The National Republican.

VOL. XXIII.---NO. 249. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1883. THREE CENTS

THE ORDER OF THE ORIOLE.

Having Waited Till the Clouds Rolled By, the Entertainment Begins.

Seventy-Five Thousand People Crowd the Streets to See the Pageant.

Lord Baltimore Arrives by Steamer and Marches Through Mud to the City Hall.

His Gorgeous Escort Falls Far Short of the Pledges of the Posters.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 13.—As an excuse for the gathering together of an enormous crowd the Oriole demonstration to-night was a tremendous success. Viewed from any other light it was a tame affair, as many of the features of the procession that were widely advertised as vast and varied attractions did not materialize. The electric lamps, that were to have been carried by an army of men, must have been drowned out. Likewise the army of men who were to have carried the lamps, and "the thirty floats," which were to have overshadowed anything in the way of carnival display ever seen in this country, were not visible to the naked eye, and in their place appeared the fire machines of Baltimore. To put it in the mildest form, the procession was exceedingly commonplace. The mounted police, the military companies, the gaudily attired staffs of their mock lordships, the gaily caparisoned horses, and the numerous and excellent bands made a handsome show, however, as far as it went, and the tremendous crowds were apparently well pleased. At least there was no open revolt. Seventy-five thousand people constitute an inspiring sight in themselves. Miles of illumination and miles of flags and decorations of one kind and another are also inspiring.

The rain which had fallen almost steadily for two days had filled the streets with mud and drenched the gaudy decorations which made the buildings gay along the line of march and on most of the principal streets. It had also dampened the ardor of those who were to take part in the grand ceremonies of the occasion, and those who came only to witness it, and among the latter were many who had come thousands of miles for that purpose. Previous to the storm the buildings along the entire line had been most beautifully and lavishly decorated, many of them with expensive materials, conspicuously among which were the newspaper offices. Up to Tuesday night many thousands of people had arrived in the city, whose patience has been sorely tried by the war of the elements against the Oriole festival and the two postponements of the first day's proceedings. This morning was dark and lowering, but at noon "the clouds rolled by," and the afternoon was sufficiently clear to justify an expectation of the arrival of his lordship. Scores of thousands of people occupied the sidewalks and the streets from 2 o'clock until nightfall, many of them keeping their positions for hours. Miles of stands on each side of the streets along which the procession passed and all the windows and balconies were crowded with people before 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lord Baltimore arrived at Fort McHenry at 7:30 p. m. A large steamer bearing the reception committee, a number of members of the Order of the Oriole, and others, went to the fort to meet his lordship.

As the steamer came up the harbor, Cecilius stood in the bow of the boat with Gen. Latrobe and the city officials gathered around. Meantime a beautiful display of fire works was made in the harbor. When the wharf was reached the party disembarked and entered carriages, and joined in the procession. The costumes worn by the attendants were picturesque and dazzling.

After landing the line of procession was formed and marched in the following order:

Platoon of mounted police.
Chief Marshal J. Frank Supplee and fifty aids.
First division—Military. Gen. Jas. R. Herbert and staff.
Fifth Maryland regiment, Col. Stewart Brown.
Union Veteran corps of Washington.
Baltimore Rifles.
Monumental City Guards.
The Butler Zouaves, Washington.
Cadet corps.
Capital City Guards.
Second (Lord Baltimore) division—Capt. J. G. Pangborn.
Band of music.
The escort.
Men of the household.
Men at arms.
Knights.
Lord Baltimore's carriage.
Body guard.
Music by band.
Light Infantry corps, Washington.
Carriages containing lords in waiting and reception committee.
Third division—Grand Army of the Republic, Col. John S. Suter department commander.
Wilson Post, No. 1, 200 men with torches.
Dushane post, 200 men.
Custer post, No. 6, 150 men.
Lincoln post, 50 men.
Harry Howard post, 50 men.
Ellsworth post, 50 men.
Burnside post, 50 men.
G. K. Warren post, 50 men.
Fourth division—Thomas J. Saryock, chief marshal.
Uniformed societies.
Catholic knights.
Battalion letter carriers, &c.
Fifth division—W. W. Johnson marshal and staff.
Baltimore city fire department.

The line was preceded by a huge bell, whose tongue of iron proclaimed the coming of Lord Baltimore to the people a half a mile ahead. The sound of the big bell was a signal for the police to clear a path through the crowds, and this was done only with infinite trouble. Miles of rope stretched along the sides of the streets alone kept the throngs in place. The marshal and staff and a squad of mounted police rode ahead and after them were carried the colors of Lord Baltimore. The first division was composed of military, and had it not been for the Washington companies the display would have been meager. The 5th regiment (Maryland) turned out about 250 men. Then followed music, the veterans and the several Washington companies.

Lord Baltimore's division was led by Capt. J. G. Pangborn and his aids. This was the most attractive of the procession. His lordship's followers were gotten up in bright colors, and splendidly mounted. Following Lord Baltimore's carriage were a dozen or more carriages, containing distinguished citizens. The division was greeted with prolonged applause by the multitude all along the route. Long lines of horsemen followed the carriages, with here and there a band playing lively airs. The third division was made up of Grand Army posts, six or eight in number. The secret societies composed the fourth division. The fifth and last division was composed entirely of firemen and their apparatus of the city and county, who were chief marshaled by W. W. Johnson. After the staff officers of the company came the Frederick City Cornet band, then the fire department.

The elements saved the pageant (so called from courtesy) from the ignominy of failure. Many a town of 20,000 inhabitants could have done better and produced more elaborate street processions. The procession did not begin marching until after 9 o'clock, and it dragged its slow length along for an hour and a half like a circus parade, with big gaps between every division and sections of a division. The crowds good naturedly applauded every feature of the display that was at all entitled to recognition. The Washington military companies came in for a lion's share of the manifestations of approval. It was long after 11 o'clock when the tail of the procession switched around into Eutaw street, from Baltimore street, and past midnight when the crowds began to disappear from the thoroughfares.

Lord Baltimore was received at the city hall by the leading officials of the city, and escorted into the municipal building. There Mayor Whyte awaited the appearance of his highness, and after all had entered he addressed Cecilius and his retinue in a few words, granting him the freedom of the city. Mayor Whyte then gave him the keys (two massive gilt affairs) to the city, and after exchanging courtesies the party retired.

The line of march was up Broadway to Baltimore street, to Gay, to Fayette, to Holliday, to the city hall, where it was reviewed by Mayor Whyte and other prominent persons. At the city hall Lord Baltimore was presented with the keys of the city. The march then proceeded through Lexington, North, Baltimore, and Eutaw streets to the Academy of Music, where Lord Baltimore alighted, and from the academy reviewed the column, after which it was dismissed.

The arrangements for railway travel out of the city are very imperfect and unsatisfactory, and persons who intended returning to their various homes to-night were compelled to remain over at the hotels and boarding houses. Anything but accommodation can be had. The number of Washington people in town to-night was estimated to be about 3,000. The scenes around the depots to-night are varied and ludicrous. Many persons are sleeping in and about the depots, while hilarious mobs are making the night hideous.

The procession of the mystic pageant will take place to-morrow night.

NOTES FROM LYNCHBURG.

Death of a Valuable Citizen--Serious Collision--Joint Political Discussion.

Special Dispatch.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Sept. 13.—Our city lost yesterday one of its oldest and most useful citizens, in the sudden death of Col. James A. Hamner. While crossing Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, he accidentally came in collision with a passing street car, and was knocked down with such violence that he died from the concussion a few hours afterward. Col. Hamner was one of our oldest commission merchants, and for some years has been of the firm of Murrell & Hamner in the management of Lynch's tobacco warehouse. He was a gentleman of sterling character, a leading member of the Baptist church, very much esteemed, leaves a large family, and was 68 years of age.

A very serious collision took place yesterday afternoon on the Norfolk and Western railroad near Burkville. The eastern bound freight train broke loose and ran back against No. 10, the train following, and the engine and ten cars were thrown from the track and badly damaged, and the track so badly blockaded that the regular passenger and mail train due in this city at 9 p. m., was forced to return to Petersburg, and has not yet made its trip. William Alexander, a brakeman, was painfully injured.

Capt. Charles E. Fugua, who has held the position of supervisor of the western division of the Norfolk and Western railroad for twenty-four years, has resigned and accepted a similar position on the East Tennessee and Georgia railroad under Maj. Henry Fink.

Splendid rains for two days, and the weather has turned warm again.

Hon. George C. Cabell, democrat, and Hon. J. C. Fowler, coalitionist, had a joint discussion at Buckingham on Monday last, and it is said to have been one of the most animated of the campaign.

The Colored Covention.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Sept. 13.—A mass convention of representative colored men of Ohio to choose delegates to the national convention at Louisville, Ky., on Sept. 24 has been postponed until next Thursday. It will meet at Columbus.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—A state convention of the colored republicans of Maryland, to appoint delegates to the national convention, to be held in Louisville, was held in this city to-day, and organized by electing J. E. Briscoe president. The question of the treatment of colored by white republicans in excluding them from what they regard a just participation in official favors was discussed, and a platform was adopted asserting their rights, which they will demand. There were present 380 delegates, all but three counties of the state being represented. The following delegates at large were selected: J. E. Briscoe, J. H. Baine, and Rev. C. W. Fitzhugh. The congressional district delegates are W. W. Webb, J. W. Martin, George F. Williams, Col. Wm. Murrell, Rev. J. H. Bowser, and Charles E. Swan.

A Four Million Dollar Suit Against Commodore Garrison.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The hearing in the suit of Peter Marie and others against Commodore Garrison, for the recovery of $4,000,000, the value of 36,000 shares of Missouri Pacific railway stock, was continued to-day before Referee Dwight. The counsel in the case spent the entire time in arguing whether a contract made in Missouri is liable to the laws of New York. The referee ruled that the question of validity must be settled by the laws of the state in which the contract is made, and that he has to follow the New York law of evidence.

There Must be a Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept 13.—Richard K. Fox announces that as there is now no probability of the prize fight for $5,000 between Mitchell and Slade, he will offer a prize of $5,000, to be fought for by them under the new rules of the London prize ring, with small gloves, the fight to take place during the first week in November, at a time and place to be named by the sporting editor of the *Police Gazette*, the pugilists to select their own trainers and seconds, and Harry Hill to be referee. Independent of the $5,000 offered, the pugilists will be at liberty to contend for any side wager they may choose to put on the result.

A Division in Dezendorf's Party.

Special Dispatch.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Sept. 13.—The straightout republicans of Norfolk county held a convention here to-day to nominate a candidate for the legislature. John Lesner and about twenty of the fifty-five delegates bolted the convention and nominated T. N. Brooks, colored. This faction call themselves "liberal republicans." The other faction, styling themselves "straightouts," nominated Henry A. Knight, colored.

The Pennsylvania Deadlock.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 13.—The senate this morning was engaged in discussing a proposition of the republicans to hold sessions only Tuesdays and Fridays. The democrats opposed it, and a vote being taken the president decided that there was no quorum. He subsequently changed this decision and decided it carried, there being several members in the ante rooms. Mr. Gordon then appealed from the decision, and it was still under discussion at 1:45 p. m., when the senate adjourned.

A Duelist Who Wasn't "There."

TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 13.—On Tuesday an Englishman named Gorrie and a New York jeweler named Jaby Grant had an altercation in the Rossin house and finished it up with a challenge from Grant to fight a duel. It was arranged that they should meet last night with their seconds to arrange the preliminaries, but Grant and his seconds did not keep the appointment.

The Situation at Canton.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Private advices from Canton states that business has been resumed in that city as before the recent outbreak. There are only a few foreign merchants in trade there, the tea traffic having drifted to other localities. The inhabitants of Canton have the reputation of being especially turbulent at all times.

THREATENING A BOLT.

New Jersey Democrats Disgusted with Abbett's Nomination.

Leaders of the Party Loud in Their Expressions of Displeasure.

The Convention Closes Amid Great Confusion and Disorder.

Incidents of the Convention and the Resolutions and Platform Adopted.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The democratic state executive committee remained in session until 5 o'clock this morning. The following temporary officers of the convention were then decided upon: Chairman, Allen T. McDermott, of Hudson; secretaries, Thomas G. Bunnell, of Sussex; John Dooley, of Essex; Walter W. Acton, of Salem, and George G. Vanderbilt, of Mercer. Mr. McDermott is a strong Abbett man and his appointment will likely be used to test the Abbett strength.

The various delegations are meeting this morning, but as yet very few have determined upon a definite course of action. A careful review of the delegations at 9:30 o'clock indicates that the counties will cast their votes about as follows: Atlantic county will support Whittaker first, and Abbett in case Whittaker has no chance. Bergen's 23 votes will be divided, Abbett receiving about 14, and Cochran and Cutler the rest. Burlington's 38 votes will go to Hendrickson first, and Whittaker or Cutler second. Camden's 38 votes are for Whittaker first and Parker second, but in case of a general Abbett movement their votes would go to him. Cape May's 6 votes are for Whittaker and Abbett. Cumberland's 18 for Whittaker. Essex' 87 will be divided among Albright, Abbett and Cochran, with a stray vote or two for Whittaker or Cutler. Gloucester's 14 votes will go to Whittaker first and Abbett afterwards if he prove the coming man. Huntingdon's 29 votes will be divided between Cochran and Abbett. Hudson's 99 are nearly all for Abbett, though Cochran will capture a few of them. Mercer's 33 votes are divided between Whittaker and Abbett. Middlesex's 33 will be divided among Abbett, Albright, and Cochran, with a majority for Abbett. Monmouth's 36 votes will be mostly for Whittaker. Morris's 25 are for Cutler first, and against Abbett all the time. Ocean's 12 votes will be divided between Abbett and Whittaker. Passaic's 30 votes are divided between Cutler and Cochran. Salem's 17 for Whittaker. Somerset's 17 will go about equally to Abbett, Albright, and Cochran. Sussex's 18 votes are solid for Cochran. Union's 34 are for Abbett and Albright, and Warren's 26 votes are for Whittaker, Abbett, and Cochran. Abbett has a good lead, with Whittaker a good second and Cochran a fair third. The opposition to Abbett will probably unite upon Whittaker.

The democratic state convention was slow in assembling, and at 12 o'clock, the hour appointed for convening, not one-half of the delegates were in their seats in the opera house. The Hudson and Essex delegations were separated by the width of the hall, the former being on the left of the hall and the latter on the right. The Hudson delegation arrived at 12:15 p. m., and it was stated that all but four of its voters are for Abbett. The four exceptions are said to be for Albright.

At 12:40, the delegation not having arrived, Chairman McPherson called the convention to order. He referred to the fact that the committee appointed three years ago had been successful in securing an annual democratic victory. He hoped the new committee would be equally successful. He wanted to give the democrats a word of advice and warning. The convention had met, he said, to elect a man who would fill the governorship for the next three years, and fill it with honor. He felt that the platform to be adopted must lay down principles that the people would sustain. He appealed to the convention to act with calmness and deliberation and allow no personal prejudice to stand in the way of harmonious and united action. He referred to the fact that the election this year was the precursor of next year, when "By God's help the rascals would be turned out." But the rascals are determined not to go, he continued, and the remark aroused laughter and interruptions of "You are right" from republicans on the stage. He then denounced the republican party as the most corrupt and venal party that had ever existed. His speech was received with very little applause.

Allan J. McDermott, of Hudson, was then introduced as temporary chairman. No opposition was made to his appointment. He made a short speech, in which he said he thought the democratic party would rise and shine like a star over the ruins of republican corruption. The following temporary secretaries were then announced: Walter Acton, of Salem; Thomas G. Bunnell, of Sussex, and John Dooly, of Essex. Contested delegations were announced from Essex and Passaic. The convention then provided for the appointment of the usual committees.

A Hudson county delegate arose and asked that a resolution be read denouncing the article in yesterday's Trenton *Times* against Abbett. The motion excited considerable discussion, and was finally referred to the committee on resolutions. A recess was then taken until 2:30 p. m.

The convention reassembled at 2:30 p. m. The committee on permanent organization threw McDermott over and appointed ex-Speaker George O. Vanderbilt, of Mercer, permanent chairman. During the course of Mr. Vanderbilt's remarks he brought in the name of Joel Parker, which was received with prolonged applause.

At the conclusion of the chairman's address the list of vice presidents and secretaries for the several counties was read. The committee on credentials reported no contest, except in the third ward of Trenton, where the delegation, headed by Mr. Buller, was admitted and a Passaic county case, in which they favored the admission of both sets of delegates. The report was adopted without opposition.

The following is the platform adopted by the convention;

The democratic party of New Jersey in convention assembled pledges anew its fidelity to the fundamental doctrines of the party as enunciated by Jefferson and practiced by Jackson. They reassert their belief in a strict construction and rigid enforcement of the federal constitution. They declare for the sovereignty of the states and the supremacy of the federal government within their respective spheres. They denounce the centralizing tendencies of the republican party, and declare for home rule and local self government as the foundation stones of the republic. They arraign the republican party as having corrupted and debauched the public service, nullified the will of the people at the ballot box, favored monopolists, made large grants of the public lands, subverted the constitution, and maintained itself solely by the power of patronage and plunder. They believe in that genuine and deep reaching civil service reform which consists in the election to office of honest, intelligent, capable, and courageous public servants, who will faithfully administer their trust, and who will be held to strict accountability for such discharge of it. They denounce the sham methods of the civil service commission in its pretended examination of candidates for places, together with the disgraceful system of bargain and sale of office which is now practiced by the federal government, as shown by the abuse of patronage in Virginia and other states.

1. The people should only be taxed so much as is absolutely indispensable for the frugal conduct of their public affairs; not one cent for surplus, nor for unnecessary taxation. The existing surplus in the treasury should be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt. The money not needed for the expense of the government should remain in the pockets of the people. To this end we favor the entire abolition of the present system of internal revenue, a nursery of spoils and informers, a menace to the freedom of elections, a source of the greatest corruption, and an intolerable and unnecessary burden upon the taxpayers. We insist that the public lands shall be reserved to actual settlers, not another acre for subsidies; that the dignity of American labor shall be defended, as also the rights of American citizens at home or abroad.

2. We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessary expenditure of the government, and so adjusted as to give protection and encouragement to home productive industry and labor, without producing or fostering monopolies.

3. We point with pride to the successful administration of our state affairs under democratic rule, and we invite the co-operation of men of all parties in continuing that rule to the end, that the welfare and happiness of the people be secured.

4. We contrast the honest and economical management of state affairs by domestic hands with the corrupt and disgraceful administration of the federal government under republican rule, with its Credit Mobilier, its whisky rings, its star route frauds, and other like iniquities.

5. We demand the equalization of taxes on all properties within the state, whether that of individuals or corporations. No hindrance to legitimate enterprise, no encouragement of monopolies, all government in the interest of the whole people.

6. Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, enhance its reward, and protect its rights commands the sympathy and support of the democratic party, which is a natural foe of monopoly, and the natural friend of the workingman. The present unprecedented and unsatisfactory condition of the relations of labor and capital demands the careful thought of legislators and due regard to the vested rights of capital and the claims of private enterprise.

After the resolutions had been read and adopted without opposition, the counties were called for nominations. Neither Atlantic nor Bergen presented a name. Burlington named Chas. E. Hendrickson. His name was received with mingled applause and hisses. Camden made no nomination. Cape May nominated Dr. J. S. Whitaker, and his name evoked applause. Congressman Fredler responded when Essex was called and presented the name of Andrew Albright, and there was deafening applause from the gallery. Another Essex man named Chancellor Runyon, and a third named A. A. Hardenbergh. Gloucester named Whitaker. Congressman McAdoo presented Abbott's name. When Hudson was called he protested against the attempt to control the convention by a hurrah. His speech was greeted by loud applause, mixed with hisses. Another Hudson man named Albright. Hunterdon presented no name. Mercer named Whittaker, Abbett, and Hendrickson. Middlesex had no name to name. Neither did Monmouth. Morris named Augustus W. Cutler. Ocean and Salem had no nomination. Salem indorsed Dr. Whittaker. Somerset had no nomination. Sussex nominated Senator Lewis Cochran. Union and Warren had no names to offer.

The first ballot was then taken and resulted as follows: Abbett, 218; Albright, 139; Whittaker, 116; Hendrickson, 47; Cochran, 44; Cutler, 43; Black, 13; Hardenburgh, 9, and Runyon, 3. Total, 632. Necessary to a choice, 317.

The second ballot was begun amid great confusion. It was impossible to tell votes as they were cast. The tide began to turn in favor of Abbett, however, and soon the chairman declared that he was elected. Then the wildest confusion ensued. The Albright men jumped on their seats, cursed the nomination and declared that they would bolt. A motion to make the nomination unanimous was howled down, and without adjournment the delegates dispersed. The final vote, according to the secretary, showed 333 votes for Abbett or fourteen more than was necessary for a choice. Great dissatisfaction is expressed among the delegates to-night, and there are those who talk of a bolt. The republicans seem particularly pleased with the nomination.

They Stood on Their Heads.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 13.—The court martial this morning took up the case of Cadet Ballard, of Pennsylvania. Cadet Scales, of North Carolina, testified that Ballard made him stand on his head and crawl around a table leg. Cadets Dodd and Steber for the defense, and the accused himself testified that he (Ballard) had no part in the hazing on that occasion. Recess.

The case of Cadet Hawkes, Wisconsin, will be taken up at the afternoon session.

Orders dismissing Cadets Trapnell, West Virginia; Campbell, New York; Bertholf, New Jersey, and Moeller, New York, were received on the Santee to-day.

At 2:30 o'clock the case of Cadet E. B. Johnson was taken up. He was charged with waking two of the fourth class after 9 p. m. and making them stand on their heads in only their night clothing. T. S. Jennett testified that the accused never made him stand on his head on the berth deck of the Constellation, but thought he was present. He stood on his head. G. W. Galloway said he was made to stand on his head. One person made him do it, but it was not the accused, though he was present. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Base Ball Yesterday.

At Philadelphia—

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Base hits—Philadelphia, 0; Cleveland, 6. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 2.

At Trenton, N. J. (championship game)—

Brooklyn	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	—8
Trenton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	—6

At New York—The game between New York and Buffalo was postponed because of rain.

At Boston—

Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Boston, 7; Chicago, 4. Errors—Boston, 6; Chicago, 12.

At Richmond, Va.—Quicksteps, 6; Virginias, 3.

At Providence—

Providence	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	1	—9
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	—6

Base hits—Providence, 12; Detroit, 11. Errors—Providence, 6; Detroit, 7.

At Louisville—

Metropolitan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Eclipse	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Base hits—Metropolitan, 4; Eclipse, 9. Errors—Metropolitan, 2; Eclipse, 0.

At Columbus, Ohio—

Athletic	2	1	0	3	0	0	4	0	1	—11
Columbus	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Athletic, 13; Columbus, 11. Errors—Athletic, 4; Columbus, 8.

At Cincinnati—

Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	—8
Allegheny	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 10; Allegheny, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Allegheny, 6.

At St. Louis—

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Baltimore, 5.

The Union League.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The executive committee of the National Union league met here to-day. President J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, presided. Details were perfected for a series of union meetings to be held in the south, to be addressed by prominent northern men on current political and educational topics. The first will be held at Atlanta in November. Hon. George F. Gordon, of Philadelphia; Col. J. E. Bryant, of Georgia; Hon. E. C. Pinckney, and William N. Alexander, of New York, took part in the proceedings. The committee will meet again this month in Philadelphia.

Arrangements for the Funeral of Mr. Hugh Hastings.

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J., Sept. 13.—The funeral service for the late Hugh J. Hastings will be held at St. Leo's church, Twenty-eighth street, New York, at 9 a. m. Saturday, Sept. 15. The following will act as pallbearers: President Arthur, Secretary Folger, Roscoe Conkling, W. H. Vanderbilt, H. J. Jewett, Jay Gould, Sam Sloan, Gen. Eckert, Jenkins Van Schaick, William G. Weed, of Albany, Isaac England, J. Nelson Tappan, and John Hoey. Telegrams of condolence have been received by the family from all parts of the country.

Lord Coleridge.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13.—A reception was given Lord Chief Justice Coleridge at the Newport casino to-day so soon.

DOWN IN THE DEEP.

The Proteus Crushed in an Ice Floe at Smith's Sound.

Lamentable Failure of the Greeley Relief Expedition.

Terrible Experience of Officers and Crew in the Frozen Regions of the North.

The Grim Record of Vessels Wrecked and in Distress During Recent Storms.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 13.—The United States Greeley relief steamship Yantic has just anchored here. Her tidings are lamentable. No word has been received from Greeley or any of his party. The steamer Proteus was crushed in floe ice at the entrance to Smith's sound on July 23. Capt. Pike, his crew, and the scientific party are passengers by the Yantic.

The signal office has received the following from Lieut. Garlington:

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 13.—It is my painful duty to report the total failure of the expedition. The Proteus was crushed in a pack of ice in latitude 78° 52', longitude 74° 25', and sunk on the afternoon of the twenty-third of July. My party and crew of ship all saved. Made my way across Smith sound and along eastern shore to Cape York, thence across Melville bay to Upernavik, arriving there on the twenty-fourth of August. The Yantic reached Upernavik on the second of September and left same day, bringing entire party here to-day. All well.

E. A. GARLINGTON.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 13.—The first officer of the Proteus briefly summarizes the expedition as follows: The Yantic and Proteus left St. Johns at 4 p. m. on June 29. The Proteus arrived at God Haven bay, Drisco island, July 6, and the Yantic arrived there on the twelfth. The necessary preparations were made, and the Proteus sailed for Cory island, arriving there on the sixteenth. She left on the twenty-first, and two days afterward was crushed, sinking at 7 p. m. on July 23. Twenty-nine days were spent in the boats. Several storms were encountered, from which the boats took refuge under the lee of icebergs. Lieut. Colwell and six of the crew parted company with the others at Cape York. They found the Yantic July 31, and reported that Capt. Pike and the rest of the crew were moving southward. The Yantic reached Cory island Aug. 2, and on the same night proceeded to Pandora harbor, where records from Pike and Garlinton were found. She next proceeded south along the Greenland coast, sending boats all around the islands in search of the missing crew. A storm and heavy pack ice on Aug. 9 forced the Yantic to anchor to the leeward of Northumberland island. The next day she bore away for Upernavik, arriving there Aug. 22. On the twenty-ninth she started for the Waigate coal mines, and returned to Upernavik Sept. 2, when Capt. Pike and the crew were found and taken on board.

The following report from Comdr. Wildes, of the United States steamship Yantic, with regard to the failure of the Greely relief expedition, was received to-night by Commodore English, acting secretary of the navy:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 13.—Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, secretary of the navy, Washington: The United States steamship Yantic has arrived, bringining Capt. Pike and crew of Proteus, Lieut. Garlington, and Greely relief party. All well. The steamer Proteus was crushed in the ice six miles north of Cape Sable July 23. Crew and relief party, after depositing records at Littleton island and Pandora harbor, retreated south in six boats to Upernavik, suffering much hardship in Melville bay. The Yantic reached Littleton island, Aug. 3, without much difficulty. Found records and immediately proceeded southward; searched coasts and islands thoroughly down to Saunders islands. The ice pack then closed in, and could neither get around nor through, and was obliged to retreat under lee of Northumberland island.

Aug. 9.—Southward gale having loosened pack, was able to get through, and continue search. Coast about Cape York, filled with ice packed close. Could not get within twenty miles of land.

Aug. 10.—Having ice in all directions, but southeast, proceeded to Upernavik. Sent fifteen days' rations to Lesinsake, and whaleboat to Cape Shackleton.

(Note. Probably intended for Tessinsak, a small settlement between Cape Shackleton and Upernavik, and about forty miles north of the latter).

Aug. 22.—Sailed for coal mine, thence to Godhaven.

Aug. 32.—Lieut. Caldwell arrived in launch from Upernavik, having been thirty-nine days in open boat. Had separated under orders at Cape York. Sailed same day for Upernavik. Found party; arrived Sept. 2. Proceeded homeward. Rough passage. Permission asked to coal here.

FRANK WILDES.

The whole Proteus party were in good health and fair spirits. They had been exposed thirty-one days and nights in boats, making some stoppages at intermediate harbors. The Proteus was crushed in a floe of ice at 3 o'clock p. m. July 23, and sunk within four hours. Fortunately the men had time to save clothing, provisions, compass, and other necessaries to meet a protracted voyage. On July 25, the boats being equipped, provisioned and manned, a start was made. The scene of the disaster was eight miles north-northwest of Cape Sabine, latitude 79° 59' north. Over 600 miles of ice and frigid sea was passed before Upernavik was reached. No provisions were landed from the steamer, nor were any caches made, and all the stores intended for the Arctic colony's relief went down in the steamer. While at anchor in Danish harbor, on Aug. 12, the governor of Elburg came on board the Yantic, and reported that the Danish steamer Tophia had arrived there from a harbor thirty miles north of Cape York; and that her captain had stated that a native Esquimau had told him that two natives who were with the Greely expedition arrived there on sledges last winter, and reported that the party were all well except Dr. Pavy, who had died. These natives went back to Lady Franklin bay.

Another Esquimau, who arrived from the Greeley camp, reported that all the officers had been murdered by the men. Neither of these reports is reliable, as the fondness of the Esquimaux for lying and sensationalism places them in the category of fiction. Capt. Pike says that as far north as Cape Sabine there was no trace of Lieut. Greely or his party, and his failure to come south to Littleton island to meet the relief steamers this summer, evokes grave apprehensions as to his probable fate.

The Proteus was retreating home when the ice overwhelmed her. She got barely fifteen miles north of the scene of the shipwreck. The prospects of the Greely colony encountering the rigors of a fourth winter beneath the Arctic circle are mournful to contemplate. The crews of the Yantic and Proteus are in excellent health. One death only occurred during the expedition, that of Henry Wilson, gunner's mate of the Yantic, from apoplexy.

Capt. Caziare, acting chief signal officer, said to a press reporter last night that a telegram had been sent Lieut. Garlington this afternoon, asking him to state what stores, if any, had been deposited by him on Littleton's island. He was also requested to give the department full information immediately as to what could possibly be done to send relief to Greeley this fall. The department had not yet received a reply to this telegram.

Capt. Caziare said that the department realizes fully the critical situation in which Lieut. Greeley and his party were placed, and that nothing that could possibly be done to relieve them would be left undone.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 13.—A bottle was washed ashore at quarantine to-day containing the following without a date, written in pencil on a fragment of thin brown paper: Steam yacht Catherine, from New York, bound for Jacksonville, Fla., sinking off Hatteras. All hands at pump; no hope. Officers, Joseph Spencer, captain; Tom Rumpel, first mate; R. Thomas, second mate; Bob Rechard, engineer; Tom Dale, ——; crew, Abram Solomons, John Kelser, James Brown, and Wm Peterson."

FREEPORT, L. I., Sept. 13.—The Italian steamship Independente, from Palermo, drove on shore at Jones's inlet at 4:30 this morning during a fog and high sea. She is loaded with 1,000 tons of sulphur and 10,000 boxes of lemons and oranges, and has also 160 passengers and crew on board. The captain thinks that if the weather holds as it was this morning she is in a very dangerous position. The wife and child of the American consul at Cadiz, Spain, are on board.

The officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers on board the ship numbered 150. All were taken ashore safe by the crew of life saving station 28. It is believed the vessel will be a total loss, but that a large part of the cargo will be saved.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13.—The steamship Regulator, five days out from New York, reached her wharf this morning. She passed through the gale finely, losing only some of her head sails. Capt. Doane, of the Regulator, reports that the Frying Pan shoals lightship has gone from her moorings, and fears are entertained that she has foundered. The steamship Benefactor, which left here for New York on Saturday, and the steamship Raleigh, which left Baltimore for this port on the same day, have not yet been heard from. Their agents here think they will make port safely.

NEW MEXICO.

Gov. Sheldon's Report Upon the Affairs, Progress, and Development of the Territory.

In compliance with the request from the secretary of the interior Gov. Sheldon has just made a full and interesting report upon the affairs, progress, and development of that territory. He begins by referring to the present security of life in New Mexico, and says that, with the exception of the murder of Judge McComas and wife, no citizens have been killed by Indians in the territory since October, 1881, and that there are no signs of hostile demonstrations. Preparations, however, have been made to speedily crush any hostile movement and the Indians are aware of the fact. The criminal element has substantially disappeared; nothing more is heard of vigilantes or lynch law; and property is safe. The courts are able and efficient, and convictions when deserved are quite certain at the hands of juries. There are in the territory thirty militia companies under excellent discipline, and they have been of great service in aiding the civil authorities. As a result of this improved state of affairs immigration has been renewed, and industry and enterprise grow day by day. The taxable property of the territory in 1883 amounted to $27,137,903 against $14,088,554 in 1881. The taxable value of the railways is fully $15,000,000, but they are exempt from taxation for several years to come. If proper care had been exercised in making up the returns the governor believes that $50,000,000, instead of $27,000,000, would have been the estimate of the value of taxable property. There are in New Mexico 8,000,000 acres of arable land, which is highly productive, and not expensive to cultivate. There are also lands enough, when developed, to sustain five million cattle, five million sheep, and horses and mules enough to carry on the business of the country. The great wealth of the territory, however, lies in its minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, and coal being abundant. These resources are as yet almost undeveloped.

Estimates based on the poll tax returns give the territory a population of 150,000, of which number probably three-fourths are natives of the country and speak the Spanish language.

Gov. Sheldon calls attention to the urgent need of a proper school system in New Mexico, and to the importance of having a session of the territorial legislature in January next. He also recommended that congress create a special commission to hear and decide controversies growing out of defective titles to land, particularly those based or purporting to be based on Spanish and Mexican grants. Speaking of the homestead and pre-emption laws he says their operation in that dry and mountainous country has been to foster a land monopoly of the most objectionable character. Locations are made embracing a spring or extending along a stream, and the surrounding lands are valueless to any one but the owners of the water. Hence the man who obtains 160 acres with an exclusive water privilege controls the usufruct of a vast tract without cost or tax. A cattle company or an individual may, by owning a few acres, have the occupancy of a tract as large as some of the states of the union, and if existing practices are continued the cattle business of the southwest will, in a short time, be in the hands of a few individuals, the government furnishing the land gratuitously. It is therefore suggested that the land laws applicable to that territory be changed.

The report closes with a recommendation that congress make provision for another judge of the supreme court, to relieve the overworked judiciary of the territory.

Sugar Making in Kansas.

HUTCHINSON, KAN., Sept. 13.—The Kansas Sugar Refining company located here has turned out its first batch of sugar. The results settle all controversy about the possibility of making sugar from the sorghum cane. The run was of a bright grade and crystalized perfectly with the sorghum taste.

The "Invasion" of Canada.

OTTAWA, ONT., Sept. 13.—The department of the interior knows nothing officially of the report of United States soldiers invading Canadian territory and kidnapping deserters from the American army.

**Bismarck's Critical