NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Crimes and Casualties---Personal and Political---Capital Topics.

The annual council of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association began on the 23d inst. at Mount Vernon, and continued in session until last Monday. The ladies in attendance were the regent, Mrs. John Scott Laughton, and the vice-regents, Mrs. Sweat, of Maine; Mrs. Eve, of Georgia; Mrs. Townsend, of New York; Mrs. Chase, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Herbert, of Alabama; Mrs. Comegys, of Delaware; Mrs. Yulee, of Florida; Mrs. Walker, of North Carolina; Mrs. Halsted, of New Jersey; Mrs. Pickens, of South Carolina; Mrs. Broadwell, of Ohio, and Miss Longfellow, of Massachusetts; Miss Emily Harper, the vice-regent for Maryland, and Mrs. Col. Washington, the vice-regent for West Virginia. Financially the association is prospering. The work of resoring the mansion this past year has been confined to the main hall of the mansion. Mrs. Herbert, of Alabama, has this under her care. A handsome old sofa and two chairs have been given to the association through Mrs. Herbert by Sypher & Co., of New York. They are said to be genuine Franklin chairs, and, at all events, add much to the appearance and comfort of the hall. Mrs. Yulee has placed a chest of drawers, once owned by Jefferson, in the room apportioned to Florida. Miss Longfellow has added several books to the library, that room having been restored by Massachusetts.

The Department of State has received information that a treaty of peace, substantially in the form heretofore reported, has been signed by Chili and General Iglesias for Peru.

Mr. Walter Evans, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is expected to assume the duties of that office to-day.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The stern-wheel steamer Pilot blew up near Lakeville, at San Francisco, Cal., on Friday. According to latest reports received, eight persons were killed, seven wounded, and ten missing; most of the latter are probably dead. The names of the passengers cannot be definitely ascertained, as no names are recorded at the points of departure. It is thought many of the passengers who escaped scalding and mangling were drowned, as the boat sank immediately after the explosion. The explosion is attributed to defective boilers. One dispatch states that Mr. Mathews, late of Sonoma Mountain, on his way to Arizona, lost four children, and another will die. His wife is crazy. Mr. Hegler, who had just purchased property in San Francisco, was killed. The most extraordinary incident in connection with the disaster was the finding of Mrs. George P. McNear, a passenger, about a mile and a half from the scene of the explosion. She was standing in the mud, still alive, but unconscious. It is presumed she struggled through the mud and weeds for that distance in search of relief. She was immediately removed to Lakeville, but died a few minutes after arriving. She was a niece of G. W. McNear, a grain merchant, of San Francisco.

The committee to investigate the charges against Supervising Architect Hill met on the 24th inst. Mr. Murch, who is conducting the prosecution, asked to be furnished with a copy of the testimony taken from day to day, and Mr. John L. Thomas, counsel for Bartlett, Robbins & Co., of Baltimore, made the same request. Mr. Murch said he desired to begin with the contracts with the Dix Island Granite Company, and presented a list of the papers he desired to obtain from the architect's office. Mr. Murch is to have the privilege of inspecting the files of papers in the architect's office.

While the United States Express Company's wagon was standing at the Union depot, at Cleveland, on the 24th inst., an expert thief substituted two pouches stuffed with paper for two money pouches while a confederate attracted the driver's attention. Seeing that he had the right number of pouches the messenger drove to the company's office and did not discover the loss until he removed the pouches from the wagon. The stolen pouches contained about $15,000.

A large building, No. 190 Greene street, New York, in which Richard J. Snedar carries on the manufacture of artificial leaves and fruit, took fire on the 23d inst. The men and women employed in the two upper stories rushed to the roof, and by perilous climbing escaped to the roofs of adjoining buildings. Mrs. Guldan was suffocated by the smoke, and died while being taken to the hospital.

At the request of General Hazen, Secretary Chandler will order one of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron to accompany the vessel to be chartered at St. Johns, N. F., for the Greeley relief expedition. The object of having a convoy is to prevent the failure of the expedition in case any accident should befall the signal service steamer.

While a pleasure party, consisting of a Mr. Beard, Miss Lena Maxes, of Riverton, Iowa, and two members of Mr. Beard's family, a boy of four and a girl of thirteen, were boating on the river at Arrington, Kansas, on Saturday, the boat was carried over the dam. The young lady and the boy and girl were drowned, and Mr. Baird had a very narrow escape.

Hannah Bishop, aged 7 years, was shot and dangerously wounded on Friday at Glassboro, N. J., by her uncle, John Press, 14 years old. The children were playing, when the lad pointed an old rifle at the girl, and, not knowing it was loaded, he pulled the trigger, and the little girl was shot in the face. The physicians think she cannot recover.

Augustus C. Rand, captain, and Thos. Penders, mate of the steamer Tropic, tried in the United States District Court at Philadelphia for violating the neutrality laws by carrying arms and insurgents to Hayti, were found guilty on the 24th inst. A motion for a new trial was made.

Near Livingston, Stafford county, Kansas, on the 23d inst., George Cramer made a proposition of marriage to Miss Tillie Wensell, who refused him. He then drew a revolver, shot her twice, knocked her down with the weapon, and then cut his own throat. Both are expected to die.

In Westville, a suburb of New Haven, Conn., on Friday night, Mrs. William Patterson shot George Harty in the face with a revolver. Harty then pounded Mrs. Patterson with the revolver. They were neighbors, and quarreled about their children.

A man just arrived at Tombstone, A. T., says a courier has brought news of an engagement between General Crook and a large body of Indians near Guacanope, in the Sierra Madres, recently, in which thirty hostiles were killed, and the rest put to flight.

POLITICAL.

At the opening of the Republican State Convention at Lexington, K., on the 23d inst., a colored choir sang, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Hon. Walter Evans, commissioner of internal revenue, was elected permanent president. A platform was adopted which declares that the only sure foundation of republican government is intelligent citizenship, and that it is the duty of the State to provide free schools, and when provided, all constitutional means should be used to compel parents to give their children the benefits of education. The platform favors a protective tariff and free tobacco. It charges the present Executive with encouraging lawlessness by pardoning gamblers. The penitentiary is represented to be in a condition that makes it "a reproach to civilization." President Arthur is indorsed, and the appointment of Mr. Evans as commissioner of internal revenue is warmly commended. The calling of a convention to revise the State constitution is demanded. Thomas J. Morrow was nominated for Governor on the sixth ballot; the vote stood—Morrow, 539; Goodloe, 350. On the 24th inst. the ticket was completed by the nomination of General S. S. Fry, of Danville, for Lieutenant-Governor; Lewis C. Garrigus, an ex-Confederate, of Russelville, for Attorney-General; Leroy R. Hawthorne, of Newport, for Auditor; Flourney, of Paducah, for Treasurer; J. B. Pinkerton, of Grayson, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and J. W. Asbury, of Cynthiana, for Register of the Land Office.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in an opinion filed recently, affirmed the decree of the Common Pleas Court ousting David H. Lane from the office of recorder of Philadelphia. This decision settles the question as to whether the governor has the right to summarily remove a county officer before the expiration of his term in favor of the governor.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, has vetoed the bill giving pensions to the surviving veterans of the Mexican war, and to the widows of the soldiers and sailors of that war. The governor, in his veto message, calls attention to the fact that similar bills, passed in 1879 and 1881, were vetoed by his predecessors, and that the obstacles to executive approval contained in those bills have not been removed by the present one. The House sustained the veto.

The report of the State treasurer of New Hampshire for the year ending June 1 shows the net indebtedness of the State to be $3,178,150, and a reduction of the debt during the year of $152,600.

Governor Cleveland has appointed John Jay, of New York, civil service commissioner, vice Andrew D. White, declined.

PERSONAL.

General and Mrs. Grant arrived at Galena, Ill., on the 26th inst., by way of the Illinois Central Railway. They were met at Warren, twenty miles from this city, by a large party of friends, among whom were: R. H. McClellan, who was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1861, and who helped the then Captain Grant to get his appointment as colonel of the Twenty-first infantry; General W. R. Rowley, the last surviving member of Grant's personal staff during the war; C. R. Perkins, partner for several years with Jesse Grant in the leather business at Galena; O. M. Haines, an old neighbor and friend of the Grants during their early residence here; Postmaster J. B. Brown, Capt. G. W. Perrigo, of the Galena *Gazette*, and several of the older citizens. There was no formal demonstration at the depot, but a season of the heartiest handshaking.

Among those who called on President Arthur at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, on Friday, were Wm. M. Evarts, Henry Villard, Perry Belmont, Judge Gresham, Jesse Seligman, and Roscoe Conkling. In the evening the President was dined at the University Club by Mr. Willard Bartlett. The other guests were George Bliss, Elihu Root, Surrogate Rollins, Mayor Lowe, of Brooklyn, Charles A. Dana, Wm. Dowd, Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Richard O'Gorman, Robert Bonner, Judge Henry J. Cullen, Salem H. Wales, Franklin Bartlett, Wm. H. Buffum, Thomas Hitchcock, and Sherman W. Kenevals.

Miss Mary Jones, a talented and highly connected young lady of Poplar Bluff, Mo., mysteriously disappeared three weeks ago, and after persistent search the St. Louis police confess themselves baffled as to her whereabouts. She is a cousin of the wife of Judge Sherwood, of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and a niece of ex-Senator Wear.

Colonel Frank E. Howe, of Boston, and formerly of New York, died in this city on the 23d inst. of congestion of the kidneys, after a brief illness. Colonel Howe was the inventor of the Howe scales, and was well known throughout the country. He served during the war on the staff of General Dix.

Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, entertained General Sherman and a number of other gentlemen at a dinner on the 23d inst. at Montebello, his country seat. Mr. Garrett left for Europe by the steamer Germanic on Saturday.

Matthew Arbuckle, the well-known cornet player and orchestral leader, died at his residence in West Twenty-second street, New York, on the 23d inst. of pneumonia, aged fifty-four years. He was born in Scotland.

Mrs. R. M. Bishop, wife of ex-Governor Bishop, died Sunday at Cincinnati from pneumonia. She was a member of the Christian Church, and was widely known for her active benevolence.

On Friday the members of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Chicago attended a reception at the Palmer House given by General and Mrs. Grant.

Dinah John, widely known as "Aunt Dinah," an Onondago squaw, aged 109 years, died at the reservation, near Syracuse, N. Y., on Saturday.

General Sheridan, Secretary Lincoln, General Stager and others have gone to Point Au Pelee Island, Lake Erie, to fish for black bass.

Colonel Emil Frey, the Swiss minister, sailed from Philadelphia for Europe on Saturday, to be gone two months.

Colonel George W. Dresser, a distinguished cavalry officer of the late war, died at Newport, R. I., Sunday.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, was able to go out riding on Saturday.

Ex-Confederates at Niagara.

A Reunion of the Fifth Virginia Confederate infantry and the Twenty-eighth regiment of New York volunteers, took place at Niagara on the 22d inst. The Virginia regiment numbered about 200 men. At 11 o'clock the visiting regiments were escorted to the Prospect park pavilion by the Sprout and Dudley Donnelly Posts, G. A. R., where the Virginia regiment was welcomed by Captain Flagler, president of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Association in an eloquent address. Captain Stickley, of the Virginians, responded. Captain Bumgardner, of the Virginia regiment, presented to the Twenty-eighth the flag captured from them during the war of the rebellion. Colonel E. F. Brown, of the Twenty-eighth, responded. After a business meeting of the Twenty-eighth had been held the visitors were escorted to the various points of interest. The best of feeling prevails, and the Southerners are in ecstasy over their treatment. The New York *Times* makes the following report of the speech of Captain E. E. Stickley, of Woodstock, Va., on the part of the visitors, in response to the speech of welcome: "The speaker is an orator of much power, and his effort was ornamented with many rhetorical passages relating to the war which could hardly be considered the natural outcome of this occasion. But his expressions of hearty submission to the results of the war and of loyalty to the old flag were unreserved, and had the fullest assent from his comrades of the Fifth Virginia present. After this it was not at all difficult for any Union soldier to listen to his eulogy of Lee and Jackson, coupled as it was with eulogies of men fallen on the Union side, the speaker frequently declaring that those on both sides of the war should forgive, but not forget. His conclusion was the expression of the hope of a happy hereafter for soldiers, both of the blue and the gray, drawn from the dying words of Stonewall Jackson: 'Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.'"

The Germantown, Pa., Soldiers' Monument.

[*From the Philadelphia Press.*]

The soldiers' monument at Germantown was completed Saturday. By a remarkable coincidence it was finished exactly two years after Robert Johnstone made a proposition before Ellis Post to erect a monument. This occurred on May 26, 1881. A box containing a history of the monument, copies of the Germantown newspapers, and the names of 197 soldiers from Germantown who died between 1861 and 1865, were placed in the monument Saturday afternoon. A somewhat droll incident occurred in connection with the building of the monument. When it was decided to place it in Market Square, Dr. Ashmead, who lives opposite, strenuously objected, on the ground that it would ruin the appearance of the square. He said he would gladly give fifty dollars to the fund should it be erected elsewhere. When completed Saturday, the doctor gazed admiringly at the monument, which is really a fine specimen of the sculptor's skill, and, calling the chairman of the monument committee, handed him a check for $50, saying, at the same time, that he was glad his objection had been overcome.

Adjournment of the Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on Friday. The Marquis of Lorne, the retiring Governor-General, made a farewell speech, and, referring to the joint address presented by the two houses, said: "The Princess and I have both been profoundly touched by your words, and the message to the Queen, of which you make us the bearers, comes, as we personally know, from a people determined to maintain the empire."

Santa Fe's Tertio Millenial.

The Santa Fe Tertio-Millenial Anniversary Association will hold a celebration in Santa Fe, New Mexico, from July 2d to August 3d inclusive, in commemoration of the 333d year of the settlement of that city by Europeans. It will include a grand mining and industrial exposition of and for the Rocky Mountain region.

Three distinct civilizations will be illustrated. That of the Pueblo or Village Indians, the direct descendants of the Aztecs, who were found there in 1534 by Cabeza de Vaca, tilling the soil and living under wholesome laws; that of the Spaniards, introducing into the country their industrial systems, religious creeds, and social characteristics, and finally, the American occupation, introducing all the elements of modern progress.

In age, in beauty of location, as a commercial center, as a city of homes, Santa Fe can claim equality with or precedence over any of the cities of the entire Rocky Mountain region. Many other interesting features, such as trotting and running matches, presentation of historic scenes, and athletic sports will go to make up a programme of deep interest.

OPENING THE BRIDGE.

The Brilliant Procession which Marched Across from New York to Brooklyn.

Last Thursday was a gala day in New York and Brooklyn. The opening of the Brooklyn bridge—an event for which both cities had been patiently waiting for fourteen years—took place on that day, and was attended with imposing ceremonies. Besides residents who turned out en masse and congregated along the East River front, thousands from Long Island and adjacent cities and towns flocked to the scene. Every available spot from which a comparatively near view of the immense structure could be obtained was thronged with eager spectators.

The procession in Brooklyn consisted of the Twenty-third regiment; a detachment of the Fifth artillery, U. S. A.; a battalion of U. S. marines; Commodore Upshur and staff, and General Hancock's staff, the General himself being absent; Mayor Low and the city officials, and other civilians. During the march to the bridge the procession was preceded by 250 picked policemen under command of Police Superintendent Campbell. The United States soldiers led the troops, being the first to march over. The order "Route step" was given as soon as the flooring of the promenade was reached. The twenty-third regiment and the marines halted on reaching the Brooklyn tower, while the Regular army soldiers moved across the river span to await President Arthur. Mayor Low and the city officials stopped at the Brooklyn tower.

THE PROCESSION.

Madison Square, New York, was beset by a multitude before the forenoon was half over. At 11:40 a. m. the Seventh regiment—fourteen companies of twenty files each—left its armory, headed by the full band of ninety-one pieces. One hundred policemen on horseback cantered ahead of the soldiery, and wheeled into Madison Square precisely at 12:30 o'clock. They formed in double rank in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and stood motionless as the regiment, amid a burst of hand-clapping and hearty cheers, swept past the hotel entrance. Thirty drums rolled in unison and the band played the inevitable "Hail to the Chief" as the detachment of 250 assigned as a guard to the Presidential party broke from the main line, and, turning with the precision of clockwork, swept into West Twenty-third street. Forty privates with glittering rifles stood guard in two rows at the entrance, and at 12:40 they presented arms, and President Arthur, with his right arm linked in Mayor Edson's left, emerged from the corridor of the hotel with uncovered head and entered the first of the row of carriages which were to convey the party to the bridge. Following the President came Secretaries Frelinghuysen, Folger and Chandler, Postmaster-General Gresham, Attorney-General Brewster, Bridge Trustees John T. Agnew and J. Adriance Bush, President Arthur's son Allan, and Mr. C. E. Miller, his law partner; Governor Cleveland, General Slocum and others. There were twenty-five carriages in all. The carriages stopped at the City Hall and the President and his party followed the military escort on foot to the bridge entrance, and the city officials and National Guard officers followed them. Thousands upon thousands lined the bridge roadways awaiting them, but the promenade was free of all but policemen.

CROSSING THE BRIDGE.

Opposite the Wall Street ferry were anchored the U. S. men-of-war Tennessee, containing Rear Admiral Cooper; Yantic, Kearsarge, Vandalia and Minnesota. The President, arm in arm with Mayor Edson, advanced along the roadway, bowing in acknowledgment of the cheers which greeted him. At the head of the stairs of the tower he was met by Acting Vice-President of the Board of Trustees Wm. C. Kinsley, and, together with the other trustees, welcomed him and his Cabinet. The Twenty-third Regiment Band played "Hail to the Chief" four times. The President then moved by the United States troops, who presented arms, and as he stood fairly upon the tower, a signal was given, and a cloud of smoke, followed a moment later by the sound of a heavy gun, floated out from the gray fort on Governor's Island. Then followed boom after boom until the President's salute was finished. Grand Marshal James Jourdan, with his aids in their big black plumed chapeaus, gave the signal, and the Twenty-third regiment formed line and moved ahead with its big brass band in full sound. The procession followed—the President and Mr. Kingsly in advance. In this way the bridge was crossed.

The arrival at the Brooklyn tower was the most vital moment. Artillerymen on Fort Greene plaza, at the foot of Stagg street, and on the fleet of men-of-war awaited it anxiously. The Seventh regiment opened ranks, and the President and Mr. Kingsley, followed by the civilians, advanced. Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, who stood at the head of the platform, grasped the President's hand and bade him welcome.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The United States marines presented arms and the signal flags were set waving. Instantly, after the booming of a gun from the Tennessee, the whole fleet began to cannonade, and the tugs, steamboats, ferryboats, engines, and mills along the river front opened the throats of the steam whistles in one long, loud scream. The cannons boomed, the bells rang, the chimes jingled, the throngs cheered. The band played "Hail to the Chief" some more, and the climax of fourteen years' suspense seemed to have been reached, since the President of the United States of America had walked dry shod to Brooklyn from New York.

Later the bridge was formally handed over to the two cities by the trustees. Mr. Kingsley announced to the Chief Magistrates of the two cities that the bridge was ready to be opened to the public, and Mayor Low accepted it in behalf of Brooklyn and Mayor Edson in behalf of New York. Hon. Abram S. Hewitt and Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs delivered orations. At night magnificent fireworks were discharged from the bridge. The Brooklyn gates were first opened to the public at 11:20 and the New York gates at 11:50 Thursday night. At noon on Friday it was officially announced that 19,500 people had paid the one-cent fare at the New York gate. One fare taker took in $114 and the other $81. The toll collectors think that they will each take in about $15 an hour daily. It is estimated that about 120,000 persons crossed over before nightfall. In round numbers, perhaps 150,000 people passed over the bridge in the twenty-four hours. Devin Post, No. 148, G. A. R., 115 men, with bugle and drum corps, crossed the bridge at 10:30 o'clock Friday night.

Twelve boxes full of money were taken after midnight to the office of the company, on Water street, Brooklyn. Each box was as much as a man could lift. The whole amount taken in for the first twenty-four hours after the bridge was opened was computed by a ticket seller approximately at $1,700. The elevated railroads in New York carried 389,410 passengers on Thursday, the day of the formal opening of the bridge, the largest number they have ever carried in a day.

News from General Crook.

A Mexican courier, who arrived at Tombstone, Arizona, on the 26th inst., says that the battle reported between General Crook and the Apaches is believed to have occurred on the 17th or 18th inst., and to have taken place in Mexico, 300 miles south of the American line, and 200 miles from Opusura, the Mexican headquarters. One dispatch says: The fight commenced at 10 a. m., and lasted until dark. The hostiles fought with great bravery, and one of their chiefs, believed to be Loco, is reported killed during the progress of the fight. Crook flanked with fifty scouts the Indians on the east side of the canyon, who, being driven from cover, charged down the side of the mountain across the canyon and joined the renegades behind the rocks on either side of the canyon. It was during this that the greatest number of the enemy were killed. The hostiles, estimated at 250, with no women and children, were believed to consist of Juh's and Loco's bands, with Indians from Chihuahua. No definite information, however, can as yet be obtained, there being afloat a number of reports of contradictory character.

Reunion of Soldiers' Orphans.

The third annual Reunion of the ex-pupils of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home will be held at the institution near Xenia, Ohio, July 3, 4 and 5, 1883.

CROWNING THE CZAR.

An Impressive and Gorgeous Spectacle Undisturbed by Dynamite.

The coronation of the Emperor and Empress of the Russias took place on Sunday at Moscow. At seven in the morning the ceremonies were inaugurated by the ringing of hundreds of bells and by the thunder of artillery. Great bodies of military began shortly before 6 o'clock to deploy along the route of the procession, four miles in length, and to occupy the streets on either side, keeping the people back on the walks. All unreserved spaces in the streets were speedily filled by eager sight-seers, while the windows, doorways and housetops were let out at fabulous prices to visitors. Admission to the Kremlin and to the cathedral was only gained through specially prepared cards, which were closely scrutinized. When the imperial procession started, it was made known to those inside the cathedral by the renewed ringing of bells, by sonorous music from scores of bands, and by the shouts of those outside. As the royal pair appeared at the doors of the palace, the immense multitude immediately uncovered their heads and burst into loud acclamations. Even the women were bonnet-bare, and the enthusiasm was as unaffected as it was spontaneous and hearty.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

At the head of the royal procession, which entered the Kremlin, was the master of ceremonies, flanked by heralds richly clad and mounted upon pure white horses. It was of immense length, and comprised deputies from the Asiatic States of the Empire, students of the university, the clergy, judges, the nobility, and prefects from every section of the Empire. When its front ranks reached the doors of the palace it was met by the Emperor, wearing the white uniform of a colonel of the Imperial Guards, and by the Empress, dressed in the Russian national costume of black velvet richly embroidered with diamonds, her zone girdled with a magnificent belt of precious stones. The Empress leaned on the arm of her royal consort. The pair placed themselves beneath a canopy richly wrought in silk and gold, and borne by thirty-two generals of high military rank. They then took their place near the head of the procession, being directly after the regalia. At this moment the entire body of the clergy emerged from the cathedral in order to meet the regalia, which they sprinkled with holy water and perfumed with incense. Upon entering the portals of the cathedral the Emperor and Empress were received by the Metropolitan of Moscow. The Metropolitans of Novogorod and Kieff presented to them the cross to be kissed, and sprinkled with holy water first the Emperor and then the Empress. Before the sacred images, which flanked the doors of the cathedral, they knelt and bowed their heads, after which they were conducted to the ancient thrones of ivory and silver. Alexander occupied the historical throne of the Czar Vladimir Monomague, while the Empress was seated in an arm chair gilded and encrusted with jeweles. The thrones were placed upon a dais erected between the two middle columns of the cathedral. Over the dais was a canopy of scarlet velvet, suspended from the arched roof, embroidered with gold and lined with silver brocade, which was worked with the arms of Russia and all her dependencies.

In most ingenious manner in front of the thrones were two tables covered with gold cloth, upon which were placed the crowns, the orb, and the scepter. None but foreign princes were accommodated with seats. The Russian princes and dignitaries stood during the entire ceremony, according to the custom of the Greek. The dignitaries of the realm, who were carrying the standard and seals of the empire, took their stand upon the steps of the dais. After their Majesties had been seated, the Metropolitan of Novogorod asked the Emperor in a loud, distinct voice: "Are you a true believer?" The Emperor, falling on his knees, read in reply, in a clear voice, the Lord's prayer and the apostle's creed of the Greek Church. The Metropolitan, responding, "May the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with thee," descended from the dais. The following customary summons was then three times repeated by the bishop: "If there be any of you here present knowing any impediment by which Alexander, son of Alexander, should not be crowned by the grace of God Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c., let him come forward now, and in the name of the Holy Trinity, and show what the impediment is, or let him remain dumb forever."

THE CORONATION.

After reading selections from the gospel, the Metropolitans of Novogorod and Kieff again ascended the dais and invested the Emperor with the imperial mantle of ermine, the Metropolitan of Moscow saying, at the same time, "Cover and protect thy people, as this robe protects and covers thee." The Emperor responded: "I will, I will, I will, God helping."

The Metropolitan of Novogorod, crossing his hands upon the head of the Emperor, then invoked the benediction of Almighty God upon him and his reign, and delivered to Alexander III the crown of Russia, who placed it upon his own head, and, assuming the scepter and orb, took his seat upon the throne. He then returned the insignia of his title to the dignitaries appointed to receive them, and called the Empress, who knelt before him. He touched her head lightly with the crown of the Emperor, and then formally crowned her with her own crown. The expression and the attitude of the Empress as she knelt was one of sympathy with her royal husband, and touched deeply the audience. The Czar preserved throughout a grave and decorous dignity and a nobleness of demeanor, which also provoked the admiration of all.

After the Empress had been duly invested with the imperial mantle and their Majesties were both seated again on their thrones, the Archdeacon intoned the imperial titles and sang "Domine salvum fac imperatorem," which was taken up and thrice repeated by the choir. Directly this part of the ceremony was finished the bells in all the churches of Moscow rang out in chorus, a salute of 101 guns was fired, and inside the cathedral the members of the imperial family tendered their congratulations to their Majesties. The Emperor then knelt and recited a prayer, at the end of which the clergy and all present knelt before the Emperor. The bishop of Moscow said aloud in behalf of the nation a fervant prayer for the happiness of their Majesties. Shouts of "Long live the Emperor" then rent the cathedral and were taken up by thousands outside and carried from mouth to mouth until that part of the multitude who were unable to get inside even the ample acreage of the Kremlin caught the sound and waved it in a huge volume of human gratulation to the remotest parts of the city, where it was speedily known that another Czar of the Russias had been crowned.

THE RETURN TO THE PALACE.

The cathedral choir then sang the Te Deum, after which the Emperor ungirt his sword, and accompanied by the Empress and numerous dignitaries, proceeded to the gate of the sanctuary. There the Metropolitan of Novgorod anointed the Emperor's forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast, and hands, at the same time exclaiming, "Behold the seal of the Holy Ghost. May it keep thee ever holy." The Empress was anointed only on the forehead. Both partook of the sacrament and then left the cathedral, wearing their crowns and mantles, the Emperor also bearing the scepter and the orb. After praying in the cathedral of Michael, the Archangel, their Majesties returned to the palace, escorted by a procession, which presented even a more splendid sight than that which escorted them to the cathedral, being now augmented by the gorgeous state carriages of the Imperial family. Banners waved from all points in the Kremlin, and the whole route of the procession fairly glowed with bright draperies and hangings.

Before their Majesties left the palace the route to the cathedral was sprinkled with holy water. A heavy rain fell before their Majesties started, but just as they took their places under the canopy the sun shone brilliantly. In the cathedral it was noticed that when the Czar knelt alone to utter the prayer of intercession his eyes filled with tears, and he sobbed audibly as he read. In making the profession of faith the Czar's voice was grandly resonant. The Metropolitan of Novogorod almost broke down in delivering his allocution.

The Emperor re-entered the palace by the celebrated red staircase, whence the laws were anciently promulgated. There he turned and saluted the people, who immediately uncovered their heads, cheering enthusiastically and blessing the Czar.

The Kremlin square was so densely packed that it would have been impossible for any miscreant to have extricated his arms, should he have intended to use them against the Czar.

The Czar's crown dates from the period of the Emperor Paul I, and is valued at 3,000,000 roubles.

THE IMPERIAL BANQUET.

The imperial banquet began at 3:30 p. m., in the hall called the Granovitaia Palata. This hall was specially restored for the occasion, and was splendidly decorated with cloth of gold. The Emperor and Empress, wearing their crowns, sat at separate tables on thrones of unequal height. Their Majesties were served by distinguished nobles, acting as cup-bearers and carvers. The first toast was "His Majesty the Emperor," which was followed by a salute of sixty-one guns. The next was "Her Majesty the Empress, followed by fifty-one guns. The The third was "The Imperial Household," followed by thirty-one guns, and the fourth was "The Clergy and all Faithful Subjects," followed by twenty-one guns. The foreign princes and diplomats present stood during the first course, and afterward, in accordance with an ancient custom, withdrew to separate repasts. The weather was fine throughout the day, and everything passed off successfully. Silver tokens in memory of the day were distributed in twenty Moscow churches.

The Czar's manifesto was issued at 6 o'clock in the evening, and is a document of considerable length. The manifesto grants amnesty to all Polish exiles who are willing to submit to police supervision for a period of two years. No other political prisoners will be pardoned. The Poles who will be pardoned will be required to promise unswerving fidelity and submission to the Emperor. The manifesto announced the remission of a large number of penalties for non-political offenses, fines and arrears of taxes due from the poorer classes.

The cost of the coronation is estimated at £2,000,000, which will be covered by an issue of treasury bills. Only thirteen newspaper correspondents were allowed inside the cathedral during the ceremony. Six were Russian and seven were foreign, the latter including one English and one American correspondent. An academy professor and twelve Russian artists have been appointed to make a complete album of the events of the coronation.

THE OLD WORLD.

Something About What is Going On in Other Lands Than Ours.

It is announced that Prince Bismarck will visit the Emperor William during the stay of the latter at Gastein, and that if the Emperor Francis Joseph goes to Gastein, Count Kelnoky, the Austrain minister of foreign affairs, will accompany him. It is rumored that King Humbert and Signor Mancini, the Italian foreign minister, may also visit Gastein during the Emperor William's stay there. Prince Bismark has decided that if his health does not improve he will go to Kissingen at the end of June for a month, and will afterwards proceed to Gastein.——A second meeting of influential shipowners in favor of the construction of another canal across the Isthmus of Suez was held in London on the 24th inst. The meeting raised £20,000 for preliminary expenses, and resolved to notify the government of the project.——Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, accompanied by his son, arrived at Chester, England, on the 24th inst., and visited Eaton Hall, the seat of the Duke of Westminister.——Mr. John Dillon advises the Irish people to make the Parnell fund a success in spite of the Pope.——The office and plant of the Kerry (Ireland) *Sentinel* has been seized for publishing a notice to Invincibles.——The English Derby stakes were won on the 23d inst. by St. Blaise. The race for the Epsom plate was won by Mr. Jennings' Auctioneer.——General Sabatier, Governor of Paris, is dead.——Emperor William has issued a decree ordering that the 10th and 11th days of next November be observed as the 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. In the decree the Emperor says: "I pray that God may listen to the supplications in which I and all evangelists unite, that the celebration be productive of lasting benefit to our Evangelical Church."

Washington County, N. Y., Veteran Association.

A meeting of the Washington County (N. Y.) Veteran Association was held at the Baxter Hotel, Argyle, on the 25th inst. The objects of the convention was the election of officers and the selection of a time and place for the annual Reunion. The following is a list of the officers who were unanimously re-elected: President, General Thomas J. Strong, of Sandy Hill; vice-president, J. B. Carrigan, of Hartford; secretary, Major John Dwyer, editor Sandy Hill *Herald*, of Sandy Hill; treasurer, Captain M. S. Teller, of Sandy Hill. By-laws were adopted for the government of the association. A resolution was passed admitting the Sons of Veterans to all the rights and privileges of the organization. An invitation has usually been extended by the citizens of different towns to hold the Reunion, but none having been received this year, a committee was elected, consisting of one from each town, including the county officers, to fix upon a time and place. Stirring and patriotic remarks were made by Colonel S. W. Russell, of Salem, after which the convention adjourned sine die. It was the most interesting county meeting yet held, and exhibited in a marked degree the fact that the spirit and enthusiasm which animated the boys of twenty years ago was not dead, only sleeping. Our correspondent adds: We believe that the institution of Posts of the Grand Army and a liberal subscription to THE TRIBUNE throughout the country will kindle such a fire of martial ardor that the veterans will feel that they are once more on their legs.

Death of Ex-Chief Justice Sharswood.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 28.—Ex-Chief Justice George Sharswood died at his residence here at 6:45 o'clock this morning. He was born in this city July 7, 1810; when thirty-five years old was appointed associate judge of the district court of Philadelphia, and in 1848 was made president of that court. He was elected to the supreme bench in 1868, and ten years later became chief justice, which position he held until January last, when he retired having filled judicial office for a continuous period of thirty-seven years and nine months. In addition to the labors of the bench he performed the duties of professor of law in the University of Pennsylvania from 1852 to 1868. He was the author and annotator of several important law publications, among which was an edition of Blackstone.

The Old Soldier's Saber.

[*From the Baltimore News.*]

From 9 until 11:30 o'clock last night, a man who gave his name as Junas, was at Calvert Station to take a train for his home in Kansas. He carried under his arm a rusty-looking saber, wrapped up in paper, and while waiting for his train entertained a number of parties upon the platform with a history of the weapon. He was a veteran of the war, having served in a regiment from Williamsport, Pa., as he said, and after the battle of the Wilderness hung the saber upon a tree. He had recently been, he said, on a visit to the old battle-ground, where he found the saber still hanging where he had placed it, but the tree had grown considerably since then. He said he could not have any rest or die until he had visited the old battle-ground again. He had just come from there, and was on his way home to Kansas.

In Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The memorial services at the Lincoln monument at the Prospect Park plaza, Brooklyn, on Sunday efternoon, were witnessed by some 15,000 people. The affair was conducted by Devin Post, Commander L. E. McLaughlin. The Lloyd Garrison Post (colored), Rankin Post, and Devin Post, together with the Sons of Veterans and the Hancock Legion, forming a column of 300, formed a hollow square in front of the statue of Lincoln, and laid their floral tributes at its base. Succeeding this ceremony were an address by Amos F. Learned, the president, the singing of appropriate songs by 250 children of the public schools, an invocation by Rev. Dr. Peck, and an oration by General O'Beirne, who was Recorder of Deeds of Washington when Lincoln was assassinated. The occasion was of great interest, and attended by many distinguished people.

Confederate Memorial Day.

Memorial Day was observed at Richmond, Va., on the 23d inst., by general suspension of business, and the 12,000 graves of Confederates in Hollywood Cemetery were decorated with flowers and the military paraded. Many thousand people visited the cemetery. The feature of the day was the reading of the burial service over the remains of a number of Confederate soldiers killed at the battle of Seven Pines, which were brought to Richmond a few days ago. Another interesting incident was the presentation by Phil. Kearney Post, No. 10, of a floral monument to be placed upon the grave of Gen. Geo. E. Pickett.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Industrial Art Education in England. The Workshop of the World.

Special correspondence National Tribune.

LONDON, May 6.—Whether or not England is to realize the dream of her economists and become the workshop of the world, London is certainly making strenuous efforts in that direction. To this end, something more than four million people live in an atmosphere of grime, which has already blackened St. Paul's, and is now giving grotesque black streaks to the faces of the statues of great men at the base of the beautiful Albert Memorial. These London millions, in their manufacturing fervor, live, moreover, in an ever-shifting kaleidoscope of advertisements such as bewilders unaccustomed minds and destroys the beauty of the finest London thoroughfares. These London characteristics are mere incidents, of course, of the manufacturing life of England; and two much more salient features are the standing army and huge navy maintained to protect the foreign commerce that is needed to distribute surplus manufactured products. There is a reverence for manufacture and trade pervading all ranks of society, as was amusingly shown last week when a semi-official card in the *Times* explained that when "Her Majesty forbade the use of lamb in the royal household, it was without any intention of setting an example injurious to the ordinary course of trade."

This devotion to industrial interest is an old story, of course, worn threadbare in campaign discussions of the relative merits of protection and free trade; but one comparatively new feature of the English civilization has developed from the national consecration to manufacture, and this new impulse is of strong interest to us in America. Free trade throws open the English home market to the competition of French producers, while in foreign commerce English goods necessarily come into competition with the products of all countries. English goods must, therefore, be artistic products, since the taste of the French competitors, besides being naturally good, has been cultivated through generations by means of museums and technical instruction. The "workshops of the world" must, therefore, be filled with skilled artisans, possessed of more or less artistic education; and that the government should supply this education is only the logical complement of the naval and military aid which it supplies for the distribution of finished wares.

THE KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

The governmental preparations for industrial art education are substantial and efficient, and the South Kensington Museum, around which the work centers, is unrivaled by anything attempted in America. This institution was fittingly founded with a part of the surplus receipts of the International Exhibition of 1851, but its collections and maintenance have been at governmental charges supplemented by certain private bequests. Its objects are "The promotion of art and science by means of the systematic training of competent teachers; the foundation of schools of art; the conduct of public examinations and distributions of prizes; the purchase and exhibition of objects of art, and the establishment of art libraries." Accordingly, there are now, at South Kensington, schools in which painting and modeling are taught; an art library of nearly fifty thousand volumes, to which the public has access on payment of trifling fees, and a museum of ornamental or applied art, containing more than twenty thousand modern and mediæval works of art, of which a part are the property of the museum and a part are lent. That section of the work which is best known in America is probably the school of art needle-work, which is an extremely subordinate branch of the whole.

The museum building is admirably adapted to its purpose, and the interior, which embodies as far as possible the principles of art taught in the schools, is charming. The plan of the building admits of broad wall spaces of which two have received frescoes representing industry as applied to the arts of war and of peace, by Sir Frederick Leighton, and other similar spaces have admirable full length portraits, in mosaic, of artists and men of science and of letters. There are galleries, too, requiring support, and giving opportunity for experiments in the use of terra cotta; and, in one of the long halls, pillars of Wedgewood are used in this way. Long corridors are lighted by windows of English stained glass, the coloring in them and throughout the building being charmingly harmonious. The need of fresh plants for the use of pupils studying design, led to the creation of ferneries into which the windows of certain rooms open, a refreshing vista thus repeatedly surprising eyes weary with gazing at the multitudes of objects of art. The needs of the building and the schools are all ingeniously turned to account with an eye to artistic effect, one of the best examples of the application of industrial art to the museum building being the grill-room decorations. There is a lunch-room, where chops are grilled or broiled to order and served fresh from the fire. Since the walls of such rooms receive deposits of grease besides the usual deposit of London grime, the Kensington grill-room is walled with tiles, which can be scrubbed without harm. This offered a fine opportunity for pupils of the school to compete in furnishing the designs, and the room is wholly decorated from their work. The effect is pretty, although there is no marked fitness in twelve large panels representing the seasons, nor in a multitude of small tiles exhibiting Venus, Œnone, and other Grecian figures in very un-Grecian drapery, and quite unrecognizable but for labels ingeniously burnt into the tiles.

THE COLLECTIONS OF POTTERY.

The iron and steel and textile industries are but slenderly represented in the museum, some fine wrought-iron screens and hammered armor sufficing for the former, and some cartoons, by Raphael, for tapestries, suggesting what may be done with the latter. The strong points in the museum is its collections of pottery, which are large, well-selected, and extremely interesting. There are Faience, Sevres, and Limoges wares in all varieties, with admirable collections of the Eastern potteries and specimens of English wares at every stage of skill in the use of clay. Tableware is, most naturally, freely exhibited, but there are also porcelain stoves of the fifteenth century, and the Wedgewood pillars, mentioned before, which are the product of the present decade; there are charming plaques, and many cases of bric-a-brac dainty in design and successfully executed, but tiresome by reason of their quantity and their impersonal position. There are even a few specimens of the use of terra cotta for monumental purposes. One of these is curious—a little relief in white glazed ware, ten inches by eight, representing the half figure of a little girl lying asleep, with her hands crossed over her breast, and the quaint cap of her day on her head. It is a portrait of Lydia Dwight, who died in 1873, whose likeness was preserved in this way by her father, the founder of the Fulham Pottery. A charming head of Flaxman, by himself, in the same ware, suggests that admirable work of this sort might be done.

It is pleasant to see how thoroughly practical the collections are; they have been made with such strict reference to the needs of the hour that the few casts of statues and the reproductions of medæval church decorations have a strayed and out-of-place effect. A vast majority of the objects exhibited have reference to common home-life—to the beauty of mediocre houses—and a practical outcome of the South Kensington work is manifest in the pretty tiled window boxes that brighten thousands of somber London house fronts, and in the attractive mosaic floors and tiled walls of the vestibules of common-place houses. The new art that has grown out of England's manufacturing needs must reach the people through its fitness to their circumstances and the cheapness of reproduction as the ancient art reached the whole nation through the common possession and use of national public buildings, and the art of the Renaissance reached all the people through the common religious impulse and the common possession of the churches.

The British government spares no effort to foster the work of art education, and spends about £300,000 a year in the work at South Kensington, besides maintaining a branch museum at Bethnal Green at an annual cost of from £1,000 to £8,000, for the use of the industrial population in East London. For this one purpose it is a help to the promoters of the work that the manufacturing interests are so largely centralized in London. The South Kensington work has thus made itself directly felt throughout the nation as it would be impossible for a single establishment to be felt in America even if technical education were a duty of our central government. It should, however, be borne in mind, all the more constantly, in our separate States, that their scattered efforts at technical training are in direct competition with the concentrated energy of the nation which aspires to be the workshop of the world.

F. K.

THE MAGAZINES.

St. Nicholas for June is the last of all the magazines to make its appearance on the editor's table, but it is none the less a welcome guest. The number is unusually interesting and entertaining. There is a very pretty frontispiece illustrating the poem, "Great-grandmother's Garden," and plunging then into this storehouse of literary treasures, we have the continuation of Mr. Trowbridge's bright boy's story, "The Tinkham Brother's Tide Mill," Maurice Thompson's "Story of Robin Hood," and the narration of adventures during the Mississippi overflow, entitled "Swept Away," by Edward S. Ellis. In this number, also, Harry M. Keiffer resumes his "Recollections of a Drummer Boy," and there are three capital short stories—"How Tommy Went to Jail," by Kate B. Foot; "The Baptist Sisters," by Sarah J. Pritchard, and "On the Refuge Sands," by Frank R. Stockton. The poems are numerous and clever, and the illustrations of the highest order of artistic merit. Our young folks are very fortunate in the possession of such a handsome and charming periodical.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Patton Publishing Company, New York, have just issued a manual of Needlework, which will be found to contain much valuable information on this subject presented in a readable and interesting form. It teaches how to do Kensington, applique, cretonne, Roman, cross-stitch, outline and other embroideries, and how to make Honiton, modern point and macrame lace, besides giving instruction in knitting, crocheting, tatting, rug-making and other kinds of fancy work. The manual is profusely illustrated with designs explaining the text. The price is 50 cents.

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