NOW FOR THE LEAGUE

Nimick Talks About Its Probable Plans.

MORE NEW LOCAL PLAYERS

A Young Pitcher Signed and Others to Sign To-Morrow.

VARIOUS MANAGERS INTERVIEWED

Peter Jackson Defeats Jem Smith on a Foul.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS OF THE DAY.

Messrs. Scandrett and Nimick state their views regarding the League meeting, and Messrs. Hanlon and Johnson will meet local capitalists to-day relative to the Brotherhood club. A new pitcher has been signed for the local, and several other new players are expected to sign this week. Various managers state their opinions on baseball matters. Jackson defeats Smith, the English champion.

Before leaving for New York on Saturday evening Messrs. Nimick and Scandrett talked very pointedly about the probable action of the League in the present troubled state of affairs. Mr. Scandrett said:

"Of course, I know that everybody is wondering what the League will do; but they need not wonder long. I think that I will be safe in saying that the League will hold its meeting and transact its business as if nothing was wrong. The League most certainly is not alarmed at the threats and declared intentions of some of the players. The latter will certainly not be asked to make any statement at the League meeting, and those who refuse to play next season with the clubs with which they have signed will get into trouble. As sure as we live the law will force them to remain with the League next year, or they must not play at all. I think the League has made its mind up on this point, so that those capitalists who are alleged to be backing the affairs had better be careful. I can assure the public that there will be

A GOOD LEAGUE TEAM

in Pittsburg next year, and its makeup may surprise somebody. That's all I can say on this point at present."

Mr. Nimick expressed himself in a similar way. He said that agents are in various parts of the country looking out for good young players for the Pittsburg club. "There are plenty to get," said Mr. Nimick, "and if the old players should ever carry out their scheme it will end worse for themselves, as there will be more good players in the country than there ever was. This will certainly bring down salaries. Depend upon it, the National League will take none the worst of any conflict that may be started. If the stupid departure of the players is persisted in, it will end in several capitalists losing lots of their money. I frankly state that baseball is vastly more expensive than many people think, and this fact is brought forcibly home when we have to go into our pockets to pay the players at the month's end. The League, at its meeting, will just go on and transact business as usual."

NO BIG CHANGES.

Neither Mr. Nimick nor Mr. Scandrett could say anything definite on the question as to whether or not the American Association and the League would in any way unite. Their opinions were to the effect that things will just remain as they are as far as these two bodies and the minor leagues are concerned. It is understood, however, that Brotherhood or no Brotherhood, Hanlon will not be manager of the Pittsburg League club next year. Rumors are current to the effect that a new manager will be engaged as soon as possible. Mr. Nimick, however, refused to talk on the matter, except stating that there will be a good manager in Pittsburg next season. A friend of Mr. Nimick stated that the latter is still inclined to think that Hanlon will remain with the old club.

Messrs. Hanlon and Johnson, the Brotherhood representatives, did not transact any business of importance yesterday. They had conversations with general prominent business men who are in favor of the new movement. Mr. Hanlon expects to meet Mr. James A. Chambers and others to-day and sell some club stock to them. Hanlon is ready to invest $5,000 of his own in the club. He denies all reports to the effect that the new organization has collapsed, or that it is likely to do so. He says there is plenty of money in the East for a club here.

Regarding the published statements of Jerry Denny, Messrs. Hanlon and Johnson state that it is no use to believe any of these rumors until they can absolutely be confirmed. They believe that both Denny and Glasscock will stick to the new movement.

PFEFFER EXPLAINS.

He Tells How Lies Are Told About the Brotherhood.

CHICAGO, November 10.—N. F. Pfeffer, second baseman of the Chicago club, returned to-day from New York, where he has been attending the session of the Players' National League to perfect plans for an independent league of Brotherhood Clubs for the coming year.

Mr. Pfeffer was interviewed by an Associated Press representative and expressed his highest gratification at the result of the New York meeting. He denounces as ridiculous the report that Harry Wright has signed with the Philadelphia managers' club, that Denny has signed with the Indianapolis managers' club and that Tom Daly has signed with the Brooklyn management.

"All these reports," said he, "are worse than groundless, they are malicious and are put in circulation by the managers solely for the purpose of creating the impression that the Brotherhood is on the verge of disintegration. If there is anything in the present situation or outlook which is indicative of anything but encouragement for the Brotherhood, I would like somebody to tell me what it is. Our New York meeting was harmonious, and the results reached clean cut and decisive. One hundred and twenty players, or thereabouts, have signed an agreement to stand by the Brotherhood, and this agreement would prevent them playing with any clubs now. I do not think that there is a man in the Brotherhood whom they can entice away from us with money, although I think they are inclined to use any ends to accomplish their purposes. In fact, attempts have already been made upon certain of our men to persuade them by the tender of a flattering bonus, to desert the cause, and return to their old clubs. Under the new arrangement the baseball public will certainly see better playing and more honorable dealing than has been recently witnessed in this field of athletic sports."

Mr. Pfeffer stated that the Boston club would arrive in Chicago to-morrow on their way to San Francisco. The club will stop at Denver to play an exhibition game with the St. Louis Browns.

IS THIS TRUE?

A New York Authority States That the Players' Scheme Has Burst.

The New York *Sporting Times* comes out boldly and states that the players' league has "busted." The paper says:

Sporting Times believes the attempt of a few high-salaried baseball anarchists to wreck the national game has met with signal failure. If there ever was any danger of the success of the scheme hatched out in the communistic green brain of John Montgomery Ward, it is past. There never was a doubt that he and his lieutenants were in deadly earnest. We have always believed and asserted, however, that they could not deliver their goods. The events of the week bear us out. The scheme was "revised" three or four times, and finally came down to a submission on the part of the leaders to bind themselves up to a three-years' contract which could be ended after one year against the will of the player. This puts the lie to the plea that the reserve rule drove them to revolt. The fact was soon demonstrated, too, that instead of taking half the stock, not a thousand dollars was visible on the players' part, to say nothing of that $80,000 which had been promised. Then the moneyed (?) men kicked and demanded more of the divide. No two were of the same opinion. Anarchy reigned among the anarchists. The adjournment to January 7, was the result of a half hour's thought, and it was all that saved the meeting from breaking up in a grand row. The 7th of January will never come to the plotters, and the men they wanted to dupe.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Important Questions to be Dealt With by the Arbitration Board—Interesting Opinions of the Leading Club Managers—No Changes Expected.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 10.—The atmosphere within the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night was decidedly baseball. The prelude to an exciting week's work, the meeting of the Board of Arbitration, to-morrow promises to be of a very lively character. Representatives of the minor associations who are protected by the articles of qualified admission, and who have been invited to confer with the Board, are on hand, and while they do not anticipate any trouble, still there is a feeling of insecurity prevailing that something may be done to injure their present rights of protection.

The Board of Arbitration, it is suspected, will change the articles of qualified admission somewhat, and it is thought the change will be in the shape of a graduation scheme, something similar to that which Mr. Spalding is credited with having originated, but not of such a radical character. This is why the representatives of the minor associations are supposed to have been invited to confer with the board, and if it is they are very loth to express themselves. In fact everybody connected with this week's work is extremely closemouthed. A preliminary conference between some of the League magnates is said to have been held at Mr. Day's house some time to-day, and while this may or may not be true, it is certain that there was a deal of bustling between Mr. Spalding and one or two others. Not one of the magnates would speak about to-morrow's meeting, and to hear them express themselves one would think that there never was such a concern as the Brotherhood.

Secretary White, upon this subject, said: "I hardly think that the Board of Arbitration will make any radical changes regarding the minor leagues. Another thing, I don't think there is a member on the board who for a moment would want to force a fight with a minor organization, which there surely would be if there was an attempt at indiscriminate engagements of minor league players. No, I am certain that the board will not attempt to do this. The minor associations have paid their assessment for protection, and that holds good until the end of the season of 1890." Manager Bob Leadley, who piloted the Detroit club to the International championship, seems to be as much interested in the contemplated transfer of his club to another organization as to the meeting to-day. He, like Secretary White, don't see how the Board of Arbitration can trespass upon any of their rights without their consent. As to the future of the Detroit club, Manager Leadley says:

"We were not treated right in the International Association, and, of course, we should like to get out of it. A majority of the patrons of the game would like to see us in the American Association, but that is hardly probable. The Western Association would like Detroit to become a member, but I think it is more than likely now that we will remain in the International another season. The patrons of the game in Detroit are as appreciative as in other places in the country. The failure of the old League club has been a considerable drawback, still the club did very well at home last year, but it was while abroad we lost money. Rochester was the only city in the Association that paid us more than the guarantee. Next season I am confident that the club will do better financially. We have about the same team to commence with in 1890 as we had last year, and I must say they are the nicest lot of fellows to handle that I ever had anything to do with."

"What do I think of that new classification plan of minor league players which it is reported will be incorporated in the articles of qualified admission?" said Manager Powers. "Why, there's nothing in it. No such scheme could go through, and the members of the Board of Arbitration are too sensible to enact such a law. You can rest assured that the minor associations need have nothing to fear from the present meeting of the board."

The irrepressible Ted Sullivan would not talk about the new Brotherhood scheme nor anything else, excepting when it came to the engagement of players. "Under no circumstances would I manage a team again," said he. "I have had several offers, but no more managing for me. My business now is selecting players for clubs. Thus far I have been very successful in securing several of the most promising young players in the country for the two older organizations. There are Harrington and Rhines, whom I got from the Davenport club for Cincinnati. I secured for Pittsburg three rattlers in Daniels, pitcher; Kittredge, catcher, and La Roque, general player. I am more pleased with Daniels than with any other pitcher I saw West. He is undoubtedly a coming man. He is about the same build as Clarkson, is left handed, has splendid command of the ball, a good disposition, and is withal a good batter and fielder. Then, for Washington I secured Whistler, of the Evansville club, a good general player and the crack bateman of the Central Inter-State League. While in the West I saw two very clever umpires in Hunt and George McGinnis. Hunt I consider good enough for any baseball organization."

MORE NEW PLAYERS.

The Local Club Signs Charles Gray the Hoosier Pitcher.

Harry T. Smith is a hustler from way back. He is the gentlemen at present engaged by the local team in signing new players and he is getting together some of the most promising talent in the country. He leaves for Indianapolis to-day and will take a tour West for a few days in search of young material.

Yesterday he received a letter from Charles Gray, a pitcher, residing at Indianapolis. Gray has accepted the terms of the Pittsburg club and is therefore signed. He is a powerful young man and had a remarkable strikeout record last year. Mr. Smith said: "I look upon Gray as one of the most promising players in the country. I introduced Beatin, Daly and "Lady" Baldwin to the baseball world, and certainly Gray is more promising than any of these men was. I am also negotiating with an infielder residing not far from this city, and I expect to sign two of the best fielders in the Inter-State League to-morrow. These fielders are in the Evansville and Davenport clubs. I am also negotiating with a leftfielder in the East, and he is a good one and no mistake. Now, all these young men are natural ball players and certainly are superior to many men now in the National League who are receiving big salaries. The public has little idea of the vast number of excellent young players now in the country. There are sufficient to stock every club in the League, and I venture to say that they will show in a very short time be able to hold their own against anybody. The two men I signed Saturday, Roat and Wilson, are, indeed, excellent players. I don't exaggerate when I say that in a short time Roat, as a third baseman, will be as good as Denny. He is about Denny's size and build, and has been playing in the Danville club. Wilson is an excellent throwing catcher, and weighs about 170 pounds. I also expect to sign a second baseman now located at Staley's home, Springfield, Ill."

JACKSON DEFEATS SMITH.

The Englishman Fairly Outfought and Makes a Foul.

LONDON, November 10.—The fight between Peter Jackson, the colored Australian pugilist, and Jem Smith, the English champion, took place at the Pelican Club as arranged. The fight was for a purse of £1,000, subscribed by members of the club.

Jackson outfought Smith for two rounds, whereupon the English fighter deliberately crossbuttocked Jackson. The referee then gave Jackson the victory.

The hall in which the fight took place was crowded. Among the spectators were many lords, members of the House of Commons and other prominent persons. Smith won the toss for position. In the first round there were many heavy exchanges. In the second round Smith appeared to be winded. Jackson forced the fighting and knocked the English champion all over the ring. Falling against the ring ropes Smith grasped a rope with his right hand and guarded himself with his left. Finally he made a rush and threw Jackson. Smith tried to resume the fight with bare knuckles. The police seized him and persuaded him to shake hands with his antagonist. Smith was beaten at all points. He has lost many friends by his display of temper, and his claims to being in "champion form" are exploded.

Harry Wright Signs.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Harry Wright, who has been mentioned as a candidate for the secretaryship of the new Players' League, signed a contract to-day to manage the Philadelphia National League Club. The Philadelphia management also have assurance that Thompson, Myers, Mulvey, Farrar, Sanders and possibly Clements will play with the "Phillies" next season. The Brotherhood is losing ground here, and it is expected that the personnel of the Philadelphia club next season will be about the same as last.

Elizabeth Entries.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 10.—Entries at Elizabeth:

First race, sweepstakes of $10 each, for all ages, with $500 added, five furlongs—Fordham 122, Blue Rock 117, Repartee 112, Arab 102, Cirondes 120, Express 89, Mamie B 88.

Second race, sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, for maiden 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Spantard 118, Tacitus 118, Barrentos 118, Benefit 115, Casper 118, Oregano 115, Laurentis 115, Dalnashire 115, Lass 115, Trestle 118.

Third race, sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, for 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs—Grimaldi 118, Vardee 110, Bohemian 105, Lonely 105, Joe Heineman 105, Faunus 100, Facial B 100, Macbeth II. 120, Winona 102, Burnside 100, Carnot 130, Harrisburg 100, Later On 100.

Fourth race, handicap sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, mile and a quarter—Taragon 112, Dunboyne 109, Now or Never 105, Glendale 104, Barrister 102.

Fifth race, selling, sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, six furlongs—Tavlston 107, Glenmound 102, Bradford 102, Brown Charlie 102, Golden Reel 97.

Sixth race, selling, sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, one mile—Prince Karl 107, St. Knick 106, Royal Garter 106, Puzzle 103, St. Valentine 102, Flitaway 103, Letretia 93, Lottery 92, Gallatin 92.

The Card at Clifton.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 10.—Entries for Clifton:

First race, purse $300, selling allowances, five furlongs—Guardsman 120, Silver Star 117, Clatter 115, Gounod 111, Mattie Looram 111, Groomsman 108, Zacataceas 105, J. J. Healy 105, Solona 105, Woodstock 105, Bradburn 105, King Arthur 105, Helen McGregor colt 105, Frankie W 105, Eugene Brodie 105.

Second race, purse $300, selling allowances, five furlongs—Little Addie 120, Van 120, Foster 120, Osceola 120, Falcon 120, Redlight 117, Bob Forsythe 117, Glenluco 111, Carlow 108, Seatick 108, Miss Olive 108, Lorris 105, Woodson 105, Wanderer the Second 105, Berlin 105.

Third race, purse $300, for 2-year-olds, seven furlongs—Middlestone 118, Jack Rose 118, Owen Golden 118, Mischief 115, Gramercy 103.

Fourth race, purse $300, selling allowances, one mile—Wahoo 107, Jennie McFarland 105, Battersby 102, She 101, Gardner 93.

Fifth race, the Allegheny handicap, purse $500, mile and one-sixteenth—Vivid 107, Kasson 107, Seatick 106, Bonanza 105, Mary T 104, Wildcherry 102, Specialty 99, Alan Archer 95.

Sixth race, purse $300, for maidens, six and one-half furlongs—Kingsford 122, Frank Warner 112, Linguist 122, Eleve 117, Some Day 112, Sally Harper 109, Frankie E 107, Goneaway 107, Alfred B 107, King Idler 107, Lilly M 104.

The Christmas Week Race.

Manager Harry Davis, of the London Theater, is going ahead with his proposed 72-hour pedestrian contest underlined for Christmas week. Mr. Davis has received letters from E. C. Moore, Guerrero, Dan Burns, John Hughes, Herty, Noremac and others, and it is likely that they will all start in the race. Noremac and Sam Day will each put a stake of $50 this week, and it is expected that several other contestants will join in the sweepstake.

Chilly at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The town is full of true stories and roorbachs about baseball affairs. Some one is prevaricating. Reporters feeling the necessity for system are going around with their auriculars placarded. On the right ear hangs a sign reading "League Report Vestibule." Over the left listener is displayed this transparency: "Dump your Brotherhood stuff in here." There is nobody here to take hold of a Brotherhood club for Brooklyn.

Sporting Notes.

THE Brotherhood scheme is certainly a blessing for the young players.

DENNY'S declaration has had anything but a pleasant effect among the Brotherhood supporters.

PRESIDENT BYRNE, of the Brooklyn club, positively states that he has signed Tom Daly, the catcher.

MANGLE and Clark will run a 100-yard race at Homewood Park between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning.

HARRISON and Ferguson continued their local checker match on Saturday evening, the latter being in the lead.

F. E. COLLING writes this paper pointing that Edward Keating, of the Southside, has an excellent record as a ball player. In four games last season Keating had seven hits and accepted 22 out of 23 chances in fielding.

"THEY are bigger fools than I expected," said Secretary Davis Hawley last night after being told that the Brotherhood had adopted three year contracts. "That shows what idea they've got of the business. By the way," continued he, "do you know that to pay expenses the Brotherhood will have to play to 1,000,000 people next season. Yes, sir, I've figured it out, and to keep clear every game in every city will have to be played to 2,300 people. Can they do it?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

DR. HOLLAND'S SERMON.

Get Money, but Do Good With it, the Burden of His Remarks—Timely Advice on the Financial Evil.

Dr. W. J. Holland, D. D., pastor of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, preached yesterday morning on "Failure and Success." His text was found in Luke ix:46 and 47. Among other things the Doctor said:

"Ambition is found in the soul of every man. A character of the ambitions cherished varies according to education, circumstances and the degree of spiritual enlightenment. With many men the sum of their ambition is to have enough to eat and drink. Such an ambition is not necessarily sinful in itself. Hunger and love are the great wheels which keep the world in motion, and Christ has Himself taught us to pray for our daily bread, but never to rise beyond this, is after all, to be but little better than beasts. With many men, the main purpose of life is more than the gratification of animal appetite. The acquisition of money becomes identified with the gratification of taste and thirst for power. A rich man not long ago in a learned essay, sought to demonstrate that the money getting disposition of the age is due to the love of power. I believe he was right. If you should ask a hundred American boys to-day what they would like to become, 90 of the number would tell you that they would like to be rich, not because they are hungry or poorly clad, but because they are converts to the foolish doctrine that 'there is nothing which money will not do.' The remaining ten, however, would express an ambition running in other directions. They would tell you that they wished for greatness to be achieved along the lines of artistic, literary, scientific or political activity.

"The love of pre-eminence has existed in every age. It asserted itself in the company of the apostles. There was a reason—an argument—among them which of them should be the greatest. Christ placed a little child in their midst. He told them that if they wished ever to enter into His kingdom they must become humble and docile as children, and informed them that service rendered to the lowly and in the name of Christ constituted the truest claim to greatness.

"Christ recognized the fact that a man should be greater than his circumstances; that what he is is of more importance than what he has. The trouble is that men make slaves of themselves to circumstances. They go on heaping up burdens upon their backs, and then parade themselves before the world as great because they are able to carry so much. The unthinking world applauds them very much as it would applaud an athlete in the circus or a baby horse. They flatter themselves that they are really great men. Christ teaches us that a man may carry less and be greater for that. 'A man's a man for a' that.' Some of the meanest men I ever knew were rich men. Pocketbooks do not cover, like charity, a multitude of sins, even if some people think otherwise. Thank God, some of the best and noblest men have been rich men who had learned the secret Christ teaches—that to do good is better than to enhance goods. What is the secret of failure in this matter of money-getting in the sight of God? It is to get and to get, and to get and to forget to give, in the name of sweet charity and Christ, to the good of the poor. Get millions, young man, if you can honestly; but do not let your millions rule you. So shall you be truly successful."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S THRONE.

It is a Simple Oak Chair of Antique Pattern.

The English throne, used in the coronation ceremonies of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain, and which is so splendid in its covering of rich silks, velvets and gold, is, in fact, simply an old oak chair of antique pattern. It has been used on all state occasions for the last 600 years, and perhaps even longer, many reputable writers claiming that they have discovered traces of its existence prior to the eleventh century. Ages of use have made the old oak framework as hard and as tough as iron. The back and sides of this chair-throne were formerly painted in various colors, all of which are now hidden by heavy hangings of satin, silk and velvet. The magic power attributed to the old relic lies in the seat, which is made of a heavy, rough-looking sandstone, 26 inches in length, 17½ inches in width and 19½ inches in thickness. Long before it was wrapped in velvet and trimmed in gold to be used by the Tudors and the Stuarts this old stone of stones served as a seat during the coronations of the early Scottish Kings.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Of Catholicism in America Celebrated at Baltimore With the

MOST IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Accommodations Utterly Inadequate for the Great Concourse.

THE ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

Some Statistics Showing the Growth of the Church in This Country.

An immense assemblage of people witnessed the opening ceremonies of the Catholic centennial at Baltimore yesterday. After pontifical mass had been celebrated, Archbishop Ryan delivered the sermon of the day. His discourse was chiefly upon the growth of the church in America during the past century.

BALTIMORE, November 10.—With all the pomp and ceremony that usually attend its great church festivals, the American Catholic hierarchy to-day inaugurated the celebration of its centennial. Months of time and labor had been expended to make this the crowning exhibition of the church's growth and prosperity, but up to 6 o'clock this morning it was greatly feared that the elements would prevent the open-air demonstration.

Cardinal Gibbons.

By 8 o'clock, however, nature again smiled. All signs of rain had disappeared, and the sun shone brightly from a clear blue sky. It was just such a day as one would have selected for an outing, and the faithful sons of the church who had assembled to witness the pageant accepted the sudden change as an omen portending its continued success and prosperity. Ten o'clock was the hour named for beginning the celebration, but at 7 o'clock people had already begun to collect about the Cathedral, and soon the squares bounding the church and the Archbishop's residence was thronged with

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

From every section of the city they came, eager to obtain a glimpse of the distinguished churchmen who were to take part in the procession. Admission to the cathedral was obtained by card only, so that not one-fiftieth part of those who had collected could even hope to obtain more than a passing look. Even hundreds of strangers who had come from afar were forced to content themselves with seeing the procession.

The cathedral was not sufficiently roomy to accommodate others than the distinguished guests, the pewholders and the clergy. It will comfortably seat about 1,400 people, but in an emergency, by a clever distribution of space, about 3,000 can be accommodated. So great was the demand for tickets, however, that those having the matter in charge were unable to resist the pressure, and about 5,000 of the desired pasteboards found their way among the public.

Bishop Spalding.

The result was that many were unable to obtain admission. Those who came early fared best, and as these were, as a rule, residents, the strangers suffered most. The space mapped out for the clergy by the master of ceremonies could not be encroached upon, and as those of minor orders were provided with seats in the aisles, only the pews were open to the public. These were quickly filled, and by 10:30 o'clock everything was in readiness for the celebration.

THE FIRST CEREMONY.

The tolling of the cathedral bell notified those within and without that the procession was about to start, and with the aid of the police a path was opened from the residence to the door of the church. The cross-bearer, flanked on either side by the Rev. Fathers Whelan and Reardon, the assistants of the master of ceremonies, led the way, followed by the priests and seminarians, invested in cassocks and surplices. There were fully 400 of these in line.

Then came the Franciscan, Dominican and Benedictine friars, wearing the vestments of their orders. The prelates and the chaplains were next in line, the Monseignor preceding the bishops and archbishops, the latter of whom were each accompanied by train bearers. The post of honor was assigned to Archbishop Satolli, the papal legate, who walked immediately before the cardinals, attended by a monseignor and his secretary, Dr. Howlett.

Bishop Keane.

The two Cardinals, preceded by a cross-bearer, closed the procession. These distinguished church men were attired in full pontificals, Cardinal Gibbons, however, alone wearing the white ermine cape indicating his rank as primate of the Catholic Church of America and the ruler of the archdiocese, in whose honor the celebration was held.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

A delegation of Knights carrying the American and Papal flags acted as escort. Meanwhile the master of the ceremonies, attired in his black cassock and white surplice, awaited the head of the procession at the center door of the cathedral. At a given signal the magnificent orchestra of 60 pieces began the march composed for the occasion by Asger Ramenk, and the clergy slowly filed in. As they entered the priests were paired off and marched up the two aisles. They then opened ranks and permitted the prelates to make their way to the sanctuary.

Here the master of ceremonies assigned the Archbishops, Bishops and Monsignors to their seats without the slightest delay. Room had been provided for each and every one, and within ten minutes after the head of the list had entered all the clergy were seated.

The two Cardinals were among the last to take their places. As they advanced into the sanctuary they made a genuflexion, and then bowing to each other walked up the few steps that led to their respective thrones. The scene, as viewed this time from the auditorium, was one long to be remembered. The appearance of the prelates was not so striking as at the time of the Plenary Council, when all were attired in full pontificals, but the grouping of the colors had evidently been designed by an eye for the beautiful.

AN IMPOSING SCENE.

The Bishops were massed on either side of the sanctuary in amphitheatrical order, according to their seniority from the top down. To their left, and facing the auditorium from their thrones, sat the two Cardinals, while the Archbishops were seated on either side of the altar, facing each way. Away to the rear, on the right, was the seminary choir of 40 voices, who sang the Gregorian proper of the mass, and on the extreme left, attired in pure white, were the seminarians.

As already said, none of the prelates, excepting the Cardinals and the celebrants of the mass, were attired in pontificals. Church law and etiquette forbid a visiting prelate appearing in the vestments denoting his authority when the gathering is not strictly of a business character, as in the case of the Plenary Council. This celebration, though of national importance to the church, is still, strictly speaking, a local one, and as Cardinal Gibbons is the ruler of this diocese, he alone can appear in all the vestment his rank permits.

Only by permission can this rule be deviated from. In the case of Cardinal Taschereau full pontifical attire was permitted, with the exception of the ermine cape. Notwithstanding the absence of their rich vestments, the assembled prelates, attired in purple, white and black, completed a combination of colors admirably arranged and formed a picture perfect in every detail. The celebration of the

PONTIFICAL MASS

was at once proceeded with, the master of ceremonies indicating by clapping his hands every movement during the services. Archbishop Williams, of Boston, was the celebrant, Father Magnien, of St. Mary's Seminary, the deacon, and Fathers Bartlett, of St. Ann's Church, this city, and Duffy, of Brooklyn, sub-deacons. It was the usual service of the church, made more solemn by the greatness of the occasion and the rank of the distinguished celebrant.

Only once did the Cardinals leave their thrones. At the consecration of the Host they were provided with two cushioned stands, which were placed in the center of the sanctuary, before the altar, and on which they rested their heads as they knelt.

At the conclusion of the mass Archbishop Ryan, vested in the purple, stepped before the altar and offered a short prayer. Then bowing to the two cardinals he stepped into the pulpit and began his sermon. He was in excellent voice and spoke with force and vigor. One of the strongest points in his address, and one which evoked an approving nod from Cardinal Gibbons, was his reference to the unity of the Catholic church and the prophecy that in the near future it would leave its impress on the

POLITICAL HISTORY

of this country. Taking as his text Ecclesiasticus, chapter 50, verses 1, 2, 7 and 14, Archbishop Ryan spoke as follows:

Most Eminent Cardinals, Most Reverend Representative of the Supreme Pontiff, Venerable Brothers of the Episcopate and the clergy, beloved brothers of the laity:

In this fiftieth chaper of the Book of Ecclesiasticus we read a glowing eulogy of the High Priest Simon, and a magnificent description of the religious ceremonies which he performed in the temple of God, surrounded by his priests. The ceremonies of the temple foreshadowed those of the Christian church and the description of this chapter seem like a prophet's vision of a pontifical or papal mass, and you behold enacted to-day a scene like that glorious one narrated in this chapter. Let us, dear fathers and brethren, glance at the church in this country during the past century and endeavor to understand its action and spirit. And by the past we may judge of the

YET MORE GLORIOUS

future. As the student of our national history, in observing the rise of the young Republic itself, naturally fixes his attention on the great leader who has embodied in himself the principles and the spirit of that period, and from the study of the character of George Washington learns the genius of the time; so in our ecclesiastical history we behold one man, the first Catholic Bishop of these States at the time of this great centennial celebration, by his appointment. Like Simon, the High Priest, he fortified the moral temple and enlarged the city of God and the bishops that followed him have "walked in his flight and in the brightness of his rising."

On the 6th of November, 1789, John Carroll was appointed first Bishop of Baltimore and the head of the Catholic Church in the United States. Bishop Carroll, by instinct, was broad and liberal in his views, thoroughly American in his sentiments. He understood how the mission of the new Government would be like the church's own mission, to combine catholicity with unity. He had personal experience of this combination in his own priests. His first diocesan synod was held in 1791, the year after his consecration. It consisted of only 21 priests, but they represented seven different nationalities, not merely countries of birth, which may be of comparatively little importance with peoples of the same race, but seven different and somewhat antagonistic peoples—American, Irish, English, German, French, Belgian and Holland—yet all acted in their true character of American priests under his leadership. Bishop Carroll was

AN AMERICAN PATRIOT

as well as a Christian Bishop. The new Bishop thoroughly appreciated how important for the church's progress, as well as for the stability of the State, was the diffusion of the education. One of his first projects was to foster the Georgetown College. Of all the false charges alleged against the Catholic Church, the most senseless and unfounded is "That she fears science, and is the enemy of education."

Her opponents, almost in the same breath, charge her with being the foe at once and the monopolizer of education. And the last man in the world to fear intellectual progress, whether popular or individual, is the Catholic. He well knows that truth is one, that God cannot contradict in the revelation of Scripture what he exhibits in the revelation of science. Hence a man's fearlessness of such a science will be in proportion to the certainty of his conviction of the truths of revelation.

After dwelling on the life of Bishop Carroll, and the early church in America, Archbishop Ryan continued, addressing the laity:

And on this great historic occasion you must not be mere observers, but we trust your representatives will speak out freely and fearlessly in this lay Congress which forms so interesting a feature in this centennial celebration. You know how false is the

CHARGE OF THE ENEMIES

of the church, that you are priest ridden. The clergy did not fear the light of day, and if mistakes were made by Catholic editors regarding their acts, it was not all an evil, for it clearly showed the rightful independence of the Catholic journalist. It is now time that an active, educated laity should take and express interest in the great questions of the day affecting the church and society. I find that been educated among them, and notably the converts, are sound on the great questions of the day and loyal to the church.

By the united action of Bishops, priests and laymen the results of progress in the last century are truly astonishing. And what is particularly remarkable is the fact that in the section of the country where opposition to the church was most deep and violent the progress was greatest. I allude to the New England States. Within the last 60 years New England had but one Bishop, two priests and two public places of worship. She has now one Archbishop, six Bishops, 942 priests and 619 churches, with private chapels, colleges, schools and benevolent institutions. Those who do not desire the progress of the Catholic Church should never persecute her. The general statistics of the church during the century are:

SOME STATISTICS.

When Bishop Carroll was consecrated in 1790 the entire population of the United States was a little less than 4,000,000; the Catholic population was estimated at about 40,000. There is now a Catholic population of 9,000,000; 9,000 priests, 10,500 churches and chapels, 27 seminaries and 650 colleges and academies and over 3,000 parish schools. The remarkable statistics quoted become marvelous when we consider the antagonism of the great majority of the people to the Catholic Church.

As in pagan times in the history of this country the Catholic Church's perfect organization was feared as possibly dangerous to the State, and a great and numerous party, afraid to act in open day, entered into a secret society against a handful of their fellow citizens. Few people realize how much indirect benefit this cowardly opposition was to the church during the brief existence of the party, prophetically named at its birth Know Nothing.

Thoughtful men of the nation who opposed this party were driven into the ranks of the church's defenders. They studied her history and doctrines. Important conversions and the clearing away of much ignorance and prejudice were the results. The Civil War, which so retarded the nation and all religious institutions, including our own, and split up all non-Catholic denominations into Northern and Southern organizations, showed forth, as I have already said,

THE UNITED POWER

of the Catholic Church. The war also exhibited her marvelous and well-regulated charity. Sisters of Northern birth and principles nursed the Southern soldiers and sisters of Southern birth and principles whose brothers were fighting in the ranks of the Confederate army, were found nursing their Northern foes. Hence, since the war, there is a great change in popular sentiment in relation to the Catholic Church. In addition to this it must be remembered that Catholics and Protestants now associate more frequently and intimately, and understand each other better.

Intelligent Protestants are gradually disabused of the old notion that the Catholics exalt the Blessed Virgin to a position equal to that of the Son; that priests can forgive sins according to their pleasure; that images may be adored after the fashion of the pagans; that the Bible should not be read, and other absurd supposed doctrines and practices of the church. Because of the enlightenment, and because of the high character of American converts in the past, it is possible that some of the ablest defenders of the church in this coming century will be men who are at present in the ranks of her opponents.

But, fathers and brethren, while we are grateful for the blessings bestowed by Almighty God on the young church of these States during the past century, while we unite in the glorious te deum of gratitude, we must also bear in mind that there are statistics of losses known only to the mind of God—that many have fallen away. To-day we should add to our te deum our acts of contrition. I believe that in the last century we

COULD HAVE DONE MORE

for the colored people of the South and the Indian tribes. I am not unmindful of the zeal, with limited resources for its exercise, of the Southern bishops, nor the great self-sacrifice of Indian missionaries, who, in the spirit of primitive Christianity gave their lives for the noble but most unjustly treated Indian tribes. But as I believe that negro slavery and the unjust treatment of the Indians are the two great blots upon the American civilization, so I feel that in the church also the most reasonable cause for regret in the past century is the fact that more could have been done for the same dependent classes.

Let us now, in the name of God, resolve to make reparation for those shortcomings of the past. A magnificent future is before the church in this country if we are only true to her, to the country and to ourselves. She has demonstrated that she can live and move onward without State influence, that the atmosphere of liberty is most congenial to her constitution and most conductive to her progress. Let us be cordially American in our feelings and sentiments above all.

After the services the laymen retained their seats until the clergy had again formed in procession and marched back to the Cathedral. To-night at vesper services the Cathedral was again packed. This time, however, no tickets were required. Archbishop Ireland delivered the sermon.

CHRISTIANITY SPREADING.

So the Rev. Mr. Locke Demonstrated at the Smithfield Street Church.

The Rev. C. E. Locke addressed an overflowing congregation last evening at the Smithfield Street Church on the subject of "The Signs of the Times." Selecting as his text the passage from Matthew xvi., 3: "Cannot ye discern the signs of the times," he said:

"The growth of Christianity is the most surprising wonder of the age. The record of events presents indubitable attestation of the divine origin of religion. The miracle may have been an indespensable factor in the introduction of Christianity, but in these days the transforming power of Scriptural truths is one continuous record of miraculous manifestation.

"What do the signs of the times indicate with regard to Christianity in the hearts of men? In the first place the cosmopolitan character of Christianity. It is adaptable to all nations and is in demand by all people. It is gradually undermining all other religions; Judaism, Hindooism, Brahminism and others are fast losing their progressive power, and religious aggressiveness is fast passing over into the hands of the religious propagator. Our own national religious growth is but an index of what other nations are experiencing. There is one churchmember in the United States for every 4½ of the population; one church for every 1,000 people, and Protestant Christianity is building 10 new churches on every working day of the year."

"The signs of the times indicate increasing respect for the Bible. Twenty years ago Bishop Foss had his Bible taken from him at the gates of Rome, and kept from him for ten days; to-day there is a Methodist church in the very heart of the Eternal City. The very house in which the 'Age of Reason' was written is now the property of a good Methodist class leader, and the press on which the poisonous volume was printed is in Geneva, and is used for nothing but to print Bibles."

THE CLEARING HOUSE LIST.

Pittsburg Sustains Her Rank as the Seventh Business City.

BOSTON, November 10.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the Clearing Houses in the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for the week ended November 9, 1889, with rates per cent of increase or decrease, as compared with the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1888:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$701,716,737	30.	....
Boston	101,158,472	7.0	....
Philadelphia	76,704,528	26.8	....
Chicago	70,752,000	12.2	....
St. Louis	20,516,297	23.3	....
San Francisco	17,828,819	18.1	....
Pittsburg	13,807,927	24.8	....
New Orleans	13,267,276	6.9	....
Baltimore	12,799,586	19.4	....
Cincinnati	10,623,000	....	....
Kansas City	9,346,399	9.2	....
Minneapolis	7,531,745	15.9	....
Louisville	6,420,223	47.2	....
Providence	5,443,900	1.9	....
Detroit	5,180,118	10.9	....
Milwaukee	5,730,000	28