BIG SANDY NEWS.

Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam.

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WEDDING BELLS!!

The President Has Taken to Himself a Wife.

Miss Frankie Folsom Becomes Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and "First Lady of the Land."

A Quiet, Sensible Ceremony Before a Few Invited Guests.

WASHINGTON, June 2. —Other weddings there have been at the White House—eight in all—but never before to-day has the highest dignitary in the land bowed his head within its historic walls to receive the blessing of the church on his union in the holy bonds of matrimony.

From the very dawn of the wedding day the city seemed alive to the approaching events. Little knots of idlers talked it over on sidewalks in front of the hotels. Sedate maidens gossiped as they passed along the streets, and bevies of laughing girls chatted and speculated about the coming momentous ceremony. If there be truth in the ancient adage a happy bride

WILL REIGN IN THE WHITE HOUSE,

For though the day opened with a gray and cheerless sky and shadows resting on the earth, yet as it grew older the elements seemed to relent, and little by little the sun forced his rays through the unwilling clouds until his broad beams fell in generous abundance on the soft green sward of the trim park encompassing the White House, bringing out in high relief the simple yet stately white columns of the time-honored home of Presidents, crystallizing in prismatic hues the sparkling sprays of the fountains and cresting with gold the foliage of the grand old trees.

Many were the curious glances that sought to pierce the draped windows, and numberless were the comments and speculations of the loiterers who gathered early in the afternoon within the grounds. Little or nothing in the appearance of the mansion or its surroundings indicated to the casual passerby that the much-talked-of event was at hand.

The still and murky haze of the early afternoon had now wholly given place to clear skies and warm, southerly breezes, while yellow slanting sunbeams filtered through the foliage of the park and made flickering pictures upon the velvety turf beneath. The great fountain did its best to attract attention, spouting its cooling spray to the verge of its granite basin and flowering shrubs and ferns of tropical green filled the marginal gaps in the picture. Seats in the park across the avenue were occupied by lawn-clad maidens, while

HALF THE YOUNG LOVERS IN TOWN,

Moved by common sympathy which stirs the romantic susceptibilities of the sixty millions, took the winding walk in the line of their evening promenade, and speculated upon the emotions which are supposed to fill the hearts of bride and groom.

On the walks near the White House the assemblage was thoroughly democratic; and ragged urchins and slipshod colored girls jostled natty looking young gentlemen in silk attire. The gates were left wide open, and by 6 o'clock the crowd had swelled to several hundreds and a score or more of newspaper men held a point of vantage alongside the parties. The successive arrivals of the guests were watched with interest and their names were whispered by the more knowing to their companions.

Suddenly the strains of the wedding march floated through the open windows, and there was a general exclamation from the outside crowd:

"THE SERVICE HAS BEGUN!"

Then there came a tantalizing hush within the walls, which was soon ended by the strains of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin, and it was thereby known that the ceremony was over. One by one the lights sprung up at the windows, and the great burners on the portico cast their effulgence over the pavements. The scene resembled a summer night's festival, and the crowd gave itself up to the enjoyment of the delightful music.

With short intermissions the fine orchestra rendered the following selections: Bolero, "I O Son La Rosa," by Marianna; "Invitation a la Valse," Weber; "Spring Song," Mendelssohn; Romance, "Bright Star of Hope," Roland; Mosaic, "Desiree," Soura.

About 6:30 o'clock the wedding guests began to arrive, their carriages rolling up to the main door of the mansion through the great iron gates on Pennsylvania avenue. The first arrival was Secretary Lamar at 6:30. He was closely followed by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland and wife, and during the next few minutes there came in quick succession Postmaster-General Vilas and wife, Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs Whitney and Secretary Manning and his wife. Removing their wraps in the state dining-room, all the guests proceeded to the Blue Room, where they were received by Miss Rose Cleveland. The following is a complete

LIST OF THOSE PRESENT.

Mrs. Folsom, mother of the bride; Rev. W. M. Cleveland, the President's brother; Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, the President's sisters; Thomas S. Bayard, Secretary of State; Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. Manning; William Endicott, Secretary of War; Mrs. Endicott; William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy; Mrs. Whitney; William F. Vilas, the Postmaster-General; Mrs Vilas; L. Q. C. Lamar, Secretary of the Interior; Daniel S. Lamont, private secretary of the President; Mrs. Lamont; Benjamin Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Codman and Miss Huddleston, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, of Boston, Mass., relatives of the bride; Miss Nelson, of New York; Mr. W. T. Bissell, of Buffalo, N. Y., the President's former law partner; Dr. and Mrs. Byron Sunderland, Attorney-General Garland, although invited, was not present. For a few minutes the guests chatted gayly, but conversation was quickly suspended at 7:15 p. m., when a selected orchestra from the marine band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the familiar strains of the wedding march from Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream, and all eyes were turned to the doorway to catch the first glimpse of

THE COMING BRIDE AND GROOM.

Starting from the western corridor on the upper floor the President came slowly down the western staircase with his bride leaning on his arm. They were unaccompanied—even the bride's mother awaiting her with the other guests. Passing through the central corridor, the bride and groom entered the Blue Room and took a position near its southern wall, which was completely hidden from sight by a mass of nodding palms, tropical grasses, and an endless variety of choice flowers. The crystal chandelier poured a flood of mellow radiance upon the scene, and the colors of the massive banks of scarlet begonias and royal Jacqueminot roses, mingling with the blue and silver tints of the frescoed walls and ceiling, gave a warm and glowing tone to the whole brilliant interior. The delicate ivory shades of the bride's wedding gown found an exquisite setting in the masses of crimson roses immediately beyond. The President was in full evening dress with turn-down collar, white lawn necktie, and white enameled studs. A hush fell upon the assembly as Dr. Sunderland stepped forward to his position fronting the wedding couple, with the Rev. William Cleveland (the President's brother) at his left hand. In a distinct tone of voice and with a delicate utterance the doctor began the simple and beautiful words of

THE WEDDING SERVICE.

"Forasmuch as we are assembled to observe the holy rites of marriage, it is needful that we should seek the blessing of the Great God, our father, whose institution it is. And therefore I beseech you now to follow me with reverent hearts in prayer to Him.

"Almighty and everlasting God, the father of our spirits, the framer of our bodies, the giver of every good and perfect gift, Thou who canst see the end from the beginning, who knowest what is best for us, Thy children, and has appointed the holy rite of marriage to be sacredly observed throughout all generations, regard now, we beseech Thee, Thy servant, our Chief Magistrate; endow him plenteously with Thy grace and fill him with wisdom to walk in Thy ordinances. Be

very nigh to him in the midst of many cares and grave responsibilities. Day by day may Thy law direct him and Thy strength uphold him, and be Thou forever his sun and shield.

"And be graciously pleased to look down upon this Thy daughter, even as Thou didst favor the chosen Rebecca and many noble women that have adorned the world. May she indeed be a precious boon of God to her husband, to cheer and help him continually, a woman gifted with the beauty of the land and shedding the sweet influences of Christian life upon the Nation in whose sight she is to dwell.

"Wilt thou approve what we, Thy servants, come to do in Thy name by Thine authority and under the law of the land in which we live, and graciously assist them—this man and this woman—who are here to be united in the bonds of holy wedlock, according to the institution of Thy words. Mercifully be pleased, Almighty God, to vouchsafe to each of them Thy grace that they may well and truly weigh the unfailing vows which they are now about to make to each other in the presence of this company and before Thee, and that they may be enabled hereafter at all times so to live together as to rejoice in the solemnization of this union with joy unspeakable and full of glory through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

Addressing the company, Dr. Sunderland said:

"Marriage is honorable among all men, in that a man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be of one flesh. It was constituted by our Creator in the first Paradise. It was confessed by patriarch and priest, prophet and apostle. It was confirmed by the teaching and adorned with the presence of the Redeemer, and has been honored by the faithful keeping of all good men and women since the world began.

It is not, therefore, to be undertaken lightly or unadvisedly, but soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God. Into this holy estate this man and this woman come now to enter. If any now can show just cause why they may not be lawfully united in marriage let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace.

To the bride and groom—"If you desire to be united in marriage you will signify the same by joining your right hands."

(The groom and bride joined hands.)

"Grover," said the minister, "do you take this woman whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love her, cherish, comfort and keep her in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and forsaking all others keep you only unto her so long as you both shall live?"

The groom (firmly)—I do.

Dr. Sunderland—Frances, do you take this man whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love him, honor, comfort and keep him in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and forsaking all other keep only unto him so long as you both shall live?

The bride responded in a low but clear voice, "I do."

"In token of the same let the wedding ring be passed." (The groom placed the ring on the bride's finger.)

Dr. Sunderland (solemnly)—For as much as Grover and Frances have here agreed and covenanted to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock, and have confirmed the same by giving and taking a wedding ring, now, therefore, in the presence of this company, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, I pronounce and declare that they are husband and wife, and what God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

Rev. Mr. Cleveland then pronounced the following benediction:

"God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep you, the Lord mercifully fill you with all temporal and all spiritual blessings, and grant that you may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may have life ever asting. Amen."

AT THE CONCLUSION

Of the ceremony Mrs. Folsom, showing traces of deep emotion, was the first to tender her congratulations to the newly-married pair. She was followed by Miss Cleveland, Rev. Mr. Cleveland and the other relatives and friends in turn. While the congratulations were in progress, the band, under the leadership of Prof. Sousa, performed the bridal chorus and march from Lohengrin, and to this music the President and his wife led the way to the stately East Room. The adornments of this noble hall were in keeping with the majestic proportions; and its ample space and brilliant illumination afforded an opportunity for a fitting display of the ladies' toilets.

Just as the wedding ceremony began a Presidential salute was fired by a battery of artillery near the river, and the chime bells of the M. E. Church pealed forth the Mendelssohn wedding march and bells in other churches joined in the happy salute.

The gentlemen present at the wedding were not fortunate enough to receive a salute from the bride, who confined her kisses to the ladies. Otherwise the ceremony was orthodox in form.

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—SENATE.—Mr. Beck introduced a bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys for railroads holding charters or grants from the United States. The bill extending the eight-hour law to letter-carriers was passed. Consideration of the Northern Pacific land forfeiture bill was resumed until 2 p. m., when the Bankruptcy bill was taken up. Mr. George moved to strike out the section that provides for involuntary bankruptcy. A motion to lay this amendment on the table was defeated—yeas 14, nays 25. Mr. Plumb offered a resolution to suspend action on railroad legislation affecting the Union Pacific until the Judiciary Committee investigated charges made on the floor of the Senate May 26, alleging the issue of a large amount of fraudulent stock and bonds. It was referred. The conferees on the post-office appropriation bill were re-appointed. The Senate took up the bill to prevent the acquisition of real property by aliens and passed it. The Supplemental Chinese bill was called up by Mr. Sherman, and passed. On the bill to indemnify the Chinese for losses incurred in Wyoming, after considerable discussion, Mr. Call took the floor to speak, but gave way at 5:45 p. m. on a motion to adjourn. The unfinished business for to-morrow, which had been laid aside informally when the indemnity bill was taken up, is the Van Wyck bill providing for taxation of railroad lands.

HOUSE.—Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, rose to a question of privilege, and denied charges that his seat had been obtained by fraud. A bill amending the statutes relative to the transmission of lottery advertisements was reported; also a bill forfeiting the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg land grant. The oleomargarine bill was then taken up. An amendment was agreed to fixing the rate of tax at eight cents per pound, instead of ten. Amendment after amendment was rejected until 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—SENATE.—After routine morning business, the Northern Pacific Forfeiture bill was taken up and then informally laid aside to permit Mr. Brown to make a speech against the Bankruptcy bill. The land taxation was then resumed, Mr. Dolph speaking. After some debate the Senate went into executive session at 5:30 p. m., and at 5:40 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported to legalize the incorporation of Trades Unions. The oleomargarine bill was taken up in committee of the whole and debated all day. An agreement was made to take a vote to-morrow on reducing the rate of tax, and at 5 p. m. the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—SENATE.—A resolution was agreed to directing an investigation of the appointment of Indian traders by a select committee of five. The subject of Canadian seizures of American vessels was informally discussed at some length before the Chair ruled the debate out of order. Van Wyck's bill taxing railroads was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Plumb, Hoar, Evarts, Call and Blair, and finally passed. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported with amendments increasing the total $49,700. The bill to indemnify Chinese for losses incurred by the riot in Wyoming was discussed by Messrs. Evarts and Call, and laid aside to allow Mr. Edmunds to submit an amendment to the Legislative bill for additional force in the Pension office. At 4:50 p. m. the Senate adjourned, after a short executive session.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill was reported back, from the Labor Committee extending the provisions of the eight hour law to letter carriers. The oleomargarine bill was then taken up. Mr. Hatch made the closing speech. Votes were taken on amendments reducing the tax, which was finally fixed at five cents. The bill was then passed—yeas 177; nays 101. At 4:35 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 p. m., the night session being for a discussion of the Oklahoma bill.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution calling for information as to a circular issued by Land Commissioner Sparks suspending the operations of the timber culture and preemption laws pending legislation by Congress. The Chinese indemnity bill was taken up, but informally laid aside for the Consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was debated until 2 p. m. The Chinese indemnity bill was then placed before the Senate. When brought to a vote it passed—yeas 30, nays 10. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Beck, Berry, Cockrell, Coke, Eustis, George, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell (Ore.), and Vest. The bill appropriates $150,000 and authorizes the President to ascertain the actual losses sustained by Chinese at Rock Springs, Wy. T., in September 1885, and to pay such losses. The Consular and diplomatic bill was again taken up. A motion by Mr. Conger to strike out the appropriation of $2,700 as the American contribution to the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, was rejected—yeas 1, nays 42—Mr. Conger being alone in support of his motion. The Senate, at 5:30 p. m., without finishing the bill, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, recommending that $50,000 of the appropriation of 1883 for fortifications be reappropriated for the construction of guns. The privileged report of the Committee on Civil Service Reform recommending the dismissal of Assistant Doorkeeper Warder, was called up. After considerable debate a substitute for the committee's report was offered in the shape of a resolution declaring that the conduct of Warder in receiving money from the city of Jeffersonville to influence legislation was a gross impropriety, deserving emphatic condemnation, but stating that the evidence adduced did not, in the opinion of the House, require his expulsion from office. This resolution was agreed to—yeas 140, nays 67. The legislative appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, but no progress was made. Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, offered a bill practically terminating the free importation of fish, and increasing the import duties on all fish, thus compelling the Canadians to pay more for the privilege of selling fish in the United States. The House at 4:40 p. m., took a recess until eight o'clock, the evening session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—SENATE.—Messrs. Ingalls and Cockrell had a warm personal controversy. Afterward the session was devoted to pension bills.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill for a public building at Zanesville, reducing the amount from $150,000 to 100,000. The chief part of the session was devoted to the discussion of the Pacific railroad funding bill, but no vote was taken.

Stock Dying From Charbon.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6.—The charbon has made its appearance among the mules in the bottom lands below Memphis, and is creating havoc. Many planters have lost half their stock by the disease, which has so far proved singularly fatal.

Lottery Office Robbed.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—Burglars effected an entrance to the Frankfort Lottery Company office this morning, and blowing open the safe, secured $1,500 in cash, and took jewelry, diamonds and watches to the same value.

Sam Small at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—The Jones-Small revival meetings began here to-day. Mr. Small preached in the afternoon and evening. His audiences numbered from three to four thousand. Jones will not arrive until Tuesday.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

The Intrinsic Value of Them Amounts to One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Nearly $100,000 worth of presents have reached the White House. No official list of the wedding gifts has been supplied. There was the beautiful necklace of pearls given by the President to his bride. The married members of the Cabinet and their wives sent joint gifts. Owing to the short time before the wedding occurred after the date was first announced to them they could not select as elaborate gifts as they would have preferred to do had they had more time. Secretary Lamar made his own choice when in New York in a cut-glass smelling-bottle studded with diamonds. Secretary and Mrs. Endicott gave four solid silver candlesticks, large and massive. The present sent by the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Vilas was a breast-pin in the form of a bow-knot of Etruscan gold, its edges bordered with diamonds. The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Whitney gave a brooch, in the shape of a branch, with leaves and flowers all formed in diamonds. The leaves and flowers were set in silver, the branch in gold. It is an old fashion of setting revived. Collector Hedden gave a platinum salt dish, on solid gold legs, with seed pearl studding the feet. With this unique salt vase was sent a pepper sifter bearing an engraved scene of a revenue cutter waiting for the surveyor to go down the bay to meet the Noordland. From Surveyor Beattie, of the New York custom house, diamond bracelets, with appropriate Spiritual quotations in Hebrew on the clasp. From Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, a solid gold horse-raddish dish, with a garden scene picked out in diamond dust, representing the opening in the third act of "Faust." From Governor Hill, of New York, an elaborate jewel-case, with a French music-box attached that plays delicious airs each time a jewel is taken out or returned. From Mrs. M. B. Braden, a rare designed silver epergne, with cut glass dish for table. From E. H. Butler, of Buffalo, a solid silver soup ladle. From Mr. Edward Cooper, a silver ale pitcher and mugs. From Hubert O. Thompson, a valuable jeweled Chinese clock, made in Pekin and valued at $900.

FRIGHTFUL.

A Young Lady Falls From a Bell Tower and is Horribly Mangled.

ASPENS, COL., June 3.—Last evening a party of young ladies climbed to the top of the fire bell tower, sixty feet high, for the purpose of obtaining a good view of the city. Eppa Stewart stepped to the edge of the tower, and was leaning against the corner post, looking over the country, when the janitor, not knowing of the presence of the ladies seized the bell rope to call a meeting of the fire company. The sudden clang of the great bell startled Miss Stewart, and, losing her balance, she plunged from the dizzy height to the pavement. She was carried into a neighboring house, where it was discovered that both her legs were crushed to such an extent that the feet were within a few inches of the knees. Her left arm was broken into splinters, and five ribs on the right side were broken and torn loose from the spine. She is still alive, but recovery is impossible.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A Locomotive Lets Go—Three Men Killed, Several Injured and Houses Wrecked.

BELLAIRE, O., June 3.—B. & O. Mogul Engine No. 412 exploded while standing in the yard here this morning, instantly killing Matt. Hammond, George Johnson and John Vandervort, all of Newark, O. Hammond's body was blown a distance of 200 yards over the tops of several houses. Portions of the engine's boiler lit a half mile distant. Many houses near the scene of the accident are wrecked. Several other parties were injured. The fragments of the bodies have been placed in caskets, and will be sent to Newark at once.

WELCOME RAIN.

The Long Drought in Texas Broken at Last.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, June 3.—The long drought, so far as this section is concerned, was ended last evening by heavy rain. Reports received show that the rain extends to Harrold on the north, 144 miles; to Goldthwaite, southwest 100; to San Angelo, west 120; to Arlington, 15 miles. Corn and cotton will now make heavy crops, while the rain is a great benefit to cattle. The rain continued during the night, and may become general. Reports from the West show that cattle have been dying at an enormous rate. This rain is worth millions of dollars to cattlemen.

Looking for Combative Americans.

DIGBY, N. S., June 3.—Two of the police cruiser have gone to Newfoundland to watch the American fishermen. Yesterday a dispatch was received from St. Johns, N. F., that American schooners, heavily armed, were in that neighborhood, beasting that they would sink any police boat sent against them. One of them is believed to be the New York schooner Herrick. The Dominion fishermen were alarmed lest these Yankee boats may take into their heads to practice upon some of their craft. The man-of-war Bellerophon had been sent to St. Johns to look these combative Americans up. Captain Scott, Commander-in-chief of the Canadian fishery police, has retired to his home in Newfoundland and intends to shortly send in his resignation, being disgusted with his duties. He will resume his old position as Chairman of the Dominion Marine Board.

The President at Deer Park.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—The cottage of President Cleveland at Deer Park is guarded by twelve detectives. His Excellency will remain until Saturday or Monday, and be as carefully guarded against intrusion as possible. He has a fishing outfit, and will begin whipping the streams in the neighborhood to-morrow. Newspaper correspondents are swarming to the scene.

PURE DEVILISHNESS.

Creeping Into a Bedroom, a Fiend Pours Vitrol in a Sleeping Man's Ear.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—For deviltry and vindictiveness Jacob Rosenthal, a Pole, takes the lead. Rosenthal and Louis Goldstein have been on bad terms for several months. They boarded in the same house, Rosenthal sleeping on the third floor and Goldstein on the second. Early this morning Rosenthal crept down stairs to Goldstein's room, and, while the latter was sleeping, poured vitrol into his ear from a bottle. The dart of pain awoke the victim, and his piercing screams aroused the whole house. He is suffering horrible agony, and is on the verge of insanity. Rosenthal is in jail.

BLOODSHED IN IRELAND.

The Orangemen Attack the Navvies in Belfast.

The Outcome of the Home Rule Movement and Religion.

BELFAST, June 4.—The Orange workmen employed at the Queen's Island Ship-Yards here to-day attacked the navvies employed by the Harts, or Commissioners, and after overpowering them and beating them badly drove them into the water. It was with the greatest difficulty that the injured, exhausted and struggling navvies were rescued. The Orangeman made the assault because the navvies, it is alleged, had previously attacked some Loyalists for aspersing the home rule movement. Intense excitement prevails among the local Catholics in consequence of the attack. The Orangemen numbered two thousand and the navvies one hundred. A repetition of the historical riots is feared. Policemen, fully armed, are patrolling the city, and the military are held in readiness in the barracks. Thirty Catholics were injured, and twelve were taken to the hospitals. The body of James Curran, one of the navvies, who was missing for a time, has been recovered. He was the sole support of his widowed mother.

YANKEE FISHERMEN,

Finding a British Cutter at Anchor Without Steam, They Load Up in Full View and Escape.

BANGOR, ME., June 4.—The Canadian daring cutter General Middleton sailed into the harbor of Eastport the other day flying all her colors, anchoring on the British side of the campo bello, and closely watching the Eastport boats. Mr. Young, a prominent packer and boat-owner, went on board and asked the commander if Eastport's boats were to be seized if they went in the morning as usual for fish. The reply was: "We are waiting for full instructions from Ottawa. But," he said, looking sharply at Mr. Young and shaking his head in a significant way, "you had better not go on." After consultation with others it was decided if the weather was good to attempt to get the usual supply. The next morning was clear, without a breath of wind. The British cutter was close under the land and becalmed. Fifteen boats started from Eastport, going down five miles from Eastport on the British side. They filled their boats and returned. In the meantime the cutter seeing the American game, attempted to get under way. However, as she had no steam up, and the tide was against her, it was impossible to get out of the cove. Boats were got out and preparations made for a chase, but before this could be done the Americans had regained their own water, and signaled to the shore that they had fish, which, later on, they landed amid the noise of a dozen steam whistles on factories, greatly to the disgust and rage of the Canadian commander. As soon as a breeze sprang up the blue-nose privateer, as the Eastporters called her, departed amid the yells and laughter of the jolly canners of Passamaquoddy. The Woodbury goes to Portland for repairs to her boiler. Captain Dean expects to see the American North Atlantic squadron ordered soon to the fishing grounds.

An Ancient Claim.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A very curious claim has been received at the Treasury Department in the shape of a certificated indebtedness on the Government to John Yesterday, of Philadelphia, dated February 16, 1783, signed by Joseph Nourse, Register, and bearing interest at 6 per cent., from December 20, 1781. Although the certificate is for only $17.50, the interest due on it amounts to $110.25, making the amount of the claim $127.75. First Comptroller Durham is looking into the matter to see if the claim is valid, so it may be paid to Yesterday's heirs.

Manning's Resignation Rumored.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The *Herald* this morning says: "It was reported in Wall street yesterday that Secretary Manning some days ago sent a letter to President Cleveland, formally resigning his office; and the rumor was also current that the President will accept his resignation."

LATER.—Secretary of the Treasury Manning tendered his resignation, but at the suggestion of the President, accepts a leave of absence until October and goes to Hot Springs, Ark.

How Long Will Congress Last?

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The long delay caused by the oleomargarine bill, coupled with the prospective of a discussion over the civil service clause of the sundry civil appropriation bill, causes a good deal of apprehension among the people who were calculating on a close of the session of Congress by the middle of next month. There are members who now think that the session is going to run into August, and some are predicting that the month of September will find Congress still here.

Men-of-War for the Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Secretary of the Navy says that the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron have been under orders for several days to prepare for sea. They will go easterly, as usual, and report for further orders at Portland, Me. They will visit the fisheries, under instructions from the Department, and, it is hoped, will help to allay rather than increase the existing antagonisms.

A Prowling Darkey.

DEER PARK, MD., June 4.—To-night a colored man eluded the guards, stealing up near the house, looked into the parlor occupied by the President and his bride. Just then the guards pounced on him, hand-cuffed him and dragged him away. He said he meant no harm, and only wanted to see the President of the United States. He was subsequently released. The intruder was an Ohio man.

Seven Days' Failures.

NEW YORK, June 4.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number for the United States 160, and for Canada 27, or a total of 187, as compared with a total of 181 last week and 167 for the week previous to the last. More than one-half of the casualties are reported from the Western and Pacific States.

The Maxwell Case Gone to the Jury.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—At 9.30 o'clock to-night Mr. Clover concluded the closing speech for the State in the Maxwell trial, and a few minutes later the jury retired. At 11:15 court was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRESENTS.

It Seems That the U. S. Statute Will Prevent Acceptance of Wedding Gifts from Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—An accurate list of the presents sent to the President and his bride on the occasion of their wedding has not yet been obtained from the White House, but it has been publicly announced that members of the Cabinet and other officials of the Government have been among the donors. The President's well-known aversion to receiving gifts from any source whatever has been illustrated in a number of instances. This has given credence to the report that he will, on his return to Washington, privately request a withdrawal of some of the articles sent him, many of which must have been presented by persons to whom he can not in justice to himself remain under the obligations an acceptance would imply. There are some who go so far in commenting upon this subject as to claim that the presents from members of the Cabinet were made in violation of Section 1784 of the Revised Statutes, which reads in full as follows: "No officer, clerk or employe in the U. S. Government's employe shall at any time solicit contribution from other officers, clerks or employes in the Government service, for a gift or present for those in a superior official position, nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in Government employ receiving a less salary than themselves, nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from Government employ."

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

One Hundred and Seventeen Convicts Received Into the Catholic Church.

JOLIET, ILL., June 6.—The Joliet Penitentiary was the scene of a most interesting event this forenoon. It was the conferring of the rite of confirmation on 117 convicts by Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of a large number of outsiders and occurred in the prison chapel. The chapel was nicely decorated with flowers for the occasion, and each convict was provided with a bunch of white flowers to pin upon his breast. At nine o'clock the Archbishop commenced the confirmation, assisted by a number of priests of Chicago, St. Louis and Joliet. As the convicts advanced to the altar each man handed the Archbishop a slip of paper upon which was written the convict's name. Pronouncing the name, the Archbishop dipped his finger in a chalice of oil held by an attendant, and making a cross on the foreheads of the kneeling men said: "I sign thee with the sign of the cross and confirm thee with the chrism of salvation in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The convict orchestra rendered some excellent music suitable to the occasion. Among those confirmed were some of the worst criminals in the West.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISTS.

An Organization for the Purpose of Arson, Robbery, Murder, and the Overthrow of the Government.

SEATTLE, W. T., June 6.—The U. S. grand jury here, finding indictments against leaders of the anti-Chinese riots, make an extraordinary report, declaring that there exists throughout the country a treasonable organization known as the "Red American International Workingmen's Association." The main articles of its creed are arson, robbery and murder. Its purpose is the overthrow of our Government and the erection upon its ruins of a so-called Socialistic Commonwealth. The Pacific Coast is believed to possess peculiar advantages for the inauguration of the movement.

THE WHEAT CROP.

A Disastrous Drought in the West and Northwest.

CHICAGO, June 6.—The following is a summary of the crop report received by the *Farmer's Review*. Spring wheat in Dakota and Minnesota has been considerably impaired by the drought, while oats and flax have been almost entirely destroyed. In Kansas the drouth and chinch-bug have caused serious injury to wheat and oats. In Nebraska and Iowa there will be the average yield of wheat, and corn is looking well in both States. The outlook for winter wheat is good. Harvest has already begun in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and in Ohio and Indiana there will be an unusually large yield.

Storms in Germany.

BERLIN, June 6.—Violent thunder-storms, accompanied by the bursting of water-spouts, have for several days past prevailed in Central Germany and in the Harts Mountain territory in the northwestern part of the Empire. Houses and railways have been destroyed. Hail-stones weighing two ounces have fallen at Giessen. It is estimated that the damage done by the storms to the crops alone will exceed $250,000. A number of people have been killed by the lightning and floods.

President and Bride at Church.

DEER PARK, MD., June 6.—The President and his bride attended church in the mountains to-day, and witnessed the baptizing of a baby. They attracted more attention than the sermon, which was especially prepared for the occasion. The President put a five-dollar bill into the collection basket. An ex-Congressman, a Democrat, pronounced the benediction, and prayed that Mr. Cleveland might be continued as Chief Magistrate.

Maxwell Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—The jury in the murder case of Maxwell returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. His attorneys will move for a new trial on grounds of improper testimony admitted, and on errors in the trial. If this is not granted they will appeal to the State Supreme Court, and will take it to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Fountleroy claims that there were nine fatal errors in the trial.

Murdered by Apaches.

BENSON, ARIZ., June 6.—M. Goldbaum, who left here two weeks ago to prospect in Whetstone mountains, was found murdered by the Apaches seventeen miles south of here yesterday. Thomas Lunt, a miner at French Mine, near Harshaw, was killed by Apaches.