheries.

OTTAWA, May 1.—The fisheries protection service will be inaugurated about the 15th of May. The operations at the outset will be principally confined to the Bay of Fundy and the west coast of Nova Scotia.

Fisheries Bill Passed.

OTTAWA, ONT., May 1.—The senate to-night unanimously adopted the fisheries treaty ratification bill, and it now goes to the governor general for his signature.

Denial of Mr. Gustav Theil Kuhl.

Mr. Gustav Theil Kuhl, formerly chief photographer of the supervising architect's office of the Treasury Department, denies that there is any scandal concerning his management of that office. He resigned some two weeks since to accept a position in New York, where he receives twice the amount in salary that was paid him here.

Republican Congressional Committee.

The Republican congressional committee held a well attended meeting last night at the League House, Hon. Nathan Goff, chairman, presiding, and Hon Edward McPherson secretary. There was a general interchange of views, but no business transacted of interest to the public.

YOUNG DUKE'S GREAT RACE

WINNING BY A NOSE AFTER A SPLENDID RUN.

Excellent Racing at Ivy City, Which is Enjoyed by a Good Crowd—Mona, Bess, Holiday, Young Duke, and Crichton the Winners.

There was an excellent attendance at the races yesterday. The sport was the most exciting of the meeting. The finishes in the first, second, and fourth races were so close as to cause the spectators to jump from their seats, crane their necks, and hold their breaths until the horses had passed under the wire. Young Duke's great rush down the stretch, and his struggle with Letritia for the lead, was one of the best finishes ever seen at the track, the gelding winning by a nose.

The crowds surrounded the bookmakers' booths all day. Everybody wagered something, but the betting was not such as the bookmakers want. There were but few of the betting men who risked more than $10 on a single event, though an occasional $100 note found its way to the pool box.

THE RACES IN DETAIL.

The first race had five starters with Mona a strong favorite. A good send off was made with Revolt gelding in the lead, Coggins second, Maroon third, and Mona fourth. The favorite, however, took the lead in the first hundred yards, Maroon going to second place, Revolt gelding third, which positions were held until the turn was made into the stretch. Here Maroon swerved from the course and ran over to the outside fence giving Revolt gelding second place. It was a pretty race down the stretch to the wire, the running fast, and pushing Mona hard for the lead. The favorite, however, had the staying qualities and landed a winner half a length in front of Revolt gelding. Maroon third two lengths behind. Time, 1:17¼.

BESS WINS THE SECOND.

Pittsburg Phil thought he had a pretty good thing for the second race and backed Queen of Elizabeth heavily, forcing the odds down to almost nothing. Many maintained confidence in Bess' ability to beat the field of three, and considerable money was placed on her. The start was effected promptly with Queen of Elizabeth in the lead and Bess second under a strong pull. The Queen held the lead to the quarter. Anderson still holding Bess back and fell to fourth place. The race was continuing without Bess until the three-quarters. Here it was that Anderson started in for the race. He gave Bess her head and she made a wonderful dash down the stretch. Brookful was also putting in some great work, and at the furlong post passed Queen of Elizabeth and ran second to Bess. Both the leaders came to the wire under the whip, Anderson urging Bess to her utmost. Brookful was also pushed hard, but could not catch Bess. The finish was an excellent one, Bess winning by only half a length, with Brookful second, three lengths ahead of Queen of Elizabeth. Time, 1:52½.

WALDEN'S HOLIDAY AGAIN.

Six colts started for the 2-year-old race. The Emma Hanley colt had the best of the start, but did not keep it long, Seymour passing her at the three-quarter pole. Holiday ran to the front in the stretch and the Bonnie Park colt dashed out of the bunch into second place, in which order they finished, Holiday winning by a length from the Bonnie Park colt, who was two lengths ahead of Seymour third. Time, 1.03.

YOUNG DUKE BY A NOSE.

There was considerable delay in sending off the nine starters for the Army and Navy Stakes. O'Fallon was fretful and could not be controlled by his jockey. At every break-away he would run nearly to the quarter pole, while Romp, Rosalie, and Sam Keene were slow in getting away. After three-quarters of an hour delay the flag was dropped and the big field was sent away with Sam Keene leading, Young Duke second, Valiant third, and Letritia, the pool box favorite, in the rear. Immediately after the start Palmer plied the whip vigorously to Valiant and sent him to the front, Jubilee going to second place, Young Duke being third, and Letritia next to the last. Valiant kept the lead to three-quarters, Jubilee running second all the way. Jubilee first showed up in the stretch, but Letritia had come around at a rattling gait and ran into second place, Young Duke being a good third. It was an exciting race to the wire. Young Duke was out for the race, and had a hard struggle. The lead which Litritia had gained was not discouraging. Jubilee was sent to fourth place and at the furlong pole Young Duke was lapping close on Litritia's flank. Down the stretch they came, both horses running magnificently, urged by their jockeys, who used the whip with vigor. At the starter's box they were neck and neck. It looked like a dead heat finish, but Young Duke pushed his nose in front just as the judges' stand was reached and won the race, though it was so close many in the grand stand thought it was a dead heat. It was a ... the magnificent splendid finish ... work of Donohue on Young Duke gained the mastery. Time, 1.46.

CRICHTON BY FOUR LENGTHS.

Eleanor C. delayed the start in the fifth race, but when they were sent away Crichton got the lead and kept it, winning easily by four lengths ahead of Clay Pate second, a nose in front of Sequel third. Time, 1.19.

THE SUMMARY.

First race—Purse of $500, of which $100 to second, for 3-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

S. S. Brown's Mona, ch. m., aged, 108 lbs. (Church)........................ 1

W. C. Daly's Revolt geldg., b. g., 3 yrs., 96 lbs. (Palmer)........................ 2

S. W. Street's Maroon, ch. g., 4yrs., 106 lbs. (Sheridan)........................ 3

Pisa gelding and Maroon also ran.

Betting—In the auctions Mona sold for $25, field $10. The betting was 3 to 10 on Mona, 4 to 1 against Revolt gelding, 7 to 1 Maroon, 40 to 1 Pisa gelding, 100 to 1 Coggings. Mutuels paid $6.85.

Second race—A Handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, or $5 if declared, with $500 added, of which $150 to second. One mile and a sixteenth. 2 declared.

Davis & Hall's Bess, br. m., 5 yrs., 107 lbs. (Anderson)........................ 1

J. H. Morris's Brookful, b. h., 5 yrs., 105 lbs. (Church)........................ 2

Cotton & Boyle's Queen of Elizabeth, ch. f., 4 yrs., 100 lbs. (Littlefield)........................ 3

Excelsior Stable Bronzomarte, ch. c., 4 yrs., 110 lbs. (Doane)........................ 0

The betting—Auctions, Bess, $25; Queen of Elizabeth, $16; Bronzomarte, $20; Brookful, $9. The betting was 7 to 5 Queen of Elizabeth, 2 to 1 Bronzomarte, 13 to 5 Bess, 8 to 1 Brookful. Mutuels paid $20.65.

Third Race—The Brentwood Stakes, for two-year-olds, $50 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared by April 16, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Eight declared.

R. W. Walden's ch. f. Holiday, 2 yrs., 112 lbs. (Martin)........................ 1

S. S. Brown's br. c. Bonnie Park, 2 yrs., 119 lbs. (W. Donohue)........................ 2

W. P. Burch's b. c. Seymour, 2 yrs., 110 lbs. (Blaylock)........................ 3

Hot Scotch, Singlestone, and the Emma Hanley colt also ran.

Betting—Auctions, Walden's entry $25, Seymour $15, Brown's entry $10, Singlestone $1. The betting was even money on Holiday, 2 to 1 Seymour, 4 to 1 Bonnie Park colt, 7 to 1 Emma Hanley colt, 10 to 1 Singlestone, 25 1 Hot Scotch. Mutuels paid $10.90.

Fourth race—The Army and Navy Stakes, for 3-year-olds and upward, $25 each, or $10 if declared by April 16, with $800 added, of which $200 to second. Price at which entered stated by owner. One mile.

P. J. Flinn's Young Duke, b. g., aged, 114 lbs. ($3,000) (W. Donohue)........................ 1

C. Boyle's Letritia, br. m., 5 yrs., 101 lbs. ($1,500) (Littlefield)........................ 2

T. W. Doswell's Sam Keene, b. g., 4 yrs., 101 lbs. ($2,100) (Martin)........................ 3

Lucy H ($2,100), Jubilee ($1,500), O'Fallon ($1,500), Romp ($2,000), Valiant ($1,800), and Rosalie ($1,200) also ran.

The betting—6 to 5 Letritia, 5 to 1 Young Duke, 6 to 1 each O'Fallon and Romp, 8 to 1 Lucy H, 10 to 1 each Valiant and Rosalie, 20 to 1 each Jubilee and Sam Keene. Mutuels paid $29.30.

Fifth race (extra)—Purse, $500, of which $100 to second, for 3-year olds and upward that have not won at this meeting. Selling. Six furlongs.

T. B. Doswell's blk. c. Crichton, 3 yrs., 121 lbs. (Blaylock)........................ 1

T. N. Miller's b. g. Clay Pate, 6 yrs., 120 lbs. (J. Donohue)........................ 2

C. Littlefield's b. c. Sequel, 4 yrs., 121 lbs. (Littlefield)........................ 3

Eleanor C, Rolando, War Whoop, Palatka, and Carrie Atherton gelding also ran.

The betting—Auctions, Crichton, $12; Eleanor C, $20; field, $25. The betting—2½ to 1 Crichton, 2½ to 1 Atherton gelding, 3 to 1 War Whoop, 7 to 1 Clay Pate, 10 to 1 each Sequel and Palatka, 15 to 1 each Eleanor C and Rolando.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

This is the great day of the spring meeting. The National Handicap, which is the big event of the meeting, will be run this afternoon. From the entries it seems as if Green B. Morris had the call on this race. The entries, weights, and distances for the day are here given:

First Race—Three qua[rters of] a mile.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
King Crab........	9	Frank Ward........	113
Mary T............	96	Palatka............	98
Duke of Bourbon..	100	Ban Box............	111
Harbor Lights....	96	Maroon.............	110

Second race—National Handicap, one and one-eighth miles.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Favor..............	120	Specialty..........	100
Richmond..........	115	The Bourbon.......	98
Bess................	106	Le Logos..........	101
Panama............	106	Vosburg............	98
Lizzie Baker......	105		

Third race—Beaten 3-year-olds at this meeting. One mile.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Langar..............	110	Annie C...........	103
My Own............	105	Bank...............	105

Fourth race—Selling. Three quarters of a mile.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Amulet.............	103	Monte Cristo......	102
Romance...........	92	Sam Brown.........	115
Golden Reel.......	101	Leland.............	104
Glenola............	108		

Fifth race—Over hurdles, one and one-quarter miles.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Bonero.............	139	John Henry........	157
Will Davis.........	141	Willie Palmer......	133

THE "REPUBLICAN'S" TIPS.

First race—Frank Ward first, Duke of Bourbon second.

Second race—Favor first, The Bourbon second.

Third race—My Own first, Langar second.

Fourth race—Golden Reel first, Sam Brown second.

Fifth race—Will Davis first, John Henry second.

NASHVILLE ENTRIES.

Lynn & Wall, of 2002 Seventh street, furnish the following entries for to-day's races at Nashville:

First race—Seven and a half furlongs, selling—Parrish, 101 pounds; Surprise, 102; Roi d'Or, 101; Dudley Oaks, 107; Unique, 113; Frederica, 93; Tudor, 96; Buckeye, 84; Hope dale, 106.

Second race—One-half mile, 2-year-olds—Meta, 95 pounds; Bonfourn, 105; Allahrene, 100; Marie Louise, 102; Ed. Dougherty, 105; Kidnap, 100; Carrientes, 105; Brandoletta, 98; Tessa K, 100; Keevena, 100; Miss Boyle, 100; Entry, 104; Fred Fink, 98; Viking, 107; Joe Wynne, 105; Barney Owen, 100.

Third Race—Seven-eighths of a mile—Luke Dart, 94; Brown Duke, 103; Glen, Hall 119; Kermesse, 92; Hilda, 92; Benedict, 94; Jennie McFarland, 106.

Fourth Race—One mile—Handicap sweepstakes—Jacobin, 114; Wary, 110; Egmont, 115; Marshal Luke, 85; Jim Nave, 80; Birthday, 105; Windom, 100; Orange Girl, 85; White Nose, 85.

UNREASONABLE DELAYS.

Government Officials Testify in the Printing Office Investigation.

At the investigation into the administration of the government printing office yesterday Mr. W. K. Lapham, of the stationery and printing division of the Interior Department, testified that there had been great delay in handling small jobs in the printing office under Mr. Benedict. The delay was in many cases unreasonable, and the late delivery of the Indian proposal blanks would doubtless cause the department much trouble and probably considerable expense. The printing estimates were not as correct now as they were when Mr. Allison was estimate clerk under Mr. Rounds. Speaking of the discharged clerks, he thought Mr. Twombly was one of the best clerks he had ever known. Homer Collins and Richmond were both capable clerks, and Kelly was a really able bookkeeper. The new appointees were probably as capable as the old ones, because they had been trained by the discharged men.

Mr. Lapham's testimony seemed to interest Benedict considerably, and he drew his chair up closer to Mr. Richardson, so that he might prompt him the more easily. In cross-ex[am]ination Chairman Richardson did his best [to] get something out of the witness that c[ould] be construed into a commendation of B[enedict's] administration, but the attempt ... failure.

At this point Mr. Gallinger said that ... willing to have Mr. Benedict present ... the investigation; he did not want to ... advantage of him, but he must s... Mr. Benedict formulate his questio[ns] ... them to the chairman instead of ... interrupting and lengthening ou[t] ... ings with his promptings, an[d] ... chairman agreed.

Mr. James L. Woodbridge, su[perintendent of] postoffice supplies, was the nex[t] ... he testified that he had heard co... the quality of paper and work... the present administration. T... been delays.

Charity Organization S...

At the regular monthly meetin[g] ... of managers of the Charity Org[anization So]ciety last night, in the new Spence[r] Hall, there were present A. S. Pr... chair, Mrs. Sara A. Spencer, secreta[ry] ... Spencer, assistant treasurer, and ... The assistant treasurer reported $76.82, disbursements $51.32. The s... reported that 249 records of cases ... filed during the month. Of these ... criminals, or delinquents, who a... been in the United States jail; ... plied for work, and of these on... to drink and one insane. The ... employment; 3 were begging ... applied for relief in ... transportation, hospital service, funeral expenses, food, fuel, &c.

Robbing a Countryman.

Joseph F. Willett, a countryman from Upper Marlboro, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while under arrest for drunkenness, told Officer Sutton that he had sold Officer Slack a horse for $35 and that while spending the money he had been knocked down and robbed. At the station house John Smith better known as "Cocky" Swank, who had been brought in by Special Officer Venneman was identified by Willett as one of his assailants. Later John Norris was arrested and also identified as one of the men who had robbed him. In the police court Judge Snell, after hearing the case, held Norris and Smith for the grand jury.

Patents to District Citizens.

The following citizens of this District have been granted patents: Wallace A. Bartlett, pneumatic cannon; Nathan O. Bond, wash-stand bowl; Thomas A. and A. A. Connolly, pneumatic railway and conveyer; N. Z. Seitz, stock car; Joseph E. Holmes, elliptic spring; William J. Hoyle, deceased, by W. D. Baldwin, administrator, carriage for heavy ordnance for land defenses; James W. Graydon, assignor by mesne assignments to Graydon Dynamite Projectile Cartridge and High Explosive Company, shell for explosives; high explosive shell (2); shell; contact fuse for projectiles; preparing explosives for use, and explosive charge.

Virginia Republican League.

The regular meeting of the Virginia Republican League was held at their rooms last night, Mr. W. C. Martin in the chair. Several members were received. Considerable business was transacted and a committee appointed to wait upon ex-Senator Mahone.

In a State of War.

The Secretary of State yesterday received, through United States Consul Pierce at Matanzas, a copy of a proclamation by the governor general of Cuba, delaring the provinces of Havana, Pinas del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara to be in a state of war.

Mortality on the Panama Canal.

Secretary Bayard has been informed that the Liberian government is taking steps for the relief of the Liberian laborers working on the Panama canal, who are reported to be dying in large numbers.

At the Arlington To-Day, Parlor E.

J. Krakauer, ladies' tailor, 19 East Twenty-first street, New York, will show samples and designs for riding habits, gowns, &c., by J. Pfleging, who will also call on ladies by request.

The Weather.

For the District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina—Slightly warmer, followed by cooler, fair weather, light to fresh northerly winds.

Thermometer readings, 7 a. m., 64.0°; 3 p. m., 69.0°; 10 p. m., 59.0°; mean temperature, 62.0°; maximum, 76.0°; minimum, 52.0°; mean relative humidity, 67.0°; total precipitation, .10 inches.

THE FEVER INCREASED.

THE EMPEROR'S CONDITION LESS SATISFACTORY.

His Rest Disturbed During the Night and the Fever Rises—The Discharge of the Pus is Accomplished With Difficulty.

BERLIN, May 1.—A bulletin issued this morning says "The emperor passed a less satisfactory night. His fever has slightly increased, but otherwise there is no material change in his condition."

Dr. Mackenzie changed the tube in the emperor's throat this afternoon in the presence of his colleagues. This evening the fever rose to nearly 40 C. The pus, which is thickening, is being discharged with difficulty.

The emperor's fever increased this evening, his expectoration is more copious, and his cough is worse. He is also suffering from headache. An attempt has been made to relieve him by inserting a new canula. During the day he was languid, and had little appetite. It is doubtful whether the empress will be able to go to the Elbe provinces. The emperor's relapse has shattered the hopes that were entertained of permanent improvement, but there is no cause for immediate uneasiness.

During the last twenty-four hours several portions of tissue have come away from the emperor's throat. The fever is due to inflammation in the immediate vicinity of the wound, through which the canula passes. The emperor was better yesterday afternoon. The doctors are hopeful that the threatening symptoms have passed off. They have ordered that a tent be erected in the park for the emperor's use in fine weather.

That the emperor's condition is not very serious is shown by the fact that Dr. Mackenzie drove to Berlin to-day for the first time in a week, besides walking in the park at Charlottenburg. At the establishment of Winckler, the instrument maker, Professor Bernstein, introduced Dr. Mackenzie to a patient who had been supplied with a new invention for inhaling through the nose instead of the usual canula. The advantage of this new instrument is that the air is warmed before reaching the lungs. Dr. Mackenzie examined the instrument with interest, but decided that it could not be applied in the emperor's case as yet. The doctor is the recipient of many breathing appliances, but has found none more suitable than the canula.

The Austrian delegations will be summoned to meet at the beginning of June.

The report that Queen Victoria and Prince Bismarck discussed the Brunswick succession is declared to be an absolute invention.

CROFTERS FOR CANADA.

How the Government Will Mitigate Their Sufferings.

LONDON, May 1.—In the house of commons Right Hon. Mr. MacDonald, lord advocate of Scotland, stated that the government proposed to advance £10,000 to aid the immigration of crofters to Canada in addition to the sums raised by private subscriptions. Each family will receive £120, to be repaid to the government in twelve yearly instalments. Free land will be given by the Canadian government.

Mr. Gavy Clark moved to adjourn to consider the imminent danger to law and order in Scotland resulting from a collapse of the crofters act. Enough Parnellites and liberals supported him to secure attention. The lord advocate contended that without the removal of a large part of the congest[ed] population ... was hopeless to mit[igate pov]erty, but ... an ...

... complainant, and replied to him in ... more forcible than polite. Yesterday ... Young appeared before Justice Cox, in equity court, in compliance to a rule to show cause why he should not be punished for the language used. Mr. Young stated in his answer that the provocation was very great, that many of the questions were personal in character and charged him with dishonesty, &c. and that he has not been on friendly terms with Mr. Edwards for some time. However if his language was disrespectful he was willing to withdraw it, and would endeavor not to offend again.

Justice Cox dismissed the rule, but admonished him that an examiner's court must be respected the same as the higher courts.

The Old Guard.

At the regular meeting of the Old Guard, Union Veteran Corps, held last evening the report of the ordnance committee, which was created for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions for the armament of the corps, made their report, showing a large contribution, which was applied to the purchase of arms and accoutrements, leaving a small balance on hand. The question of giving an entertainment in the near future for the purpose of defraying the expenses of music at the G. A. R. encampment, at Columbus, Ohio, was referred to the executive committee for its action. David M. Proctor and William Turner were elected active members.

Wanting a Postoffice.

There are several applicants for the branch postoffices to be located at Seventh and Boundary, and near the government printing office. As the emoluments of offices of their character amount to only $150 a year, the competition has not waxed very warm. Two druggists have applied for the office at Seventh and Boundary.

PERSONALITIES.

SAMUEL S. BROWN, of Pittsburg, is at Willard's.

DR. NORVIN GREEN, president of the Western Union, is at Wormley's.

SENATOR HAWLEY will deliver the Decoration Day oration at New Haven.

ARCHBISHOP RIORDAN, of San Francisco, is the guest of Rev. Father Chapelle.

W. P. CASSATT, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived in the city yesterday and registered at the National.

MR. G. W. BUNKER has resigned his position as clerk, class 1, in the adjutant general's office of the War Department.

EMIL BERNER, United States consular agent at Bari, Naples, has resigned, and Joseph Klein been appointed his successor.

SENOR JOSE ANTONIO OLAVARRIA, charge d'affaires from Venezuela, left for New York yesterday en route for his home at Caracas.

MESSRS. E. P. BROOKS and R. A. King have just returned from a two weeks' fishing trip to the eastern shore of Virginia, where they had most ... [exc]ellent luck.

HON. ... of ... cong... tr...