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ANNAPOLIS ANNALS.

A GLORIOUS DAY FOR THE CADETS.

he Graduation Exercises at the Academy—List of the Happy Young Men—Speech by the Secretary of the Navy—Awarding the Diplomas—Notes.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 9.—The graduation exercises at the Naval Academy began at 11 o'clock in the chapel. Chaplain Wallace, U. S. N., opened the ceremonies with an eloquent prayer for the cadets. Senator Jones followed with an address to the graduates. Secretary Chandler delivered a brief address, and presented the diplomas to the graduates in the following order of merit: Cadet midshipmen—Lewis Nixon, Virginia; Spencer S. Wood, New York; John T. Arnold, Wyoming; William B. Fletcher, Vermont; E. W. Sutphen, Nebraska; Louis F. Bennett, New Jersey; Marbury Johnston, Georgia; William B. Whittlesey, New York; Jacob G. McWhorter, Georgia; James G. Doyle, Pennsylvania; Ledru R. Savage, Illinois; Joseph L. Kayne, Mississippi; Finley A. McNair, Indiana; William B. Duncan, New York; Thomas C. Prince, Ohio; John J. Blandin, Alabama; William L. Howard, Connecticut; Wiley R. M. Field, Virginia; Edwin A. Anderson, North Carolina; Lorenzo Semple, Alabama; Albert L. Key, Tennessee; Walter T. Paine, Ohio; Henry A. Hoff, Alabama; Clarence Martin, Louisiana; William J. Grambs, Pennsylvania; John M. Poyer (at large), Illinois; Herman H. Kenkle, Minnesota; Harold H. Eames, Maine; Philo N. McGiffin, Pennsylvania; Nathaniel M. Hulbard (at large), Iowa; Lawrence S. Gwyn, Mississippi; William N. King, Jr., Georgia; Felton Parker, Iowa; Frederick H. Stahle, California; Samuel A. W. Patterson, (at large) District of Columbia; George E. Kent, New York; Hammond Fowler, Virginia. Cadet engineers—Emil Theiss, Wisconsin; Robert W. Gatewood, Virginia; William H. P. Creighton, Ohio; George R. Ferguson, Connecticut; Peter Miller, Kansas; William H. Chambers, Pennsylvania; James H. Fitts, Virginia; Charles E. Rommel, Pennsylvania; Otto C. Grantner, New Jersey; Arthur H. Clarke, Rhode Island; Joseph H. Pendleton, Pennsylvania; Harry L. Hawthorne, Kentucky; Clarence E. Willis, Mississippi; Frank W. Rhoades, Massachusetts; Harry G. Leopold, Ohio; Robert B. Higgins, Maryland; Willie B. Day, Ohio; John F. Leonard, Ohio; Walter R. Addicks, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Howland, Rhode Island; Ward P. Winchell, Ohio; Frederick E. Coley, New York; Andrew McAllister, New York. This concluded the graduating exercises of the cadets, and the cadets cheered the graduates and the graduates cheered all they left behind, and with this the ceremonies were over.

EXERCISES IN THE CHAPEL.

At 10:30 the battalion of cadets formed and marched in squads to the chapel. Here had assembled in advance a large audience of citizens and visitors from a distance. The middle aisles were reserved for the cadets, and they filled them all up, the graduates occupying the front. As soon as the cadets were seated, Secretary Chandler, the board of visitors, and other guests marched down the middle aisle to the chancel, and were greeted with applause by the cadets. Seated on the platform were: Secretary Chandler and wife, Mrs. Kingsley, Mrs. Chandler's sister; Captain and Mrs. Ramsay, Chief Justice Bartol, of Maryland; the members of the board of visitors; Mr. Sebastor Dawes and Miss Dawes, Mrs. Hubbard, President Leavitt, of St. Johns College; Dr. Wm. R. Hayward and Commanders McNair, Farquahar, Harrington, Rice and other officers of the Academy. Lieutenant Zanenhower was present, but not on the platform. With military punctuality the ceremonies began, the clock striking eleven, the hour named for opening, whilst Chaplain Wallace was making an eloquent prayer for the cadets. Capt. Ramsay, superintendent of the Naval Academy, introduced Senator Jones, of Florida, member of the board of visitors and orator of the day, who made the annual address to the graduates.

SPEECH OF SENATOR JONES.

He said he did not intend them to consider the address as part of a formal ceremony, but claimed their attention as a matter of right, as one of the priests of the ceremony, coming before them armed with all the authority and power that the board of visitors could give. [Applause.] You are now within a jurisdiction where all personal inclination must yield to the demands of duty and you must listen to me in the language of "Pinafore" officially." He wished to speak plainly to the members now ready to serve their government, and who, whilst educated for the sea, are doomed to spend their lives on shore, because our Navy has not ships enough to float them [applause]. I am not one of those who think that this money spent in the education of these fine young characters is wasted. On the contrary, I regard it as the very best investment that could have been made. It is often said that we are making too many officers here. This is not the way to put the question.

WE ARE MAKING AND MOULDING CHARACTER

that might be lost to this country, and the young men who pass through here will be a source of strength to the country, though they may never see a ship afterward. With every means of obtaining knowledge in this country, millions are destined to be uneducated; hence every contribution, however small, that is made to the intelligence of the country goes to strengthen the foundations of this great government. Our government was intended as one of peace, but we should be prepared to defend our freedom. The history of the world teaches us that the liberties and independence of nations have been never destroyed by foreign aggression than domestic tyranny. The form of our government affords no guarantee against external dangers; but the grand influence and power acquired by the United States among the nations of the earth renders it important for her to have a first-class naval establishment. [Applause.]

THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS AND HONOR ABROAD

can only be protected by our naval powers. We do not need the large fleets of England and France, but we need vessels to correspond with theirs. Twenty-five years ago the country of our vessels surpassed those of both of those countries. Now we have not a ship that will compare with the best of theirs. Unless something is done to increase our naval power, young gentlemen educated here will have to look elsewhere than the Navy for a support; and, while it may become necessary to limit the cadets here, I should never think of laying the hand of reform on this noble institution. [Applause.] Those who graduated here in the past reflected honor upon their country, and I am sure the class of to-day will honor

THE BOUNTY THE GOVERNMENT HAS BESTOWED

upon them. They will tell by their deportment that they were educated here, not alone by their military bearing but their moral worth. Who is there that cannot testify to the superiority of this power over a sailor living in life? What man or woman without it? What makes England's ship's powerful? The character of their officers. In the hands of Turks or Chinamen these ships would carry no terror. He reminded the cadets of the dignity of their country and of their office, and concluded by hoping that the God of Nations would so direct their lives and fortunes as to make their inheritance that of the highest honor and renown. [Applause.]

SECRETARY CHANDLER WAS THEN INTRODUCED,

and after stating it was a pleasure to deliver their diplomas, said: "Gentlemen of the graduating class, having completed the course of studies and exercises prescribed by this Naval Academy of instruction and discipline with credit to yourselves and honor to your teachers, you are entitled to receive those formal diplomas which certify to your graduation, assert your accomplishments, and commend you to public trust and confidence. These testimonials it will be my pleasure to deliver to you, with my best wishes for your high success as officers of the Navy of the United States." He said, while performing this agreeable duty: "I wish only to add that I trust you will never relax your efforts to maintain and, if possible, to still further elevate the high character of the naval establishment, in order that it may the more readily and certainly obtain full and liberal Congressional appropriations for its support. Republics are proverbially

JEALOUS OF STANDING ARMIES

in time of peace, but in gratitude for heroic services against the slave holders' rebellion this nation has hitherto generously appropriated its means for the support of the Army and Navy. It supports 2,581 officers of the Army, whose pay is $6,109,108; 25,498 soldiers, whose pay is $5,933,324, and the whole annual Army expenditure is $30,000,000. It supports 2,425 officers of the Navy, whose pay is $1,744,925; 8,250 seamen, whose pay is $2,527,500 and the whole annual Navy expenditures are $15,000,000. With this condition of the military and naval establishment, one Army officer for ten soldiers, and one naval officer for three seaman supported from the public Treasury, it would not be surprising if in a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, those who pay the taxes should at time become restive under such burdens, and begin to inquire whether they are necessary in time of profound peace, and with no speck of war in the horizon. It is not my purpose to enlarge upon the thoughts which I have suggested.

I BELIEVE THE PEOPLE OF THIS REPUBLIC

will continue to deal generously with the officers of the Army and Navy. But with naval cadets in this Academy at all times representing the 305 Congressional districts and ten more at large, and twenty-five cadet engineers each year, from which body of cadets there are annually added to an overloaded Navy Register almost sixty officers, certainly the country has the right to expect from the officers who are thus given life commissions in the naval service not only industry and good intentions, but actual good behavior under all circumstances, self-denial of a high order, zealous patriotism, and, above all, a high ambition to excel in all branches of the service,

WHETHER SCIENTIFIC OR PRACTICAL,

in which the Navy may be engaged in time of peace, and thus to help to elevate to the highest point the reputation of the officers of the Navy of the United States, and to secure for them the real affection and willing support of the people whom they are educated and maintained to serve. I am happy to realize from all that I can learn from the officers of the Academy and the board of visitors that you, the members of the present graduating class, are likely to fulfill all the reasonable expectations of your friends and of the country."

AT ITS CONCLUSION,

he presented the graduates their diplomas. As he gave Cadet Nixon the first honor, Secretary Chandler said: "I know this young man's family; he is an honest No. 1." (Applause.) The diplomas presented, the battalion marched out of the chapel, and formed three sides of a hollow square, the graduates taking position in front. Here Cadet Midshipman Nixon presented the cadet midshipmen with their detaching orders, and Cadet Engineer Theiss presented the cadet engineers with theirs. The battalion disbanded, and the ceremonies were over. At the ball to-night, Mrs F. V. McNair, wife of Captain McNair, commandant of cadets, received, assisted by Cadet J. B. Jackson. At the reception boudoir was hung a handsome horse-shoe made of flowers.

OLD DOMINION NOTES.

Hanging of a Murderer—An Awful Suicide—Decoration Day.

RICHMOND, VA., June 9.—Armistead Gray, the colored man who was convicted at the April term of the Powhatan circuit court of the murder of his son, a boy about 14 years old, and sentenced to be executed, was hung at the Powhatan jail to-day. From the time of his conviction, in April last, Gray retained a calm and seemingly indifferent demeanor, and not until yesterday and this morning did he show any signs of weakness, and then only by a slight nervousness. He passed a quiet night, sleeping well, and this morning ate a hearty breakfast. A number of persons visited him before execution, and in conversation he gave a detailed statement of the manner in which he beat his son and the latter's death. He said he was prepared to suffer for what he had done, but asserted repeatedly that he did not intend to kill the boy. On the contrary, he said when he found the boy was dead he felt like

CUTTING HIS OWN THROAT,

and was only deterred from so doing by the thought that if he did he could not go to God. A colored minister was with the condemned man for some time before the last moments arrived, praying with him and administering religious consolation. At 11:45 he was led from the cell by the prison officials and conducted to an inclosure out side the jail where the scaffold had been erected. The doomed man ascended to the platform with firm steps, and was placed upon the fatal trap. The rope was adjusted around his neck and shackles put upon his ankles and wrists, after which he was told he could say anything he wished, as he had but a few moments to live. Gray then made some rambling remarks, in the course of which he said God had told him he

NEED NOT DREAD TO DIE,

and that He had promised to take him home. He bid all good-bye, and then said he was ready. Sheriff James L. Pettit then put on the black cap and immediately gave the signal by dropping his handkerchief from the scaffold, whereupon Deputy Sheriff J. C. Jordan gave a sudden twitch to the lever, which parted the double doors of the trap, and the wretched man was sent to death by a fall of six feet. He remained hanging twenty-three minutes, but the pulsation ceased at the end of eleven minutes, when Dr. A. S. Mayo pronounced life extinct, death being caused by strangulation.

THE BODY WAS CUT DOWN

and placed in a pine coffin and taken to the woods near by and interred. The funeral services were conducted at the grave by the colored minister and the crowds of negroes who had gathered there. The arrangement for the sale of the body to a doctor was not consummated, although the deceased had agreed to make the sale for five dollars. This is the first execution which has taken place in this county since 1862, when Mr. Robert Williams, a well-to-do farmer living on the Appomattox River, was assassinated by five of his own slaves.

THE NEGROES CONSPIRED TO KILL

their master, and, to carry out their intention, they stole a musket from the guard of the confederate soldiers posted at Giles' bridge. They then proceeded to Mr. Williams' house and fired through a window at their master and killed him while seated at supper with his family. The bullet after passing through his body shattered the plate from which one of his daughters was eating. They were subsequently arrested on suspicion and one of them turned State's evidence, which resulted in the conviction and execution of his four partners in crime. Another negro named Pooley Parker is confined in this jail awaiting trial for the murder of Edmond Broaddus, colored, aged 60.

NORFOLK, VA., June 9.—To-day Charles Beck, a well-to-do baker, asked his little daughter to fetch his razor, which she did, and was told to leave the room. Peeping through the crack of the door she saw him draw it across his throat. She ran screaming to her mother, who found her husband dying from the wound. Ill-health is assigned as the cause of the suicide.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 9.—The annual decoration of the graves of the confederate soldiers buried in the Blandford Cemetery took place this afternoon, under the auspices of the Ladies' Memorial Association. Business was generally suspended. A very large crowd visited the cemetery. The Petersburg Artillery paraded, and fired a national salute from Memorial Hill. It is the eighteenth anniversary of the first attack made on Petersburg by the Federal army.

The Situation in Egypt.

CAIRO, June 9.—All the consuls-general seperately visited Dervisch Pacha to-day, except the representatives of England and France, who called upon him together. Dervisch Pacha said he hoped to succeed in arranging the present difficulties. Dervisch Pacha gave audience to-day to the principal Egyptian officers, and afterwards to the president of the Chamber of Notables and the greater portion of that body; also to Sultan Pacha. He declared that he was resolved to restore order, and that, if necessary to that end, he would himself assume the ministry of war. The military party attempted to establish a sort of espionage over Dervisch Pacha, but he has managed so as to effectually prevent the carrying out of their design.

Protest of Irish Judges.

DUBLIN, June 9.—In consequence of the statement of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons that he has received no remonstrance from the Irish judges against the provisions of the repression bill, the judges held a private meeting and passed resolutions protesting against trials being held by a commission of three judges without juries. In order to avoid further misapprehension, the judges forwarded the resolutions to the official reviser of Mr. Gladstone. In the event of the bill passing with its obnoxious provisions, Baron Fitzgerald will resign. It is generally understood that when the bill passes Mr. William Johnson, attorney-general for Ireland, will be raised to the bench.

The Swedenborgians.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The sixty-second annual general convention of the New Jerusalem Church of the United States and Canada met here to-day, and will continue three days. The afternoon and evening were spent in addresses of welcome and responses to sentiments touching upon the tenets of the church.

Ex-Commissioner Dennison Dying.

COLUMBUS, June 9.—Ex-Governor Dennison is rapidly declining to-night after a long illness. All his children have been called home.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—There were two cases of prostration by the heat reported in New York yesterday.

—The Democratic Central Committee, of Ohio, decided to hold the State Convention at Columbus July 20.

—George B. Cohen, a drummer for Williams & Co., of Louisville, Ky., was found wandering through the streets of New York insane.

—Sir Charles Dilke, under foreign secretary, says that the government had no apprehension for the personal safety of the Khedive.

—A special from Warren says: "Willie Ruhlman, aged 3 years, was accidentally killed by being trampled upon by a horse in the stable of George Culver.

—The Galveston *News'* Laredo dispatch says Quirino Galor was hung at Brownsville yesterday for the murder of another Mexican in that place about a year ago.

—James O'Neil alias John Sheehan, who murdered a man named Stroud at Navajo Springs, Arizona, last January, was captured in Las Vegas, N. M., yesterday.

—The estimated damage by the hailstorm near Laredo, Texas, is to real estate $1,600 and to merchandise about $600. The storm passed east fifty miles. No other loss is reported.

—A little girl named Sontag, aged 3½ years, was instantly killed by the falling of a movable partition at Schwarz's brewery, in Titusville. Her brother, aged 6 years, was fatally injured.

—Mr. Davitt, addressing a crowd at Queenstown before embarking for America yesterday, said the Irish cause was to be won by a strong appeal to justice, not to the wild justice of revenge.

—A dispatch to the *Central News* from Cairo says: "Dervish Pacha has given the Khedive the strongest assurances of the Sultan's support. A peaceable adjustment in Egypt is consequently hoped for.

—The customs amendment bill passed its third reading in the Reichstag yesterday. The government claim proposing an increase of the import duties on candies, honey, tallow, hewn and cut stones, slates, &c., were rejected.

—Fred. W. Newburgh, the forger who secured some $30,000 from the Ohio State treasury, and against whom fifty-two indictments were returned, was taken to the Ohio Penitentiary for a term of six years, having pleaded to two indictments only.

—Elmer Gwynn and David Goodrich, inmates who fired the asylum in Columbus, Ohio, for imbecile youth November 18, last, by which the State lost some $300,000, were acquitted of arson, on the ground of insanity at the time the crime was committed.

—The whereabouts of the steamer Colon, which was proclaimed a pirate by President Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela, is unknown. It is rumored that she has sought refuge at Aspinwall or at Barranquilla. Tranquillity prevails throughout Venezuela.

—Yesterday morning James McSteen, a laborer, living near Browne Station, Pa., in a fit of jealousy, crushed his wife's skull with an axe, and then died. The woman lived until 7 o'clock last evening. McSteen was followed to Pittsburg, where he was arrested and lodged in jail.

—James McHan and John Graves, employed on the railroad section at Pecos, thirty miles south of Las Vegas, N. M., engaged in a fight. McHan shot and killed Graves. McHan escaped, but was afterward overtaken by a party of forty men, and lynched. The body is still hanging. McHan was from East Saginaw, Mich.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS.

COMIC OPERA FOR SWEET CHARITY.

Brilliant Attendance at the Entertainment for the Benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Miss Osborne's Reception.

A large majority of the representatives of our fashionable society, who failed to go to the Naval Academy ball at Annapolis yesterday, sought relief from the pressure of social duty, and at the same time added a good cause, by attending the evening of comic opera at Ford's Opera-House. A large number of parties were made up at the West End, and looking over the orchestra one saw many belles and beaux who gazed with delight at the excellent performance given. The boxes were all occupied, Senator Miller's family having one and Mrs. Admiral Wyman another. The interest that was taken in that entertainment was far more than usual, and, considering the lateness of the season and the brief time for preparation, the benevolent organization for whom it was given have reason for decided congratulation.

The entertainment which was under the auspices and for the benefit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was a complete success in every respect. The audience was large and comprised many of our fashionable people. In fact it was perhaps as distinguished an assemblage as has been gathered at any public entertainment during the past season. The society has moved quietly along, doing its duty by the dumb animals and bringing to justice the brutes who ill-treat them, and the generous response that was made to their first appeal must convince them that their labors are appreciated by the public. The entertainment presented was the most attractive that has been offered by any benevolent organization, and that had much to do with the large attendance. Two operettas, Offenbach's "Rose of Auvergne" and Baker's "Penelope," were given as they have never been presented before. The first requires only three characters, and were effectively represented by Mr. True, Messrs. Pugh and Daniels, the burden of the fun, however, falling on Mr. Pugh. Then followed Mr. Hay's rendition of "Watkin's Evening Party" and a cornet solo by Mr. Jeager, both of which were encored. "Penelope or, the Mysterious Pie, pie boy," was the *pièce de résistance* and from the moment the curtain rose until it fell it was but applause and laughter. The cast was as follows: *Penelope*, Mrs. McCartee; *Mrs. Croaker* ("the missus"), Mrs. E. R. True; *Tosser* (in the militia), Mr. W. B. Daniel; *Pitcher* (in the police), Mr. John O. Pugh; *Chalks* (the milkman), Mr. E. B. Hay. While Mrs. True and Messrs. Daniel and Hay contributed celebration of that day for which Mrs. Stowe's friends are so grateful—her birthday.

Mrs. Colonel Clarke, with her bright, pretty daughter, leaves next week for the White Mountains. She will spend the entire summer North, and her friends earnestly hope she will return quite restored to health.

More Assassinations.

LONDON, June 9.—A farmer named Brown, residing near Ballina, has been shot in the legs and seriously wounded. Similar wounds have been inflicted upon a farmer named East, of County Roscommon. A farmer named Hickey was also shot in the legs near Castle Island last evening. His wounds are dangerous.

LONDON, June 9.—The bullet that killed Mr. Burke entered his head behind the left ear. The dragoon who was escorting him received three shots—one behind the right ear, another through the right arm and side, penetrating his heart, and the third through the wrist of his right hand. One person saw the assassins, but cannot identify them. Of the three men arrested, one is named Martin Keene and the two others named Holland. One of the latter is an evicted tenant. The police rifle and Mr. Bourke's sixteen repeater were stolen by the murderers. The Dublin *Gazette* today contains a proclamation offering a reward of £2,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderers, and £1,000 for private information leading to the same result; also free pardon and special protection to any one, not the actual murderer, who shall give like information. A further reward of £500 is offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one harboring or sheltering the murderers. An inquest was opened at Ballasar to-day on the bodies of both the victims. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. The police have found two Snider rifles on the mountain-side two miles from the scene of the crime.

House of Commons.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir William Hart Dyke (Conservative) gave notice that he would ask whether the government would give assurance that they would not release any more suspects who were arrested on suspicion of committing murder or inciting thereto.

In the House of Commons in committee this evening Mr. James Bryce (Liberal) offered an amendment to omit the last paragraph of the fourth clause of the repression bill. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 130 to 49.

The paragraph in question defines the expression "intimidation" to include words spoken or act done calculated to put any person in fear of any injury or danger to himself, or to any member of his family, or to any person in his employment, or in fear of any injury to or loss of his property, business, or means of living.

Dr. Commins (Liberal) offered an amendment to add to the paragraph the words, "As would justify a magistrate in requiring the offender to keep the peace." This amendment also was rejected by a vote of 163 to 35.

After some minor amendments, offered by Mr. Healey and Mr. Redmond, had been rejected, Mr. Healy proposed to report progress, and an acrimonious discussion ensued.

Sir William Harcourt consented to Mr. Healey's motion, and progress was reported unanimously.

Killed His Wife.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Mrs. Mary Carroll, whose head was beaten out of shape by her husband, Joseph, died this afternoon at the Roosevelt Hospital without regaining consciousness. Her husband, a "water-tender" on the Cuban steamer Newport, has been arrested on board that vessel. The parties resided in what is known as "Battle row," and the prisoner has been in the habit of coming home drunk and beating his wife, having served three months on the Island for that offense.

He Knew He Would be Shot.

LONDON, June 9.—Mr. Bourke, who was assassinated at Ardahan yesterday, recently informed the authorities that he knew he would be shot. When the news of Mr. Bourke's murder reached London his brother went into the lobby of the House of Commons and accused Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar of being the cause thereof.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The Iron-Workers' Strike Declared Unjustifiable—Other Strikes.

CUMBERLAND, MD., June 9.—Only about 140 of the new miners went in to-day, the balance go in to-morrow or Monday. A large portion of the roofing fell in one of the mines to-day, but no one was hurt. It is understood a large amount of money reached here to-day, and was placed in the hands of the relief committee for the benefit of the strikers who may be in need of pecuniary aid or provisions, and that this money was supplied with the understanding that it be distributed without regard to membership in the Knights of Labor Union. The Knights of Labor to-day issued an edict to all miners to remain away from the Cumberland region pending the settlement of the present difficulties. All is quiet in the region to-day.

CONOES, N. Y., June 9.—William E. Thorn, treasurer of the Harmony Mills, is now in favor of posting notices that the mills will not be, under any circumstances, started until September 1. The statement is corroborated by the fact that a large invoice of cotton for June and July delivery has been ordered to be sold on its arrival at New York. The managers seem anxious to obtain possession of their tenements, and at least 200 evictions from the 700 tenements owned by the company will be enforced. This movement, it is said, is intended to provide accommodations for emigrant German and Scotch families desirous of locating in Cohoes.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—The Apollo, Pa., rolling-mill, it is announced to-night, will start up Monday with non-union men. This firm, contrary to the custom of the manufacturers, did not give the usual $25 to the Amalgamated Association to defray the expenses of the picnic. The lockout is coming at a bonus in the mill market, and the full card rate of $8.60 is asked and maintained.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 9.—In the rolling-mill strike here it is stated that the men are becoming dissatisfied, and consider it unjust to keep them out longer awaiting adjustment of differences in other quarters.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Union of Iron and Steel Workers, met with the striking workmen of this vicinity at Covington to-night, and, after a patient hearing of the case as presented by the men, delivered an opinion that their strike was not justifiable, and that they were bound to continue at work under the terms of their contract of last October with the manufacturers. He promises he will confer with the mill-owner, and it is confidently expected that the mills will be running again on Monday.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 9.—To-day about twenty-five men employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in laying ties in this city struck for an advance of wages. They were all discharged.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The striking tanners will go to work to-morrow.

WORK OF THE FLAMES.

Great Destruction of Property in the Mines and Elsewhere.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., June 9.—A dense smoke was discovered in the Stanton shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, near this city, late yesterday afternoon. It was soon learned that the mine was on fire, a stove in the fire bosses' shanty at the foot of the shaft having set fire to the timbers. At midnight the flames raged with great violence, and preparations were at once made to flood the mines. One hundred men are now engaged in fighting the flame. Canvas doors are placed at the foot of the shaft to keep the air from the flames. At the time the fire was first seen a large number of miners were in the shaft. They were compelled to travel through the abandoned workings in order to escape. This is the third time this mine has been on fire, and it is known as an extremely troublesome colliery.

TREMONT, PA., June 9.—Lower Rausch Creek colliery, operated by Miller, Graeff & Co., in which fire was reported two weeks ago, and subsequently denied by the operators, was found today to contain fire in a breast in the lower west gangway. The coal in the breast is soft and not workable. The operators are taking steps to isolate this part of the mine from the other workings by building a dam and turning the water into it. This will obviate the necessity of flooding the whole working, which is 2,000 feet deep. It is believed the fire can be overcome in a few weeks, and but fifty men will be thrown out of work.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The California silk factory and four dwellings at South San Francisco were burned this morning. The loss is $75,000.

LONDON, June 9.—Davies Castle, near Mallow County, Cork, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

WARREN, PA., June 9.—James Nixon's planing mill at this place was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $8,000.

CANTON, MASS., June 9.—J. B. Bartlett's summer hotel and some surrounding property were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $6,000.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Fifteen empty freight cars and two refrigerator cars of the Pennsylvania Company were burned near Jersey City to-night while standing on a siding. Loss, $10,000. It is supposed the fire was caused by tramps smoking in the cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 9.—A fire at Fargo this morning nearly destroyed A. E. Henderson's hardware store. Loss, $10,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, NY., June 9.—Two little daughters of Ira Schafer, of New York, were badly burned by an explosion of gasoline at Mr. Schafer's country residence near here to-night. They will recover.

Distinguished Visitors.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 9.—Hon. James G. Blaine and S. B. Elkins, of New York, accompanied by a number of Boston capitalists, are here on a tour of inspection of the Standard Coal and Iron Company's property, in which they are interested. They will leave for the East at midnight.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

C. M. STEWART and wife, of Ohio, are at the St. James.

W. F. SNEIDER and bride, of North Carolina, have parlors at the St. James.

COMMANDER AND MRS. A. L. CROWNINSHIELD have parlors at the Ebbitt.

H. DEMARIAL, editor of the New York *Franco-American*, is at Wormley's.

A. L. KEY, F. A. MCNUTT, and T. M. ROYAT, of the Navy, are quartered at the Ebbitt.

MR. HOWARD CARROLL, the brilliant New York journalist, is registered at Willard's.

J. T. CROSBY, of Texas, and Waldo P. Johnson, of St. Louis, are quartered at Willard's.

J. C. ISDAHL, of Norway, and E. A. Perrin, of Pawtucket, R. I., are located at the Riggs.

M. J. LEANING, a prominent business man of Jefferson City, Mo., is a guest at the National.

HON. H. D. HOLDEN, of Boston, and T. S. Wiles, of Albany, N. Y., are sojourning at the Riggs.

L. L. LEGOTT, of Cleveland, Ohio, and P. D. Miller, of Kansas, are domiciled at Wormley's.

MORETON FREWEN, of England, and John Stambaugh, of Youngstown, Ohio, are at Willard's.

J. W. FOLLETT, of Brooklyn, and H. B. Symes, of Bristol, England, are located at the Arlington.

COLONEL JOSEPH PULITZER, of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and family have parlors at the Riggs.

VICE-PRESIDENT ROBERT GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is a guest at Wormley's.

PROFESSOR R. OGDEN DOREMUS, the great analytical chemist of New York, is a guest at the Arlington.

F. A. OSTRANDER, of New York, and HON. W. H. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, are guests at Willard's.

G. A. HIBLE, of New York, and Mrs. George Daley and son, of Philadelphia, have parlors at the Arlington.

COLONEL R. M. DOUGLAS, of Greensboro, N. C., and J. M. Elliott, of Tennessee, are stopping at the Ebbitt.

JOHN N. PATTON, of New York, and J. Alfred Jones, of Birmingham, England, are stopping at the Arlington.

CANON ELLEGOOD, of Montreal, Canada, and Hon. Charles W. Copeland, of New York, are located at the Ebbitt.

A. B. REGFIELD, of New York, and William Buckley, of San Jose, Cal., are among the recent arrivals at Willard's.

REPRESENTATIVE R. F. ARMFIELD, of North Carolina, has returned to the city and is stopping at the National.

HON. E. B. BARNUM, of New York, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is domiciled at the National.

SENATOR DAVIS and Quartermaster-General Ingalls left the city yesterday evening for Deer Park and New York respectively.

THE sick leave of First Lieutenant Jesup Nicholson, United States Marine Corps, has been extended three months from July 2.

SENATOR BROWN, of Georgia, gave one-fourth of the $10,000 recently raised for building a parsonage for the Second Baptist Church, Atlanta.

THE Secretary of the Navy has awarded medals of honor to Seamen James Troy and J. S. Sullivan, of the New Hampshire, for gallant and meritorious conduct.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WAYNE MACVEAGH does not appear to be embused with the progress of the Star-route cases, and left for Philadelphia yesterday afternoon.

W. H. BRODHEAD, wife and son, of New York, have parlors at the National. Mr. Brodhead is one of the oldest miners in the country, and was one of the earliest California miners.

HON. W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Timothy Davis, with Robert P. Porter, of the Tariff Commission, and George E. Lemon left last evening for a trip to Fortress Monroe.

HENRY W. OLIVER, JR., who has been named as the Pennsylvania member of the Tariff Commission, is of medium stature, has black hair, dark brown eyes, a black moustache, and a prominent nose. His countenance betokens a man of keen perceptive powers, indomitable energy, and much strength of character.

AMONG the arrivals at Willard's yesterday was Mr. Moritz Simon, the well-known German banker, who reached this country on Thursday. Mr. Simon is the head of the firm of Alexander & Simon, of Hanover, and comes to America upon business connected with various Western securities. He was received yesterday by the President.

BAKER, OF OREGON.

A TRIBUTE TO A NOTED SENATOR.

The Recent Services at Ball's Bluff, Where the Statesman Lost His Life—Hon. M. C. George on the Life and Services of This Noted Man.

Hon. M. C. George, of Oregon, who has just been re-elected to Congress, delivered the following tribute to the great orator of the Pacific coast, Senator Baker, of Oregon, at the recent Decoration Day services near Ball's Bluff, Va., where Baker lost his life. He said: Upon this national cemetery, this once "dark valley of the shadow of death," the fatal battle-ground of Ball's Bluff, fell many a noble, gallant soldier. But among all the brave, true men who died upon these heights of Leesburg, none could have been braver, none could have been truer, than Edward Dickenson Baker. He was a Senator from my State. The first words he ever uttered in that august body, the American Senate, were inspired by the grandeur, the sublimity of the natural scenery of the wild West—that of the great chasm formed by the torrent of the Columbia breaking through the mountain range, the Cascades, between the everlasting snow-capped Mount St. Helens and Mount Hood, "where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound save her own dashings." For a time he had laid aside the robe of an American Senator for the sword of an American soldier, as once before he had gone from the halls of the lower House of Congress to serve in the war with Mexico.

HE HAD THE OFFER

of a major general's commission, but as its acceptance involved his resignation as a United States Senator, he declined to accept the high distinction and honor. From the very first, however, the presentiment of death was upon him. He felt, and so expressed himself, that he would never come from the struggle alive. And the dark wings of that dread messenger hovered o'er him, until, on this fatal battle-ground, it drooped its fearful talons to bear aloft the immortal spirit of the soldier-statesman.

THE LIPS THAT SPOKE

the words of wisdom and courage were here sealed forever. The eyes that beamed with all gentleness and love were here closed in the dim, dull luster of death. The voice, which so often in most beautiful cadences wafted upon the air the brilliant word-paintings of the fervid imagination, or proclaimed in mighty strength the truths that live forever, was here stricken into the paralysis and silence of death. The true, warm heart, that throbbed with patriotic devotion for the cause of liberty and humanity, poured forth upon this battle-field its life-blood in defence of life's principles. The great brain—the seat and organ of such subtle strength and power—whether striving with a Lincoln or a Logan in the tribunals of justice, with a Douglas or a Smith in the arena of political debate, or coping with the polished Breckenridge and the adroit Benjamin in the forum of the Senate—was here pierced and shattered forever by the deadly rifle ball.

HE DIED AT THE HEAD

of his column, bravely cheering his men, and proclaiming that he would not ask them to go where he was not willing to lead. His noble, lifeless form was borne from this field rended with rifle bullets and bayonet wounds. Wrapped in a bloody shroud, with banners drooping above his pulseless form; with melancholy dirge floating upon the despondent air; with the sorrowing hearts of his countrymen drooping like the flowers upon the breast of the departed, he was borne from this consecrated ground to receive that "mournful tribute which the majesty of the American people offered to the unreplying dead."

HE NOW SLEEPS

near the rolling billows of the far-off Pacific. His body is interred in Lone Mountain cemetery near the Golden Gate, where, years before, on its dedication, in the spirit of fatal prophecy, as it were, he had exclaimed: "Hither shall come the pale maiden from the tearful abodes of sorrow. Hither shall be borne the stricken warrior from the bloody fields of freedom." This, then, all was a matter of principle interwoven with the very life and woof of his existence. His was the eye of faith, that, accepting the prophecy of a Seward, believed that some day—it might, for ought he knew, be infinitely far distant, so far that mortal man could not then foresee—slavery would be lost and absorbed in the superior blaze of freedom.

WHILE BELIEVING THIS,

he trusted the people of this land, he felt that feverish sentiment would subside, and returning reason would resume its place, and that the Constitution would remain safe, unshaken forever, until

Wrant in flames the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last trump shall shake the world below.

His was the personification of the peaceful spirit of eloquence and the undaunted spirit of war. He was a wonderful man—one of those geniuses of nature which thwart across the sky of human existence. Of foreign birth, he laid down his life for the country of his adoption. We were proud of him. My State, the most distant from the golden Pacific, honored him with her highest trust. He was our Senator when he fell. We are proud of our soldier, our orator, our statesman, and our hero.

BAKER WAS PATRIOTIC

and magnanimous. His was the clarion voice in the grand volume of invocation which everywhere rose to high heaven, "Spare us from the madness of disunion and civil war," and he was the last of the Senators to give up the hope that something might be done by conciliation and compromise. He hoped, he sympathized, he struggled to the last, but all in vain. At the final moment he nerved himself for the desperate encounter. In the Senate, in these words, he proclaimed his intention: "Now, I will not vote to lay down arms till, without treaty, the flag of the United States waves over every portion of the territory. Till then give this President a million men, give him the whole revenue of the government and the whole property of the people; do not refuse a single regiment; do not furl a single sail; do not abate a single jot of all your embattled vigor till that hour shall come; do not make peace till

THE GLORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

shall be its own defense. "Why, sir," he exclaimed, "I have heard it said that there was a time in Ireland when a virgin, pure, unguarded, could go through all its length and breadth with a crown upon her head and a golden vase in her hand, and no man disturb her honor or rob her of her treasure. I desire, before I make peace, to see the time when a volunteer drummer-boy shall be able to carry the flag of the United States in every city and in every village of this country, and it shall be received, amid the enthusiasm, the submission, the profound reverence, of every man, woman, and child who gazes upon its stars."

HE, LIKE CLAY AND WEBSTER

and Jackson and Lincoln, was for trying the strength of the Constitution. His soul became fired with military ardor at the attack on Sumpter's walls; and at a mass-meeting in Union Square, in New York, he delivered an address which thrilled the souls of all who heard it. He there pledged his personal services to