Richmond Dispatch.

TUESDAY.....MAY 29, 1883.

THE CZAR CROWNED AT LAST.

MOSCOW'S MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT OF SUNDAY.

Alexander III. Ascends the Throne in Fact—The Procession to the Cathedral—Scenes Within and Without—Splendor Surpassing Description—The Religious Ceremonies—The Mantle, the Sceptre, and the Orb—After the Coronation.

Sunday Alexander III. of Russia was crowned at Moscow, and a ceremony was completed which in the eyes of the Russian peasants has a deep significance. To them a Czar uncrowned is only a half a Czar; a Czar crowned is the annointed of God, the defender of the faith, and something sacred. From the New York papers we take the details of the ceremony as telegraphed by their special correspondents:

The scene I have just witnessed, says one correspondent, is of such extraordinary impressiveness and brilliancy that I almost despair of being able to convey even a faint reflection of its glories. Perhaps the utmost that can be said is that it was fully worthy of the occasion of the assumption of autocratic power by the absolute ruler of eighty millions of people.

MORNING PREPARATIONS.

Moscow was active by daybreak, and at a very early hour every spot of open public space from which a glimpse could be obtained was thickly packed with spectators. Fortunately the line which the procession was to follow was a long one, as, although the Emperor and Empress were in the palace at the Kremlin and had but a short distance to go to reach the Cathedral, the procession started from the cavalry-barracks, four miles distant. A great body of heraldic officials mounted on gorgeously-trapped horses rode out to the barracks, and a loud flourish of trumpets then sounded. The gates opened, and the officer in command received from the heralds the Czar's order to follow them with his regiment. This he did, and the heralds then visited the barracks of the lancers, and, going round the town, were joined by the university, the clergy, the judges, the governors, the prefects, the officers of guilds, and various deputations, the procession swelling gradually until it gained the vast proportions which it had assumed when it reached the Kremlin.

The route followed by the procession traversed successively the tree distinctive stages of Moscow's growth as a city. Within the vast circle of straight, wide streets and many-colored houses and painted metal roofs and leafy boulevards, constituting the modern city, lies the "Gorodskaya Tchast," or town quarter, still encircled by the massive white wall, with antique towers and battlements, whence Moscow took its popular name of "the white-stoned." Inside this, again, on a steep ridge overlooking the Moskva river, stands the actual "Kreml" or citadel (corrupted by foreigners into Kremlin) of Mikhail Tverskoi, the founder of Moscow.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE CITY.

Everywhere throughout the city a profuse display of flags, banners, drapery, devices, and national colors met the eye, but these were thickest along the line of the procession, where every window was crowded and every inch of standing-room was occupied. The Kremlin was, however, the great point of attraction, and those who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets to the ceremony inside the Cathedral began to arrive at the dbors at 7:30. The tickets had necessarily been limited in number, the space available for the spectators being very small. Even the invitations extended to members of the diplomatic corps were restricted, and the foreign princes were accompanied by only a portion of their suites. The diplomatic body arrived together, having previously assembled at the German embassy, and having been taken thence in State carriages. A fitter spot could hardly have been chosen for the inauguration of the new Czar than that which enshrines the memorials of so many of his predecessors. Within the huge red walls enclosing the Cathedral and palace are the tall white tower of Ivan the Great (the gold-plated cupola of which is visible for miles round); the "Tsar Kolokal" (King Bell), over 400,000 pounds in weight, cast by the Empress Anne and set up here by Nicholas; the great funnel-shaped cannon made for Feodor Ivanovitch in 1590; the lofty spire surmounting the "Gate of Salvation," through which Lisovski's Poles marched out as prisoners of war when the Kremlin was recaptured in 1612, and the 101 field-guns taken from Napoleon by the pursuing Russians during the retreat from Smolensk toward the Beresina.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

By 8:30 the Cathedral was filled by all the officials and nobles of the highest rank and station in Russia, with the exception of those who formed a part of the imperial procession. The appearance of the interior was magnificent. The Eikonostasis, glittering with gold, formed a background to the picture. In the centre, between the four great columns, was a scarlet canopy with a double-headed eagle and emblazonings and plumes in black, yellow, and white. Under this stood the throne and before it a table for the regalia. Every point of space on the floor of the Cathedral save that occupied by the imperial tombs was crowded with the assembly in brilliant uniforms of every color, while the clergy, in gorgeous robes, extending in double lines from the dais to the entrance, presented the not least striking feature of the scene.

The ceremony began with the chanting of the Te Deum by the choir. Then there was a movement on the part of the clergy toward the door, where they received the Czarewitch, with whom came the grand dukes and duchesses, the foreign princes, and many ladies of the court. The Czarewitch, with the grand dukes, took up a position to the right of the dais. After a short time had elapsed the roaring of cannon and the deep cheering of the mighty crowd without the edifice proclaimed that the imperial procession was on its way. The clergy again moved out to the door, where the Emperor and the Empress on their arrival were welcomed by the Archbishop of Moscow. The Archbishop of Kieff presented the holy water and the Archbishop of Novgorod held the cross to be kissed. The Emperor and Empress, followed by the imperial family, entered the church in the wake of the clergy, while the choir intoned the psalm, "Mercy and Justice," and having bowed three times before the imperial gates of the Eikonostasis, they kissed the holy Eikons, and, mounting the dais, took their seats on the thrones beneath the baldachine. The Emperor's throne was that known as the throne of Alexis Feodorovitch. It is composed of carved ivory. The Empress occupied the throne of Alexis Mikhailovitch. It is of silver and is gilded and jewelled.

ADDRESS OF THE METROPOLITAN.

The archbishops and the remainder of the clergy formed in two ranks on either side of the church, from the steps of the throne up to the imperial gates, and when the Psalm ended and the bells had stopped ringing the Metropolitan of Novgorod approached the steps of the throne and addressed to the Emperor the following words:

"Most honorable and mighty Lord, our Emperor and the Autocrat of all the Russias, by the gracious will of God and the operation of the Holy and all-sanctifying Spirit, and by your permission, the coronation and anointing of your Imperial Majesty with holy oil is now about to take place in this the head church. Let your Majesty, therefore, in accordance with the custom followed by the ancient Christian monarchs and your God-crowned ancestors, be graciously pleased, in the hearing of your faithful subjects, to profess the orthodox Catholic faith according to belief."

The speaker then held before the Emperor an open book, from which his Majesty read aloud the profession of faith. The Metropolitan then said: "The blessing of the Holy Ghost be with thee, amen," the other archbishops repeating the words sotto voce. Then followed the ordinary litany, to which these petitions were added on behalf of the Emperor—that his coronation might be blessed with the blessing of the King of Kings and the Ruler of Rulers; that his sceptre might be strengthened by the right hand of the Most High; that the anointing with holy oil might give him strength and wisdom from above to rule his people with justice; that he might long reign successfully in all things; that the Lord might hear him in the day of trouble, and that the name of the God of Jacob might be his defence; that He might send him help from above and protect him out of Zion; that the Lord might grant unto him to fulfil his counsels after his own heart; that his judges might be neither corrupt nor respectors of persons; that his arms might be ever strengthened by the power of the Lord to humble beneath his feet every enemy, and that the coronation of his consort, the most honorable lady the Empress, might be blessed with the blessing of the King of Kings and the Ruler of Rulers. Then was sung "Oh, Lord, Save Thy people," &c.; after which was read a passage: "Thus saith the Lord, rejoice O ye heavens and be glad O ye earth," &c. More chants followed, and the passage from the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, chapter xiii., 1 to 7, and one from the Gospel of Matthew chapter ii., 15 to 22: "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's," &c.

THE MANTLE, THE SCEPTRE, AND THE ORB.

The Emperor then received from the Archbishops the mantle of the imperial purple and placed it on his shoulders, while the Metropolitan of Moscow said: "Cover and protect the people as this robe covers and protects thee." The Emperor now bowed his head before the Metropolitan of Novgorod, who, making over it the sign of the cross, folded his hands crosswise above him and repeated two prayers, after which the Emperor ordered the imperial crown to be brought him. The crown was taken from the table by the official appointed for the purpose, and carried on a velvet cushion to the Metropolitan of Novgorod, who in turn presented it to the Emperor. The latter took it in his hands and placed it upon his head, while the Archbishop repeated: "In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, amen." He then read to the Emperor from a book as follows:

"Most honorable, most autocratic, and mighty Lord, Emperor of all the Russias, this visible and actual adornment on thine head is the manifest symbol by which Christ the invisible King of Glory crowns thy head, the Russian people confirming unto thee, with His blessing, sovereignty and supreme power."

Then the Archbishop, at the Emperor's command, gave him the sceptre and orb, one into his right hand, the other into his left, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," after which he addressed the Emperor as follows:

"Oh, thou, crowned, gifted, and adorned by God, most honorable, most autocratic Emperor of all the Russias, take this sceptre and this orb as the visible symbols of autocratic power given unto thee by the Most High over His people for their government and for the ordering of every blessing they may desire."

It may be remarked that the Czar's habitual style of "Vserossyiski Gosudar" (Emperor of all the Russias) commemorates the successive addition of "Little Russia" (the territory of the Ukraine and Don Cossacks), Red Russia (the western portion), South Russia, which includes the Black Sea coasts, and Asiatic Russia, or Siberia and Turkestan, to the original "Great Russia," formed by the vast plain extending from the White sea to the Dnieper.

SEATED ON THE THRONE.

The Emperor now took his seat on the throne, and laying the regalia on their respective cushions, called up the Empress, and taking off his crown, held it for an instant over her head. Then resuming it, he crowned the Empress with her own smaller crown, which was fixed in place by four ladies in waiting. After this the Emperor invested his consort with the purple mantle and the collar of the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle. This done, the Empress returned to the throne and the Emperor resumed the orb and the sceptre. At this juncture an Archdeacon read aloud the full imperial style and titles, coupled with a prayer for health and long life to "the orthodox, most pious and Christ-loving, most autocratic, our mighty sovereign, crowned by God exalted autocrat of all the Russias, Moscow, &c.

He added: "May God grant you a prosperous and peaceful life, health, and salvation in all things, and may you be happy in success, and vanquish and overcome your enemies, and may He preserve you many years." The choir then repeated three times the words, "many years," and at the conclusion of the prayer all the bells were set ringing and the cannon fired 101 round. All persons present in the Cathedral, both lay and clerical, bowed three times by way of congratulation to their Imperial Majesties. When the noise of the bells and cannon had ceased, the Emperor, resigning his sceptre and orb, kneeled down and read the following prayer:

"O Lord God of our fathers, King of Kings, who createst all things by Thy word, and by Thy wisdom madest man, who rulest the world in holiness and justice, Thou has chosen me to be the judge over Thy people. I confess Thine unspeakably watchfulness over me, and bow down with thanksgiving before Thy majesty. Do thou, O Lord and ruler, support me in my appointed task, inspire me with wisdom, and guide me in great service. Let the wisdom that is before Thy throne be with me. Let it descend upon me from Thy holy dwelling-place that I may know what is agreeable in Thine eyes and the righteousness of Thy commandments. May my heart be in Thy hand that I may direct all things to the benefit of the people confided unto my charge and to Thy glory, so that I may answer Thee in the day of judgment without shame by the grace and bounty of Thine only Son, to be blessed by Him and by Thy holy, sanctified, and creative spirit, ever and ever. Amen."

The Archdeacon hereupon called out to those present "again and once again bend the knees that we may pray unto the Lord." All present except the Emperor knelt down, and the Archbishop also kneeling, repeated a prayer on behalf of the people for the blessing of God on the Czar and his rule. Then the Metropolitan of Moscow addressed the Emperor in a congratulatory speech. The choir sang the *Te Deum*, the bells rang, and the liturgy began, during which the Emperor's crown was held by one of the attendants.

Toward the close of the liturgy a velvet carpet was spread from the throne to the Eiconostasis, and when the priests who were serving had communicated instructions the imperial gates were opened, and the two Archbishops, followed by the Archdeacons, came from the altar to the throne to announce to the Emperor that the time for the anointing had come. This he did in these words:

"Most pious and mighty sovereign, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, the time has arrived for anointing your Imperial Majesty and for your participation in the holy sacrament. Let your Imperial Majesty therefore be graciously pleased to proceed through the great Cathedral church to the imperial gates."

ANOINTED WITH THE SACRED OIL.

Hereupon the Emperor, giving his sword to the official, went up to the imperial gates, followed by the Empress, and, standing there on a carpet of cloth of gold, he was anointed by the Metropolitan with the sacred unguent on the forehead, the eyelids, the nostrils, the lips, the ears, the breast, and the arms with the words: "The seal of the gift of the Holy Ghost." A second Archbishop wiped each spot as it was touched with cotton wool. Then the bells rang once more, and a hundred and one rounds were fired from the guns on the Kremlin wall. The Empress was then anointed in the same way as her husband had been, but on the forehead only. The brush used for the purpose was a brush set in gold and crusted with precious stones. The vessel holding the unguent was made of the same rich materials.

The Archbishop at this point led the Emperor by the hand into the holy of holies, where the Emperor received the sacrament after the manner, not of secular communicants, but of the clergy—that is, bread and wine separately. For laymen the bread is soaked in wine, and both are given together with a spoon. The second Archbishop gave the Emperor a consecrated loaf and tepid water, which is likewise used in the Eastern Church in communicating, while the third attended to the ablution of his Majesty. He then returned to the imperial gates, where the Empress communicated in the ordinary way.

Following these observances, the imperial couple resumed their places on their thrones. A prayer was then made for long life and health. A triple refrain thereupon resounded once more, and the clergy and all present went up in order and congratulated their Majesties on the completion of the ceremony of coronation.

The procession then reformed in the same order in which it had entered the church, and made its way to the neighboring Cathedral of the Archangel, where the Emperor and the Empress kissed the relics and Eikons and did reverence at the tombs of the Russian sovereigns. In the same way they visited the Cathedral of the Annunciation, also within the Kremlin walls, the Emperor being crowned and adorned with the imperial purple, having his sceptre in his right hand and the orb in his left. While he was engaged in his devotions the regalia were held by the attending officials.

PRECAUTIONS.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to insure the safety of the Czar. For over eight miles there were two lines of regular soldiers standing arm to arm on either side of the street, and at the back of these a single line of moujiks dressed in peasant costume, who had volunteered from cities, towns, and villages all around to assist in the protection of the Emperor. Not a hand in the crowd could have been lifted without danger that its possessor would immediately have been torn to pieces. On every roof soldiers stood on guard to prevent the possibility of escape, should an attempt have been made from the houses. It had been rumored before that the windows would not be allowed to be opened during the passing of the procession, and that no person would be allowed to carry anything in his hand, but the rumors proved unfounded. Perfect freedom of movement prevailed. Every window was opened and crowded with enthusiastic people. The police had undoubtedly urged such measures, and the loyal people of Moscow have to thank the Emperor himself alone that they were not carried out. But the Emperor determined to trust himself entirely to his subjects. Many were nervous as to the results. More nervous than anybody, perhaps, was the Czar himself, and very naturally so, taking into consideration the fact that among the thousands of people who watched the procession a single individual would have sufficed to bring about a catastrophe.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the Czar's manifesto was issued, the tenor of which has already been published. The enthusiasm throughout the day with the populace was unbounded. The cost of the coronation is estimated at $2,000,000.

The Czar has addressed a rescript to M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, conferring upon him the order of Saint Alexander Nevski in diamonds. The order of Saint Alexander Nevski—named after a mediæval Russian sovereign who gained the title of "Nevski" (he of the Neva) by a great victory won on the banks of that river—is the highest of civil, as the Saint George is of military, decorations.

[By Associated Press.]

ORDERS CONFERRED—RECEIVING CONGRATULATIONS.

Moscow, May 28.—The imperial rescript issued to-day returns the thanks of the Czar to Grand Duke Michael for his services, and announces his appointment as a member of the Committee of Ministers. The rescript also says that Grand Duke Alexis has been appointed admiral-in-chief of the Russian navy, and that his Majesty has made the following awards: Order of St. Andrew to Count Tolstoi; Minister of Interior, General Milerton, formerly Secretary of War; Count Valujeff, General Todleben, General Count Adlerberg, and M. Reutern; a portrait of the Czar set in diamonds to Prince Dolgorouki, Governor-General of Moscow; Order of St. Alexander Newsky to M. Pobiepionst-eff, General Worontzoff Dachkoff, and Prince Dondoxkoff Korssakoff; and the Grand Cross of St. Vladimir to General Ignatieff, Count Pahlen, General Drentela, and General Albekinski.

Monseigneur Vannutelli, special nuncio of the Papal Court to the coronation, arrived here last evening. The Czar will receive him to-day. His arrival was specially timed, according to precedent, in order that he might avoid being present at the religious ceremony during the coronation.

At 10 o'clock this morning the Emperor and Empress, seated on thrones in St. Andrew's Hall, began to receive congratulations. The reception of the clergy lasted until noon, after which diplomats, dignitaries, generals, and provincial delegates, the latter bringing gifts of native jewelry, were received.

Only thirteen newspaper correspondents were allowed inside the Cathedral during the ceremony; six were Russians 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 Czar's crown dates from the period of Emperor Paul I. and is valued at 3,000,000 roubles.

The Emperor drove through the streets last evening without an escort to view the illumination. The enthusiasm of the people over the success of the coronation ceremonies is unabated, and crowds are constantly assembling under the windows of the Kremlin and cheering heartily for the Czar.

The Czar and Czarina received the Khan of Khiva and heir apparent of Bokhara in a special audience.

The heads of all foreign States have telegraphed their congratulations to the Czar. The telegram of Emperor William of Germany is long and very cordial.

The court ball this evening was splendid beyond comparison. The Czar and Czarina participated in a polonaise. The imperial crowns and mantles and the Emperor's presents were on view in a large saloon of the hall.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

```
RRR   OOO  Y   Y   A   L
R  R O   O  Y Y  A A  L
RRR  O   O   Y   AAA  L
R  R O   O   Y   A A  L
R  R  OOO    Y   A A  LLL

BBB   A   K  K  H  H  N  N   GGG
B  B  A A  K K  H  H  NN  N  G   G
BBB  AAA  KK   HHHH  N N N  G
B  B A   A K K  H  H  N  NN  G   GG
BBB  A   A K  K H  H  N   N   GGG

PPP   OO   W     W   W  DDD   EEEE  RRR
P  P O  O  W W W W  D  D  E     R  R
PPP  O  O  W W W W  D  D  EEE   RRR
P    O  O  WW   WW  D  D  E     R  R ...
P     OO   W     W   DDD   EEEE  R  R ...
```

no 15-1y]

ALL SIZES OF ROYAL BAKING-POWDER for sale by CHRISTIAN & WHITE, 814 Main street.
my 11

A. G. PRETLOW, GENERAL PROVISION BROKER, No. 1440 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA. COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MEATS, &c. [my 20-3m]

THE NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

WHAT THE WIRES BRING US.

The Labor Troubles.

THE STRIKING MINERS IN ILLINOIS QUIET.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Reports from Collinsville, Illinois, received late last night say that perfect quiet prevailed there all day yesterday. The militia have had nothing to do, and the few strikers there have either kept out of sight or manifested no disposition to create and further disturbance. Reports from Belleville and neighborhood state that the strikers held several meetings at different places yesterday, but they were all secret, and nothing is known of the strikers' proceedings or what they intend to do. Their future action will depend largely upon what the mine-owners do. Most of the miners will attempt to resume operations to-day, the sheriff of the county having given his assurance of full protection to all the men who desire to work. A considerable number of strikers left Belleville Saturday evening for points south of Cairo, on the Short-Line railroad. At Lenzburgh they met a coal train and threatened to take possession of it, but finally allowed it to proceed. It is stated that the militia now at and near Collinsville will be concentrated to-day at East St. Louis, from which place they can be more promptly distributed to all parts of the county should occasion require. Guards will be left at Collinsville mine, however. No arrests have as yet been reported, but quite a number of warrants are in the hands of the sheriff, and they will probably be served to-day.

A BAND OF WOMEN COMPEL MINERS TO STOP WORK.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The latest information from the mining districts in St. Claire county, Ill., is to the effect that work was to have been resumed this morning at Rose Hill mine, near West Belville, but when the men were about to begin work at 5 o'clock a band of 150 women, wives and daughters of the strikers, marching two abreast, and armed with stout clubs, appeared on the scene, and after some altercation compelled the men to desist, and work was not started. The sheriff's *posse* was driven back by the women and the latter are now in possession of the mine. The military are assembled in East St. Louis, and a detachment will probably be sent to Rose Hill to restore order and protect the men who desire to work.

THE STATUS AT OTHER MINES—MILITARY TELEGRAPHED FOR.

After completing their work at Rose Hill, and leaving a guard there to see that their mandate was carried out, the women marched to Reinick's mine, No. 1, three miles from Belleville, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and, being reinforced by a large number of strikers, drove out the men working there. The mob at this point is said to be increasing rapidly and now numbers several hundred, including about one hundred women, who are the most unmanageable of the crowd, and are beyond the control of the civil authorities. The sheriff has telegraphed to Governor Hamilton for military aid. It is known that work in the mine was stopped, and that some very ugly threats were made regarding the consequences of any attempt to resume.

At Marissa, some fifteen miles beyond Belleville, a crowd of miners appeared in the morning and demanded that work should cease. Deputy-Sheriff Ragland, who was present with a civil *posse*, told them that any interference with the working of the mine would result in bringing out the military, who would arrest all disturbers. He advised them to retire, and they did so.

A STRIKE ENDED.

DAYTON, OHIO, May 28.—The strike at Jackson mines has ended by the consent of the operators to pay at the rate demanded. The miners have been unemployed for two months.

Dezendorf and the Postmasters.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Ex-Representative Dezendorf, of Virginia, called upon Postmaster-General Gresham this afternoon. He was informed by the Postmaster-General that if he desired to address him on the subject of improper conduct on the part of postmasters in Virginia he should do it directly, and not through newspapers, and that if he had any charges to make against the postmaster at Norfolk or elsewhere, and would formulate them, the Department would take the charges under consideration and hear anything he (Dezendorf) or any other citizen of Virginia might wish to say on the subject. The Postmaster-General also informed Mr. Dezendorf that the case of the postmaster at Norfolk, against whom certain charges had been published, was already in the hands of the proper officers of the Department, who had been instructed to examine into it. Mr. Dezendorf, before leaving the Department, expressed himself entirely satisfied with the result of his interview, and said he would shortly present sundry charges for the consideration of the Department.

Discharged for Neglect of Duty.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Some days since the police made a raid upon the premises of a lottery-dealer in this city, and took from the safe of the latter a tin box containing a quantity of lottery-tickets and some hundreds of dollars in cash. To-day the dealer began suit against the Chief of Police and his subordinates to recover damages for the forcible entry of his premises and the breaking open of his safe in search of criminating evidence. William J. Dunivan, the property clerk at police headquarters, was served with a writ of *replevin*, and while Major Dye, chief of police, was absent consulting counsel, Dunivan surrendered the captured property without the knowledge or authority of his superior officer. For this alleged neglect of duty Major Dye this afternoon suspended Dunivan, who thereupon appealed to the Commissioners. The Commissioners sustained the action of the Chief of Police and summarily discharged the delinquent officer.

Crook's Command.

ITS MOVEMENTS STILL A MYSTERY—ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM'S OPINION.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—No further information relative to General Crook's movements has been received at the War Department to-day. Adjutant-General Drum is disposed to credit the report that General Crook has engaged the Apaches and defeated them. He thinks the stories to the effect that his Indian scouts turned upon and massacred General Crook and his command are wholly sensational and improbable. "In the first place," said General Drum, "no one understands the Indian character better than General Crook, and he would be the last man to put himself in a position where such a thing would be possible; in the second place, the Indian scouts left their wives and children in custody of the United States authorities, and would not dare to mutiny even if so inclined, knowing that their families were held as hostages; and, again, had such a thing happened I should certainly ere this have received reliable reports in regard to it."

Triple Tragedy in Missouri.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—At Cedar Hill Catholic church, in Jefferson county, about twenty-five miles south of this city, yesterday, as Martha McDaniel and Amiel Deurentz were coming from mass they were met by Hiram Suelleuss, who carried a shot-gun. As he approached he shouted, "Draw your pistol, Amiel"; but without waiting an instant he fired, killing Deurentz on the spot. He then discharged the second barrel at the girl, seriously, perhaps mortally, wounding her. The murderer then reloaded his gun, and by means of a forked stick fired again, instantly killing himself. Suelleuss was nineteen and Deurentz twenty-three years of age. The body of the murdered man was brought this morning to South St. Louis, where his relatives reside. The cause of shooting is not yet known.

Railroad War in New York.

BUFFALO, May 28.—A few days ago the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company obtained an injunction restraining the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company from laying its tracks over Humphrey farm, a strip of land which the former had once intended to utilize but subsequently abandoned. The main track and several switches which had been laid by the latter were then torn up and replaced with Lackawanna rails.

Yesterday afternoon 300 employés of the Rochester and Pittsburg railroad were collected together, and, with the aid of five engines and cables, they ditched the cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company and relaid their track, which was again torn up by the Lackawanna Company. Officer McAuliffe, who is employed by the Lackawanna Company, arrested James Martin, a roadmaster of the Rochester and Pittsburg, and his brother Thomas, as they were passing through the engine-house in order to direct men in relaying the outside track. The officer said he had a warrant, but refused to show it. The superintendent of police ordered the men to be released, as no charge had been preferred against them. They retuned to the scene of action, and once more relaid their track. A large force of men is on guard to resist an attack. The damage done is estimated at $25,000.

Troops Required to Protect Murderers

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 28.—Judge James H. Hazebigg, of Mount Sterling, arrived here to-day, *en route* to Frankfort to call on Governor Blackburn for troops to guard the jail at Mount Sterling, where Barnett and ten other persons are confined on the charge of murdering Vaughan and Hilton. He says that a party of five hundred men is on its way from Menifee county to capture and hang the Barnett party; that he is afraid there will be trouble there tonight, and that the presence of troops is necessary to prevent the execution of the mob's vengeance.

Later.—Governor Blackburn has ordered the Cerro-Gordo Guards into service at Mount Sterling.

A Big Warehouse.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The tobacco trade of this city is deeply interested to-day by the formal opening of what is said to be the largest tobacco warehouse in the world. It is the Glove Tobacco Warehouse of the Brooks-Waterfield Company. It is seven stories in height, with a well in the centre, lighted by a glass roof, and affords with the old warehouse adjoining four-and-three-quarter acres of floor-space. At the opening ceremonies a large number of persons were present. Speeches were made by F. R. Spence, Hon. John W. Fennell, Hon. John F. Follet, Mayor Stephens, S. F. Covington, John C. Underwood, J. D. Parker, and M. Ryan. Letters were read from Murat Halsted and Hon. John G. Corlis.

Fight With Riotous Negroes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

GAINESVILLE, FLA., May 28.—Nelson Jordan (negro), while drunk and riotous, resisted arrest at Archer, Alachur county, Saturday, and shot the marshal in the bowels. Other negroes then joined Jordan. The Mayor summoned a *posse*, who were fired into by the negroes. The *posse* then returned fire, killing Jordan. Sam. Duncan, a colored politician, formerly in the United States Land Office, was arrested among the others. The prisoners were brought here to the county jail.

Suffocated in a Well.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

TROY, N. Y., May 28.—At Schuylerville this afternoon Nicholas Vanderburgh, while digging a well, noticed that a laborer who had descended into the opening was suffocating from the effects of gas. He attempted to rescue the man, but met the same fate. Mrs. Vanderburgh, who was on the ground, urged other workmen to descend the aperture and rescue the men, but they refused. She descended herself, and was also overcome. All three were then brought to the surface—Mr. and Mrs. Vanderburgh and the laborer alive but unconscious.

Gas Explosion.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 28.—This morning in the Capitol the gas was found to be escaping from a leak. J. M. Riggs, librarian of the Supreme Court, struck a match on the inside facing of the vault in the Secretary of State's back room. There was an instantaneous explosion, which threw Riggs several feet against some desks. He was considerably burned about the face and hands, and a bone in his left leg was broken. Fire caught inside the vault, but was extinguished with no damage.

Barbarous Prison Punishment.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

DENVER, COL., May 28.—The Penitentiary Investigating Committee created by the last Legislature has filed its report. The system of punishment is shown to be extremely cruel, in some cases resulting in insanity. The hose bath has been the favorite method of punishment. The victims are tied to a post and a stream of cold water from a half-inch nozzle at fifty pounds pressure thrown in their faces for half an hour at a time, with only a short intermission to prevent their becoming insensible.

Base-Ball Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Pottsville, Penn.: Brooklyn, 13; Anthracite, 7. Detroit: Detroits, 4; Boston, 10. Buffalo: Buffalos, 2; Philadelphias, 3. Trenton, N. J.: Merritts, of Camden, 16; Trenton, 5. Harrisburg: Harrisburg, 12; Columbus, 7. Philadelphia: Athletics, 7; Quicksteps, of Wilmington, 1. New York: Metropolitans, 20; Picked Nine, 15. Princeton: Brown, 11; Princeton, 12.

Kate Kane Again Arraigned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Judge Mallory has again arraigned Kate Kane for contempt, the offence being that she cried out in open court, when being borne out by officers at the time she threw water in his face, that he accepted bribes.

The Murderous Smiths.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHATTANOOGA, May 28.—Three brothers named Smith killed two brothers named Cecil at Helenwood, Tenn., yesterday. The murders were the result of an old feud.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Third One Hanged.

[By cable to the Dispatch.]

DUBLIN, May 28.—Michael Fagan, convicted of the murder of Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park on the 6th of May, 1882, was hanged in Kilmainham jail this morning. The weather was overcast. Fagan, since he received his sentence, has been very attentive to the instructions of the priests who have visited him. In an interview recently with his relatives he declared that he had not hurt a hair of Mr. Burke's head. His mother, who was confident of the innocence of her son, wrote to the Queen repeating this declaration, but her letter was not answered. Canon Kennedy attended the condemned man this morning. The black flag, announcing that the execution had taken place, was hoisted over the jail at 8 o'clock.

A strong force of police and military were present. Everything went off quietly. A small crowd of persons collected outside the prison, a few of whom knelt in prayer for the repose of the soul of Fagan. The condemned man was pale, but appeared to be resigned to his fate. Death was instantaneous.

The Suppression of the Kerry "Sentinel."

LONDON, May 28.—Mr. Harrington, member of Parliament for Westmeath, and proprietor of the Kerry *Sentinel*, which was suppressed last week for the publication of a notice requesting persons desirous of joining the Invincibles to attend a meeting of that body, asked leave in the House of Commons to-day to move an adjournment on the question of the seizure of his paper. The requisite forty members did not rise, and the House divided as to whether Mr. Harrington be heard or not, the vote resulting 137 for and 135 against. Mr. Harrington denied all knowledge of the poster inviting the people to join the Invincibles. He characterized the action of the Government as unusually harsh and without precedent. He said the poster was infamous, and he was convinced that nobody in his office would venture to issue such a notice in his absence. He believed it was a decoy issued for the purpose of injuring him.

Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, accused Mr. Harrington of trying to prejudice in the House of Commons a case that would shortly come into court. Mr. Parnell said that the Government had grossly abused its powers as defined by the crimes act. The motion was withdrawn.

Rewarding the Informers.

DUBLIN, May 28.—Farrell, one of the informers in the trials of the Phœnix-Park murderers, has received £1,000 from the Government; and Michael Kavanaugh, the carman, another informer, £250. They have both quit the country. James Cary, the informer, and his brother Peter, will receive small sums for their services.

The Franco-Chinese Trouble.

FRANCE THOROUGHLY AROUSED AND THE CHINESE READY.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris says the country is thoroughly aroused concerning the Tonquin trouble. It is felt that the time for reflection is past, and that the only course for France is to act vigorously, and above all things swiftly. The latest news from China is that six thousand troops, armed in the manner of the European troops, have already arrived at the Tonquin frontier, and that the feeling throughout China is intensely hostile to the French.

Notes.

An affray between civilians on one side and soldiers on the other took place in a tavern Sunday at Walhring, a suburb of Vienna. Forty persons were seriously wounded.

It is reported that Bismarck contemplates a radical remodelling of the entire Constitution of the German Empire.

A duel with swords has been fought in Paris between M. Delpit, a writer on the *Paris*, and Alphonse Daudet, the well-known novelist. The former was slightly wounded.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A fire Sunday night at Raleigh, N. C., burned half a block of wooden buildings; among them being a stable and twelve horses, valuable carriages, etc. Loss about $10,000; insured for about one-third.

George Sharswood, ex-Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died at his residence, in Philadelphia, yesterday morning. He filled a judical office continuously for thirty-seven years and nine months until retired on account of age.

FINANCIAL.

RICHMOND STOCK EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, May 28, 1883.

SALES—FIRST BOARD.—50 shares Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad at 34½, 20 do. at 34¾, 10 do. at 34¾.

SECOND BOARD.—50 shares Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad at 34½, 50 do. at 34¾; 10 shares Petersburg Railroad at 25, 20 do. at 24½, 10 do. at 24½, 10 do. at 24¾, 10 do. at 24¾, 10 do. at 24½.

STATE SECURITIES.	Bid.	Asked.
Virginia consols, J. and J	36	37½
Virginia peelers, J. and J	37	38½
Virginia tax-receivable coupons	55½	57
Virginia new 3's	51½	52
North Carolina 6's	105½	106¾
CITY BONDS.		
Richmond city 8's, J. and J	123½	...
Richmond city 6's, J. and J	114½	...
Richmond city 5's, J. and J	105¼	...
Petersburg city 8's, F. and A	118½	...
Petersburg city 8's, special tax	118½	...
Petersburg city 6's, F. and A	102	...
Norfolk city 6's, J. and J	108	110
Manchester 8's, tax-rec'ble, M. & N.	100	...
Manchester 6's, tax-rec'ble, J. & J.	91	...
Danville city 6's	96	100
RAILROAD BONDS.		
C. and O. 6's, 1908, J. and J	90	...
C. and O. 6's, 1918, J. and J	91	...
C. and O. par. 6's, 1898, J. and J	103	...
C. and O. 6's, 1887, J. and J	100	...
Va. and Tenn. 2d mort. 6's, J. and J.	101	103
Va. and Tenn. 3d mort. 8's, J. and J.	123	...
Col. and Greenville 1st 6's, J. & J.	104	...
Col. and Green. 2d 6's, A. & O.	81½	82
Virginia Midland income 6's	62	63½
Piedmont Railroad 1st 8's, A. & O.	107	111
Petersburg 1st 5's, Class A, J. & J.	88½	89
Petersburg 2d 6's, Class B, A. & O.	72½	73½
R. and D. consol 6's, 1885	100	101
R. and D. consol 6's, 1890	101	...
R. and D. gold 6's, J. and J	97	98
R. and D. 6ds, A. & O.	69	70
R. and A. 1st mort. J. and J	82	82½
Atl. and Char. 7's, J. and J.	108¾	109
Atl. and Char. income 6's	80	82
C. C. and A. 1st mort. 7's, J. & J.	110	...
C. C. and A. 2d 7's, A. & O.	99¾	...
Western N. C. 7's, M. & N.	105	106
RAILROAD STOCKS.	Par.	
C. and O. common	100	19 ...
Col. and Green. pref	100	65¾ 66½
Richmond and Petersburg	100	77 79
Petersburg	100	24¾ 24½
Richmond & Danville	100	61 62¾
Richmond and Allegheny	100	10¾ 12
Char., Col. and Augusta	100	34¾ 34¾
Atlanta and Charlotte	100	69 69¾
North Carolina	100	83 87¾
Norfolk & West'n pref'd	100	41 42¾
Norfolk & Western common	100	10 16
BANK STOCKS.