A CABINET ROW.

ALL NOT HARMONIOUS AROUND THE PRESIDENTIAL ROUND-TABLE.

The Expansiveness of the President's Imagination—The Kickers—Blaine Red-Hot—Personal Notes.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Within the past twenty-four hours there have been many rumors floating around the city to the effect that President Harrison has had a serious difference of opinion with several members of his Cabinet, and that at least three of his advisers were in such an excited frame of mind that they were on the eve of tendering their resignations. Of course these reports have been denied—at least all that relates to early resignations; but, say what they will, there is a quiet undercurrent of talk indicating that all is not smooth and pleasant in Cabinet circles. This is not the first Cabinet that ever disagreed with the President of the United States, and it will not be the last. When Mr. Cleveland was President he had any number of jars with his Cabinet, but the New Yorker managed to subdue his so-called advisers until Secretary Bayard got as docile and obedient as if he had been a $1,200 clerk. This was proved when Bill Scott, of Erie, who was acting as spokesman for the Administration on the floor of the House, took to Cleveland at Red Top one Sunday afternoon the draft of a retaliation bill which Judge Jenks, of Pennsylvania, had drawn up that morning. Whitney and Dickinson were at Red Top that Sunday afternoon, and they agreed with Cleveland that the retaliation bill was perfect, and the next morning, under orders from the White House, it was whipped through the House of Representatives in a short time, and Secretary Bayard was not even consulted. The Delaware man was mad, but he said nothing. He had long since been made to understand by Cleveland that a Cabinet officer amounted to nothing. Poor Mr. Bayard had made a sad mistake in quitting the Senate for a place in Cleveland's Cabinet.

HARRISON'S IMAGINATION.

Well, this man Harrison, who seems to imagine that he is bigger than the whole Republican party, and that he was called to the presidency under providential circumstances, is just now having a tussle with a portion of the Cabinet which he selected several months ago. It was only a week ago that Secretary Noble was compelled to tell some Indiana politicians that he could make no Indiana appointments in his department unless President Harrison could first pass upon them. Harrison and Halford are trying to wriggle out of this though, and pretend that there has been a misunderstanding. The same state of affairs exists in other departments. Harrison imagines that he is the entire Government, and he wants the eight Cabinet officers, Blaine and Windom included, to pose before the country as nothing but clerks. He doesn't want them to have either power or responsibility, and from all accounts is trying to run the entire business.

KICKERS.

"Partner" Miller, Tracy, and the good Wanamaker may consent, but Old Man Proctor, General Noble, the Plumed Knight, Uncle Jere Rusk, and Windom are not relishing the thing, and men who claim to know what they are talking about say that a row is certainly in progress. More than two weeks ago Blaine sent over to the White House one hundred and twenty-five consular appointments, and so far as the State Department is concerned the list contains the names of the men that these officials think should be sent abroad. Even Private-Secretary Halford has admitted that this list has been received, and he said the other day that the President was going through the list and taking them up one by one. No one will deny that Secretary Blaine is not as good a Republican as Harrison, and he is certainly more brainy and experienced. Is it any wonder, then, that the Secretary of State should object to having his list gone over one by one and objections raised to his selections?

BLAINE RED-HOT.

The truth of the matter is Blaine is red-hot, and he is being backed up by Windom, Rusk, Noble, and Proctor, though of course they are all keeping quiet, and are compelled to deny that there is trouble around the Cabinet table. General Noble is a life-long personal friend of the President, but that does not prevent him from asserting his rights as a Cabinet officer. In Missouri he is recognized as a man of strong ability and character, and he cannot afford to play clerk to Benjamin Harrison.

Not an appointment has been made in two days—none, in fact, since the stormy Cabinet meeting of Tuesday took place. The politicians about town want to know the reason. They have found it. Harrison and some of his Cabinet officers are surely at variance. Blaine insists that his consular slate shall go through, and for the present the list is being held up. While the row is in progress everything else is at a stand-still. The friends of all the candidates for Solicitor-General are on the ragged edge of despair, especially the friends of ex-Attorney-General Blair, of Virginia.

THE MACHINE POLITICIANS.

The machine politicians are declaring that the Cabinet officers will come out on top, Harrison, they say, is bound to yield, or there certainly will be an early break in his Cabinet. The Republican idea has always been that Cabinet officers shall rule things in the departments.

Mr. Blaine has carried one important point in the last few days, the particulars of which were learned to-day by the Dispatch correspondent. Whitelaw Reid, the new United States Minister to France, wanted G. W. Smalley appointed secretary of legation at Paris, and President Harrison favored the appointment. Secretary Blaine protested, and said that the appointment of Smalley would be a gross affront to the Irish. Smalley has been the London correspondent of the New York Tribune for some time.

A Mr. Clark, who formerly lived in Michigan, where he took a prominent part in politics, but who now lives in Mississippi, has been here several days protesting against the proposition of the Post-Office Department officials to appoint a negro postmaster at Clark's town in Mississippi. When Clark lived in Michigan he was continually howling about "negro oppression" in the South. Now that he lives in the South he doesn't want the black man to assort his letters.

A delegation from Fredericksburg called on President Harrison to-day and invited him to attend the Agricultural Fair to be held there in October. The party were taken in tow by Congressman Browne, and consisted of Mayor Rowe, O. D. Foster, John M. Griffin, M. G. Wills, G. W. Wroten, L. H. Cole, John F. Knight, C. H. Pearson, W. H. Russell, G. W. Shepherd, and L. G. McGrath, of Fredericksburg, and J. J. McDonald, of Northumberland county. The address to the President was delivered by Mr. Pearson and it was brief but to the point. Its purport was a cordial and earnest invitation to the President and family to visit Fredericksburg at the time mentioned. Mayor Rowe also talked and politely insisted on an acceptance, promising the President a hearty welcome. General Harrison made no promise, merely thanking his callers and saying that he would like to respond to the invitation and would do so if possible. It is understood that the President will make his arrangements to accept and will spend the day at the fair.

It is only a short distance to Fredericksburg, and he is anxious to go. He has so many invitations that he cannot make absolute promises in advance to accept any of them.

Hon. George D. Wise, of Richmond, reached the city late last night.

Mr. Henry Hiden, wife, and child, of Lynchburg; William B. Preston, of Blacksburg, and ex-Senator Bowen, of Tazewell county, Va., are at the Metropolitan.

Washington Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Bond offerings to-day aggregated $100,150. All accepted at 108 for 4½'s and 129 for 4's.

The United States ship Boston, now at New York, will be ordered to Hayti in a day or two in command of Captain O. Kane. Secretary Tracy says that the order is in pursuance of his policy of relieving frequently the vessels on the West Indian station when they are exposed to yellow-fever. He added that if any one connected with the State Department was going on the Boston he did not know of it. The officials at the State Department were equally ignorant of any intention to send a representative to Hayti.

Mr. Breckinridge Jones, of Decatur, Ala., called on the President to-day, and in the name of the citizens of New Decatur invited him to attend the ceremonies to take place there on the 29th instant in celebration of the opening of the various industrial enterprises. The President received Mr. Jones very cordially and assured him that he took a warm interest in the industrial growth of the South and expressed his gratification at the many evidences of material advancement which the South was exhibiting. The President said he regretted that the state of public business would not permit him to be present in person at the opening of Decatur's new enterprises. At the suggestion of the President and Secretary Noble, Judge Shields, Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, will attend the ceremonies at New Decatur and will represent the Administration on that occasion. It is possible that some member of the Cabinet will also go to Decatur, though none of them have yet decided to do so.

A delegation of citizens of Fredericksburg, Va., also called on the President and invited him to attend the county fair to be held there in October. The President said he would consider the matter.

Secretary Windom to-day signed the sailing orders of the revenue-steamer Rush, directing that she sail immediately upon receipt of her instructions to Ounalaska, and then cruise diligently in the Behring Sea for the purpose of "warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating section 1956 of the Revised Statutes, and arresting all persons and seizing all vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein." Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes referred to above provides that "no person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof; and that every person guilty thereof shall for each offence be fined not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo found engaged in the violation of this section shall be forfeited, but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, &c., except fur-seal, under such regulations as he may prescribe, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur-seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law, nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section." The commanding officer of the Rush is also furnished copies of the act of March 2, 1889, and the President's proclamation of March 21, 1889, regarding the protection of seal and the salmon fisheries of Alaska, and instructed to enforce their provisions. The Rush is now at San Francisco ready for sea and will sail immediately upon the receipt of the orders, which were mailed at Washington this afternoon. The revenue-steamer Bear, which is now fitting out at San Francisco for an expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, has also been designated to assist in the protection of the Alaskan fisheries and will follow the Rush in a short time. Her orders are now being prepared at the Treasury Department.

Further Particulars of the Collision.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

QUEBEC, May 23.—The steamer Polynesian, which was in collision with the steamer Cynthia yesterday morning, is moored at Allan's wharf here. She presents a shattered appearance. Her starboard bow from the upper deck down to the keel for a distance of about twenty feet aft is completely gone. The hole is flowing in and out of her fore compartment. The cargo in that portion of the vessel, which consisted of lard in barrels, has floated out. The vessel's salvation is attributed to her splendidly-built iron bulkheads. Just above the large gap in her side was embedded a boat's davits of the unfortunate Cynthia. It will take considerable time to repair the damage to her, as her stem is smashed, and the cargo will have to be discharged and the vessel placed in the dock. The officers of the Polynesian disclaim responsibility for the accident and assert that they gave proper signals and their boat was in its proper place. One of the men reported drowned is on board the Polynesian safe and well. He is the quartermaster of the Cynthia. He was in his bunk when the crash came, and crawled through the holes in the side of the vessel from his own ship to the Polynesian.

A Heavy Frost.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BELVIDERE, ILL., May 23.—Quite a heavy frost visited this vicinity yesterday morning. Corn and garden stuffs were not affected, but it is feared that considerable damage has been done to the strawberries. Berry-raising has become quite an industry throughout the northern part of this State during late years, and a frost at this time will cause a heavy loss.

For Nervous Diseases

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. F. G. Kelly, Alderton, W. T., says: "I have prescribed it in a large number of cases of restlessness at night and nervous diseases generally, and also in cases of indigestion caused by lack of sufficient gastric juice of the stomach, with marked success, and consider it one of the best remedies known to the professional world."

STRONG LANGUAGE.

MR. O'BRIEN'S ADMISSIONS OF WHAT HE HAD WRITTEN.

Queen Victoria, Earl Spencer, and the Prince of Wales Denounced Before the Parnell Commission.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, May 23.—Mr. Gladstone was present at the session of the Parnell Commission to-day. The cross-examination of Mr. William O'Brien was continued by Attorney-General Webster. Mr. O'Brien declared that the United Ireland, his paper, worked according to constitutional methods, and advocated nothing but peaceful means to attain the end sought by the Irish parliamentary party. He admitted writing the article which had been printed in the United Ireland, in which it was stated that Queen Victoria was only known in Ireland by her scarcely decently disguised hatred of Ireland and by her inordinate salary. He admitted having written another article declaring that Earl Spencer would be the last strong Englishman who would attempt to rule Ireland by barbarism, paid perjury, butchery, and the use of the sacred rope. He admitted the authorship also of an article declaring that the chairman of the committee selected to receive the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Ireland would be hunted from public life.

At this point Mr. O'Brien became excited and vehemently exclaimed: "He has been, and rather than to allow the Englishmen to be deceived by a show of sham loyalty I am resolved to tell them the truth!"

Continuing, Mr. O'Brien said that he personally had never spoken disrespectfully or offensively about the Prince of Wales. No people, he declared, ever suffered more for loyalty than the Irishmen, and none profited more by their protestations of loyalty than the people who oppressed them. If it was clear that England would not satisfy the aspirations of Ireland, and if there was any rational chance of success, an attempt should be made to rebel. He declared that the London papers were more responsible for the actions of the dynamite party than was either Finity or Ford. But for the views those papers had expressed £1,000 would not have been collected in America for the use of dynamitards.

Referring to the articles concerning the Queen and Prince of Wales, previously mentioned in his testimony, O'Brien said they were justified at the time they were written, but were not justified in the present state of the relations between England and Ireland. The articles were not intended to claim the people's objections to British rule as then administered. He thought the British rule hateful then and he thought it hateful now. The Parnellites, when the visit of the Prince of Wales was under discussion by the authorities, passed a resolution advising the people that the visit was not intended for party purposes and should not be made an occasion for trouble. This action of the Parnellites resulted in creating a feeling of calmness in public opinion. The Prince of Wales was allowed to pass throughout Ireland untroubled until the Times published an article declaring that his visit had crushed the power of Parnell. It was then thought desperately necessary to show Englishmen that this was a mistake and that the Prince's visit was being used to strike down the Irish cause. O'Brien explained that when he made the speech in which he used the words, "We are in a state of civil war, tempered by a scarcity of firearms," he was exasperated by his expulsion from the House of Commons and spoke under intense feeling, caused by the fearful hatred displayed by the majority of the House of Commons against the Irish members of that body. He declared that if any people ever had a right to rebel, the Irish people then had that right if there was a chance of success.

Attorney-General Webster interrupted the witness at this point, saying: "You only objected to the rebellion because it was hopeless?"

O'Brien: "In the circumstances of that time, unquestionably. Violent language could not then have further inflamed the people's minds against England. Their minds had become like a lightning-conductor when the air is charged with electricity."

O'Brien justified certain articles written by him and printed in the United Ireland to illustrate the brutal argument that because the English people numbered 30,000,000 and the Irish people 4,000,000 the English were entitled to do as they liked.

Attorney-General Webster quoted from an article in the United Ireland headed "Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien Honored by Their Chicago Kindred," and asked witness whether it referred to the Manchester murderers.

O'Brien: "Not murderers, but men engaged in open warfare who shot the policeman by accident."

The Attorney-General: "Was the shooting at the police in a van at Manchester legitimate warfare?"

O'Brien: "It was not criminal. Men who openly take risks to release their comrades are no more murderers than anybody here. They acted with the highest and noblest motives."

Attorney-General Webster holding up a paper: "Do you see the heading, 'Allen, Larkan, and O'Brien Honored by their Chicago Kindred'?"

O'Brien: "Yes; the article was written by me."

The proceedings were here interrupted by cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"

Attorney-General Webster: "Why those 'Hears'?"

Presiding-Justice Hannen threatened that if order was not maintained he would have the court-room cleared. He said he understood that O'Brien did not consider the shooting at Manchester murder, but he wished to remind him that the Court did so regard it.

O'Brien said he and Redmond invited Ford to be present at the Chicago Convention. As a proof of the change in feeling wrought by Gladstone, O'Brien cited the fact that Ford seemed to regret his former views and appeared to be harmless.

This concluded O'Brien's testimony.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A Cargo of Cotton Damaged by Fire and Other Items.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, May 23.—The Spanish steamer Emiliano, Captain Bengolcha, at Liverpool from New Orleans via Newport News, before reported with her cargo of cotton on fire, went into dock yesterday. After she had been docked it was found that the fire was still raging fiercely between decks, and upon removing the hatches the flames burst forth. The fire brigade, after working for hours, succeeded in subduing the fire. The cotton is being removed from the steamer as quickly as possible. About half of the cargo is badly damaged.

KILLED AND ENTOMBED.

LONDON, May 23.—The roof of the colliery at Merthyr Tidvil, Wales, has fallen in, killing one miner and entombing fifty-eight others. Work is being actively prosecuted for the rescue of the imprisoned men.

Later.—The miners who were entombed by the falling of the roof of the colliery at Merthyr Tidvil have been rescued.

MR. LINCOLN IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 23.—Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the new American Minister, has taken up his residence at No. 5 Cadogan Square. Mr. Henry White, of the American Legation, presented Mr. Lincoln to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office to-day.

THE POPE WILL PROTEST.

ROME, May 23.—It is said that the Pope will protest at the coming consistory against the erection of a proposed monument in honor of Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher who was burned as an heretic in 1600.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, May 23.—The Post says that two more sittings will conclude the Samoan conference, and that the negotiations throughout the proceedings have been pleasant all around.

Base-Ball Yesterday.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Boston:

Boston-Indianapolis postponed—rain.

Washington:

Washington	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—	6
Pittsburgs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

Base-hits—Washingtons, 8; Pittsburgs, 3. Errors—Washingtons, 6; Pittsburgs, 4; Batteries—Fearson and Mack; Dunning and Carroll.

Philadelphia:

Philadelphias	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2
Clevelands	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	x	—	5

Base-hits—Philadelphias, 5; Cleveland 8. Errors—Philadelphias, 4; Clevelands, 1. Batteries—Sanders and Clements; Beattin and Sutcliffe.

Columbus:

Columbus	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	4
Cincinnatis	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	x	—	5

Base-hits—Columbus, 10; Cincinnatis, 5. Errors—Columbus, 2; Cincinnatis, 5. Batteries—Mays and O'Connor; Duryea and Keenan.

New York (ten innings):

New Yorks	0	0	1	5	0	3	3	1	4	0 —	17
Chicagos	4	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	7	1 —	18

Base-hits—New Yorks, 18; Chicagos, 16. Errors—New Yorks, 7; Chicagos, 12. Batteries—Hatfield and Ewing; Gumbert and Sommers.

St. Louis:

St. Louis	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	—	8
Athletics	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	—	9

Base-hits—St. Louis, 11; Athletics, 14. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Athletics, 5. Batteries—King and Milligan; Weyhing and Cross.

Louisville:

Louisville	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	—	8	
Baltimores	5	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	—	9	

Base-hits—Louisville, 11; Baltimores, 10. Errors—Louisville, 4; Baltimores, 2. Batteries—Ebret and Cook; Kilroy and Tate.

Kansas City:

Kansas City	1	0	0	1	1	0	—	3			
Brooklyns	0	2	0	0	2	4	—	17			

Base-hits—Kansas City, 5; Brooklyns, 19. Errors—Kansas City, 6; Brooklyns, 0. Batteries—Porter and Donohue; Lovett and Visner.

Cincinnati Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CINCINNATI, May 23.—It rained during the afternoon at Latonia and the track was dumpy and slow.

First race—maiden three-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—McDowell won; Ben Hazen second, May Lass third. Time, 1:31.

Second race—maiden three-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—Bannerette won; Gardner second, Kate Malone third. Time, 1:30¾.

Third race—selling, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Teddie Venture won; Portlaw second, Romaine third. Time, 1:04½.

Fourth race—purse for three-year-olds and upwards, mile and one sixteenth—Landlady won; Longberry second, Cassius third. Time, 1:51.

Fifth race—Ripple stakes for three-year-olds—Bravo won; Longfish second, Josie M. third. Time, 1:45¼.

Sixth race—selling, three-year-olds and upwards, seven furlongs—May O. won; Iago second, Chilhowie third. Time, 1:31½.

Brooklyn Races.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BROOKLYN, May 23.—The weather and track were fine at the Gravesend races to-day.

First race—one and one sixteenth miles—Zephyrus won; Madstone second, Longstreet third. Time, 1:49.

Second race—one and one sixteenth miles—Esther Ban won; The Bourbon second, Bohemian third. Time, 1:49.

Third race—five furlongs—St. Carlo won; Ballarat second, Torso third. Time, 1:02¾.

Fourth race—one and one quarter miles—Diablo won; Hanover second, Elkwood third. Time, 2:09½.

Fifth race—five furlongs—Onward won; Midleton second, Urbana third. Time, 1:05.

Sixth race—six furlongs—Stonington won; Queen of Elizabeth second, Queen of Hearts third. Time, 1:17¼.

Wharfage, Freight, and Cars Burned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NORWALK, CONN., May 23.—The southern terminus of the Housatonic road at Wilson Point was fired last night and totally destroyed. A quarter of a mile of the new wharf, freight-buildings, coal-bins, the passenger depot, and a large number of freight and passenger-cars were burned. The New England Terminal Company expended $300,000 and the Housatonic Company $300,000 in improvements there. Steamers and sail-boats narrowly escaped.

The loss will be about $200,000. The fire was started by the accidental overturning of a lantern by the stevedores who were loading the steamer Lefevre. This lantern set fire to a bale of jute, and the flames spread so rapidly that the workmen were obliged to flee for their lives. A fierce gale prevailed. Besides the buildings and wharves forty-eight freight-cars with their contents were destroyed.

The Cronin Murder.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, May 23.—About 10 o'clock this morning Captain Wing, of the Lake View police force, and Lieutenant Schuettler, of Chicago, marched into the former's private office with a man between them. It was rumored that the stranger was a man who had been arrested in connection with Cronin's murder. This, however, the officers denied and said that the stranger was a friend of the murdered physician. This statement, however, does not meet with unqualified belief. P. O'Sullivan, the Lake View ice dealer, who is said to have made a contract with Dr. Cronin to look after any injuries his (the ice-man's) employees might receive, is under surveillance, though no arrest has yet been made. The inquest on the body has been postponed until this afternoon, when a *post-mortem* examination will be made.

The man arrested this morning was P. O. Sullivan, an ice-dealer of Lake View, with whom Cronin had a contract to attend such of his laborers as might become sick or injured. Sullivan was not held, however. The grounds for his arrest are not very substantial. A great many rumors are being continually put afloat, and help to keep up the excitement, but probably the most sensational incident of the day occurred when Colonel W. P. Rend arrived at the station and was taken into the morgue. The moment Rend saw the corpse he exclaimed, "That is Cronin." He closely examined the body and said: "There is no doubt about it now. There is the body of Dr. Cronin, the victim of a most foul and awful murder. I can lay my hand upon the head of the man who instigated the crime. I can point him out and make no mistake." Rend was questioned about this statement, but would only say that all he knew he would tell the State's Attorney. Half an hour later State's-Attorney Longnecker and two of his assistants arrived. Judge Longnecker first examined the bloody trunk and corpse of Cronin and was then closeted for an hour with Rend. After consultation the gentlemen would say no more than that several arrests would surely be made this afternoon. By noon to-day over two hundred persons had identified the body as that of Cronin.

The Hampton Normal School Commencement.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

HAMPTON, May 23, 1889.

This has been "Anniversary Week" at the Normal School here—the twenty-first year—and there have been appropriate exercises each day. This was the regular "Commencement Day," and a large number of visitors was in attendance. The morning was taken up with inspections and class exercises. The industrial exhibit of the products of student skill and labor was the best yet seen there and was a fine showing. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon exercises commenced in the spacious gymnasium, which was filled to overflowing. These consisted of original essays, &c., by graduates and former students, music by the scholars, which is always an enjoyable feature, presentation of prizes and diplomas, addresses by distinguished gentlemen—among others Dr. J. L. Buchanan, our State Superintendent of Schools. One interesting number of the programme was a song by the Indians in costume.

Among the visitors present were Hon. Lyon G. Tyler, president of William and Mary College; Dr. J. L. Buchanan, superintendent of Virginia schools; Dr. Strieby, New York, and Dr. Parkhurst, New York, of the Board of Trustees; General J. F. B. Marshall, formerly treasurer; Mr. Harding, of the Springfield Republican, and the captain and lieutenant of the German war-ship Nixe.

The graduating class numbered thirty-eight, including six Indian boys. PAUL.

Miss Griffiths Surprises Her Relatives.

A Franklin (Pa.) special says: While our citizens are still trying to solve the mystery of the death of pretty Mary Tobin another sensation was created to-day by the arrival in the city of Miss Annie Griffiths. Two years ago the relatives of Miss Griffiths in this city received a dispatch giving an account of Annie's death by foul means in Kansas. The dead body of a woman was found in Kansas City, in whose dress pocket was found a letter addressed to Miss Annie Griffiths, Franklin, Pa., and whose suits were marked with that lady's initials. As Miss Griffiths was in the West her friends telegraphed on to have the remains sent here, but they had already been buried, and it was thought best not to disturb them. For over two years Annie has been mourned as dead, and the sensation she created among her relatives by suddenly appearing before them can better be imagined than described. But she is here just the same, and is at a loss to account for the finding of the letter in the pocket of the dead woman, and don't give much account of herself, only saying she has been in the West.

Joshua Ross Dead.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE, via WEST POINT, VA., May 23.—Joshua Ross died at five minutes past 8 o'clock this evening. His death had been expected all day. Justice George A. Enox, acting as coroner, is holding an inquest now.

Telegraphic Flashes.

The trial of General Boulanger has been postponed till August.

King Humbert will return to Italy through Switzerland, starting Monday next.

The steamer Despatch, of Port Townsend, Ore., was burned to the water's edge at Seattle, W. T., yesterday.

The Ripley Marble-Mills at Centre Rutland, Vt., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $75,000; partially insured.

The Georgia Road Congress finished its labors to-day. A measure was adopted looking to a change in the road laws of Georgia.

The Hamburg Senate yesterday approved the plans submitted to it for the enlargement of the port. The improvements will cost $4,000,000.

The British steamer Curfew, from Swansea for Madras, ran into and sank the British steamer Nicanses, from Cardiff for Zanzibar, while the latter was lying at anchor in Bitter Lake, Suez Canal, last night.

The American copper-mine delegates, with the exception of the representatives of the Tamasack mine, have ratified the provisional arrangements concluded with the Morean liquidator of Comptoir D'Escompte.

A deputation from the various Irish municipal bodies of London has presented to Mr. Parnell an address congratulating him on his success in disproving before the commission the many calumnies that had been heaped upon him.

Dr. Mackenzie, physician to the late Emperor Frederick, is about to bring suit against the London Times and Mr. Steinkopf, the proprietor of the St. James Gazette, for publishing a letter written by Steinkopf, in which he accused Mackenzie of conspiracy.

The Minneapolis Journal's West Superior (Wis.) special says: The Mayor has closed all the saloons in the city in anticipation of trouble between the striking coal-heavers and the new men imported to take their places. The new men are working under strong police protection.

One of the most famous barbers in Europe, Leon Dumont, who used to cut and trim Napoleon III., described as a "teller of tales, a connoisseur of pictures, and the best of gossips," has established himself in London. He was one of the first persons called in by Boulanger after the latter's arrival.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

The Southern and the Northern Assemblies.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 23.—In the Southern Presbyterian Assembly to-day Elder J. A. Ensles submitted the report of the Auditing Committee, which declared that the accounts of the Treasurer of the assembly and the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees were correct; advised the acceptance of the resignation of Hon. James Hemphill, for twenty-one years a member of the Board of Trustees, and recommended that Trustees John L. Brown and John K. Brown be re-elected trustees; that Dr. J. R. Shearer, president of Davison College, succeed Rev. J. Y. Fair on the board, and that James Patton Erwin and General Rufus A. Barringe, of Charlotte, N. C., be elected new members of the board. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Sabbath Observance recommended that the assembly endorse the petition to change the day of the inauguration to the first Wednesday in March or the last Wednesday in April and to prohibit work on the Sabbath; that the assembly request the officers and members of the churches to refrain from all travel on Sunday except in cases of necessity and mercy. The report was docketed.

The question of co-operation with the Northern Church was called.

The special committee which had been appointed to consider the report of the joint committee submitted a majority report favoring the adoption of the conference committee's recommendation to co-operate and a minority report opposing it.

Rev. S. M. Wilson, of Missouri, made a talk in support of the minority report.

Dr. J. R. Wilson, chairman of the joint conference committee, advocated the adoption of the joint report. The question is collision or co-operation, he said, and the latter is natural and preferable. Some of our northern brethren say nothing less than organic union will satisfy them. I submit the statement if we can't co-operate we can't unite. If we can't court we can't marry. It is now our southern bride handsome enough? I think she is, but I am afraid she is not ready yet.

The entire afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the matter. The sentiment is overwhelmingly in support of co-operation.

Dr. J. L. Girardeau, of South Carolina, in speaking of the adoption of the report to co-operate, said it was a step to organic union. If so, the question is whether the assembly will sacrifice a union of the Southern Presbyterian Church for a union with the Northern Church. I think I represent the people of my section in South Carolina when I say that if the Church adopts any measure tending to a union of the whites and blacks in Church or State many of the Presbyterians will leave that denomination and seek others.

When every one had been given an opportunity to speak the vote on the question was taken by ayes and noes, and ninety-nine votes were cast in favor of co-operation as provided for in the report of the joint committee of conference between the two assemblies. Twenty-seven votes were cast in opposition. The full strength of the assembly was not represented. The report was declared adopted. It was moved and carried to officially notify by telegraph the Northern Assembly of the action taken.

THE NORTHERN ASSEMBLY.

NEW YORK, May 23.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the report of the Committee of Conference on Fraternal Co-operation in Christian Work with the Southern Church, which had already been presented, was called up as the order of the day.

The chief discussion on the report was that in reference to the evangelization of the colored race. That part in reference to co-operation in the home field was opposed by Rev. John Fox, who held that the Northern Church had already proposed a marriage to the Southern Church and was rejected, and that part of the report under discussion bound them to too close ties with the South.

Dr. C. L. Thompson said it would be an economy of men and means if the report was adopted. He would have preferred that Judge Breckenridge had declined to report the committee rather than try to antagonize its work. "Would it not be better if we are going to get married to the Southern Church in the near future to try this form of co-operation first and see how we'll get along?" asked Dr. Thompson.

Rev. Dr. Crosby supported the majority report. "One of the grounds of complaint against us," he said, "is that the Northern church has more money than the Southern Church, and that therefore the Southern Church would reap the greater advantage by this union. This ought to be a source of gratification to us rather than of complaint."

Southern Press Association.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHATTANOOGA, May 23.—The Southern Press Association to-day adopted a resolution authorizing a committee to negotiate with the Associated Press for the purchase of their news and the control of the southern territory. A resolution was also adopted approving the maximum commission of 15 per cent. to advertising agents.

A resolution was also adopted that the Associated Press be requested to substitute a general European letter for the German letter.

Charleston, S. C., was selected as the place of the next meeting.

Resolutions in memory of F. W. Dawson were also adopted.

The following officers were elected: W. W. Screws, of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, president; Evan P. Howell, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, vice-president; Adolph S. Ochs, of the Chattanooga *Times*, secretary and treasurer. The Board of Directors elected are as follows: C. H. Cowardin, J. L. Rapier, J. C. Hemphill, J. M. Keating, George Nicholson, Page W. Baker, James W. Lambert, and J. H. Estill.

What is Limine, Do You Ask?

Limine is a syrup composed of lime juice, pepsin, and phosphates; is a delightful drink when used in soda or mineral water; is recommended for nerve troubles and indigestion. The first-class soda-fountains keep it.

MARRIAGES.

ROYALL—PETTIS.—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, May 22, 1889, by Rev. J. B. Hutson, Mr. LUCIUS T. ROYALL, of Danville, Va., and Miss CORNELIA R. PETTIS, of this city.

DEATHS.

GRIFFITH.—Died at "Marengo," New Kent county, Va., May 14, 1889, Miss IDA JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH, daughter of Joseph and Melinda Griffith.

A faithful friend, dutiful daughter, and consistent Christian. [*] ONE WHO KNEW HER.

STANARD.—Died, at the Valentine House, on Thursday, May 23d, at 12 o'clock M., JOSEPHINE LYONS, widow of Major William R. Stanard.

The funeral will take place from St. James church THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral of TOMMIE LUCORD, son of W. T. and Ella C. Lucord, who died April 16, 1889, will take place at Shady Grove church, Hanover county, SUNDAY, May 26th, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, MAY 24, 1889.

Sun rises	4:56	High Tide.	
Sun sets	7:18	Morning	12:29
Moon rises	2:31	Evening	1:00

PORT OF RICHMOND, MAY 23, 1889.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Ariel, Doyle, Norfolk, merchandise and passengers.

SAILED.

Schooner Fannie E. Watson, Mearr, Savannah, pyrites; vessel, Curtis & Parker.

Schooner Charles P. Stickney, Kendall, Scotland, to load lumber for Bridgeport.

LAWN-MOWERS.

LAWN-MOWERS.

The best and lightest-running at prices lower than ever before.

A. B. CLARKE & SON,
ap 21-eod1m 1540 Main street.

THE MARKET REPORTS

AND IN CONNECTION THEREWITH THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Record of the New York and Richmond Stock Exchanges—Grain, Flour, Cotton, Meat, and Other Quotations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

FAIR

WASHINGTON, May 23.—For Virginia fair, warmer Friday, southwesterly winds, followed by showers on Saturday.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear and very cool. At midnight the thermometer registered 58°.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Transactions in the stock market to-day were the largest for any day for a long time, and the strength of the market was in keeping with the amount of trading. The entire list moved up in unison after 12 o'clock. St. Paul was by long odds a great feature, and it furnished nearly one third of the entire transactions in the listed stocks. The buying which has been so conspicuous in stock for the past week was continued this morning, and while the rest of the list hesitated and even went back small fractions it steadily and rapidly advanced, and before noon had gained 2¾ per cent. After that it reacted somewhat, but again gathered strength in the last hour and moved up ½ per cent. further, closing at its best price and highest for stock in many months. There were several stories to account for the heavy trading and large advance in stock, but the general impression is that a Chicago party is accumulating stock on inside information of future developments in property. There was an urgent demand for stock in the loan crowd this morning, and it commanded a premium for use at one time of 3-64 of 1 per cent. per day, though the rate was afterward reduced. There was talk of a corner in stock similar to that in Transcontinental, and the foreigners were sellers of stock on the sellers' options almost all day long, though the aggregate of such sales was not proportionately large. The general list after 12 o'clock began to move upward, and Atchison, Burlington, Rock Island, Union Pacific, and Vanderbilts, in turn, came to the front and were materially advanced. In the forenoon, however, beside St. Paul trust shares in the unlisted department were very heavily traded in and sugar trusts rose 1% and lost fractions, and the latter continued active up to the close. The rest of the shares in the unlisted department were quite neglected, but after Coton-oil Brunswick was the most prominent and closed at 22½. The news of the day was almost invariably of a favorable nature. Some gold was engaged for shipment on Saturday, but had no effect up