The National Republican.

VOL. XX[illegible]—NO. 179. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1884. TWO CENTS.

BLAINE O[illegible] MAINE.

STANDING UNDER S[illegible] HE IS NOTIFIED OF H[illegible]ON.

Hon. J. B. Henderson' [illegible] behalf of the Committee—M[illegible] response—Serenade to Gen. [illegible] ate Comrades—Other Polit[illegible]

AUGUSTA, ME., June [illegible] arly hour yesterday the streets [illegible] e a lively appearance, and long [illegible] ne set for the committee, app[illegible] national convention to notif[illegible] ne of his nomination to the p[illegible] didacy of the republican party [illegible] duty. A considerable crowd o[illegible] ed around the Augusta house to [illegible] osity upon the members of the c[illegible] rens being also in town, breug[illegible] mbers of people, who, with th[illegible] ons of the national committee [illegible] dust ring, seemed disposed to [illegible] a general holiday. Promptly [illegible] e national committee of notifie[illegible] in a body to Mr. Blaine's resid[illegible] cy were received by Mrs. Blai[illegible]

As the day wea[illegible] t and the rooms of the mansi[illegible] d almost to suffocation, it was s[illegible] e presentation of the addres[illegible] n the lawn. Accordingly the [illegible] guests proceeded to a well-sh[illegible] the grounds, where a semicircle [illegible] d all present stood with uncove[illegible] ting an impressive scene, t[illegible] spreading branches of grea[illegible] buzzing of insects being the [illegible] disturb the stillness. When al[illegible] s, Mr. Blaine was escorted to the [illegible] stood within the arc of the sem[illegible]

Turning to Mr. [illegible] Henderson addressed him as follows:

"Your nomination for the office of the president of the United States by the national republican convention recently assembled at Chicago is already known to you. The gentlemen before you, constituting the committee composed of one member from each state and territory of the country and one from the District of Columbia, now come as the accredited organ of that convention to give you formal notice of your nomination and to request your acceptance thereof. It is of course known to you that beside your own several other names among the most honored in the councils of the republican party were presented by their friends as candidates for this nomination. Between your friends and friends of gentlemen justly entitled to the respect and confidence of their political associates the contest was one of generous rivalry, free from any taint of bitterness, and equally free from the reproach of malice. At an early stage of the proceedings of the convention it became manifest that the republican states whose aid must be invoked at last to insure success to the ticket earnestly desired your nomination. It was equally manifest that the desire so earnestly expressed by delegates from those states was but a truthful reflection of an irresistible popular demand. It was not thought or pretended that this demand had its origin in any ambitious desires of your own or in organized work of your friends, but it was recognized by all that it had its root in the—a spontaneous expression by the free people of love and admiration of a chosen leader. No nomination would have given satisfaction to every member of the party. This is not to be expected in a country so extended in area and so varied in interests.

"The nomination of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 disappointed so many hopes and overthrew so many cherished ambitions that for a short time disaffection threatened to open into open revolt. In 1872 the discontent was so pronounced as to impel large masses of the party to an organized opposition to its nominees. For many weeks after the nomination of Gen. Garfield in 1880 defeat seemed almost inevitable. In each case the shock of disappointment was followed by 'sober second thought.' Individual preferences gradually yielded to convictions of public duty. Promptings of patriotism finally rose superior to irritations and animosities of the hour. The party in every trial has grown stronger in the face of threatened danger. In tendering you the nomination it gives us pleasure to remember that those great measures which furnished the causes for party congratulations by the late convention at Chicago, and which were now crystallized into the legislation of the country—measures which have strengthened and dignified the nation, while they have elevated and advanced the people, have at all times and on all proper occasions received your earnest and valuable support. It was your good fortune to aid in protecting the nation against the assaults of armed treason; you were present and helped to unloose the shackles of the slave; you assisted in placing in our new amendments to the federal constitution your voice was potent in preserving the national faith when false theories of finance would have blasted national and individual prosperity.

"We kindly remember you as the last friend of honest money and commercial integrity. In all that pertains to security and repose of capital, dignity of labor, manhood, elevation and freedom of the people, right of the oppressed to demand and duty of government to afford protection, your public acts have received the unqualified indorsement of popular approval. But we are not unmindful of the fact that parties, like individuals, cannot live entirely on the past, however splendid the record. The present is ever eclipsing the past, immediate cares, and the future presses on with new duties, its perplexing responsibilities; parties like individuals, however that are free from stain of violated faith in the past are fairly entitled to the presumption of sincerity in their promises for the future. Among the promises made by the party in its late convention at Chicago are economy and purity of administration, protection of citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad; prompt restoration of the navy, wise reduction of surplus revenues, relieving the taxpayer without injuring the laborer, preservation of public lands for actual settlers; import duties, when necessary at all, to be levied, not for revenue only, but for the double purpose of raising revenue and regulation of internal commerce, settlement of international differences by peaceful arbitration, but coupled with reassertion and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine as interpreted by the fathers of the republic and preservance in the good work of civil service reform, to the end that dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be effectively avoided; honest money, honest currency based on coin of intrinsic value, adding strength to the public credit and giving renewed vitality to every branch of American industry. Mr. Blaine, during the last twenty three years the republican party has builded a nation, not a republic—a republic far more extended than that originally designed by our fathers; as its proportions are already grand, they may yet be enlarged; its foundations may yet be strengthened and its columns may be adorned with a beauty more resplendent still. To you, as its architect in chief, will soon be assigned this grateful work."

Mr. Blaine listened to Gen. Henderson's address, standing under an elm tree, with his arms folded on his chest and his eyes cast down, but at times wandering about and scanning the faces of the audience.

At the close of Gen. Henderson's address Mr. Blaine's eldest son, Walker, stepped forward and gave his distinguished father, who had been posing with folded arms across his chest, his part to speak. Mr. Blaine seized the manuscript and read his reply, as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE: I do not think without deep sensibility your official notice of the action of the national convention, already brought to my knowledge through the public press. I appreciate more profoundly than I can express the honor which is implied in the nomination for the presidency by the republican party of the nation, speaking through the authoritative voice of only accredited delegates. To be selected as a candidate by such an assemblage from the list of eminent statesmen it designates were presented to me is a high compliment. I can only express my gratitude for so signal an honor, and my desire to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in me. In accepting the nomination, as I now do, I am impressed—I am also oppressed—with a sense of the labor and responsibility which attach to my position. The burden is lightened, however, by the host of earnest men who support my candidacy, many of whom add, as does your honorable committee, the cheer of personal friendship to the pledge of political fealty. A more formal acceptance will naturally be expected, and will in due season be communicated. It may, however, not be inappropriate at this time to say I have already made a careful study of the principles announced by the national convention and that in whole and in detail they have my heartiest sympathy and meet my unqualified approval. Apart from your official errand, gentlemen, I am extremely happy to welcome you all to my house. With many of you I have already shared the duties of public service and have enjoyed most cordial friendship. I trust your journey from all parts of the great republic has been enjoyable, and that during your stay in Maine you will feel that you are not among strangers, but with friends. Invoking the blessings of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear and with hearty hearts."

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's reply the members of the committee were introduced to him individually, and an hour was spent in social informal converse. The members of the committee then repaired to the residence of Col. A. S. Osgood, where they were entertained at lunch, and at 1 o'clock they left for Portland.

PORTLAND, ME., June 22.—The nomination committee arrived here shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday and were received by a delegation of the citizens' committee and escorted to the Falmouth hotel in carriages. At a later hour they were driven about the city. At 7:30 p. m. the committee of citizens escorted the national committee to the city building, where they were introduced to the mayor, and distinguished citizens were presented to them. At 8 o'clock the guests and the hosts filed into the hall filling the platform and side gallery. Hon. Thomas B. Reed was made chairman of the committee and made a brief speech, in which there were many allusions made to Blaine, each of which was received with great applause. Speeches were made by Hons. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi; John H. Henderson, of Missouri; Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, William C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, and George R. Dawes, of Chicago.

The Choice in Ohio.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Gen. M. D. Leggett, of Cleveland, Ohio, just before sailing for Europe yesterday, said to a *Tribune* reporter:

"Blaine has been the people's choice in Ohio all the time. Naturally there is intense enthusiasm for him now. It will keep up till the end of the canvass, you may be sure, and he will receive in October the pledge of a majority in November such as will show the country that the republican party intends to sustain its nominees gloriously. I do not think that Henry B. Payne will allow the use of his name in the democratic national convention. He is my neighbor and friend, though we differ in politics, and I have good reason to believe he counts himself out of the race."

The New York Ratification.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The committee appointed by the republican county committee to make arrangements for a monster Blaine and Logan ratification mass meeting decided to hold the meeting two weeks hence. The speakers are to be ex-Gov. Hawley, Secretary Lincoln, Richard Oglesby, candidate for governor of Illinois, Secretary Frelinghuysen, and Secretary Teller.

The Ohio Factions.

COLUMBUS, June 22.—It is believed that the state convention to meet the coming week will instruct for Hoadly. The candidates for delegates-at-large for Hoadly are John R. McLean, E. B. Finley, G. H. Barger, and T. E. Powell. Opposed to them will be Thurman, Pendleton, Warner, and Ward, representing respectively the "Kids" and "Mossbacks." The former have the machinery and the Payne influence on their side. The Mossbacks claim that Hoadly was instructed as a delegate in 1880 for Thurman and destroyed him with a view to nominating Payne. They are arguing that no man should be on the democratic ticket from an October state. The field is against the Hoadly-Payne combination. The governor will be in New York to-morrow to confer with Tilden. He will deliver an address at Yale college commencement on Tuesday night, thus being away during the meeting of the state convention.

The Cleveland Boom.

SEDALIA, MO., June 22.—The *Democrat* of this city publishes letters from seventeen leading democratic editors of Missouri, called forth by a request for their preferences for president. The opinions thus expressed probably represent the sentiments of the democrats of this state better than anything yet published. Nearly three-fourths of the writers favor the nomination of Cleveland, ten want Bayard, while the others are scattering in their choice. All but two or three believe that Tilden's letter is a positive withdrawal, and that he is out of the race. One editor, however, declares himself for Tilden forever, dead or alive. For vice president, one-half favor McDonald, while Hoadly, Palmer, Cleveland, Morrison, Slocum, Butler and Rosecrans are all mentioned favorably.

Tammany's Delegation.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Tammany committee on organization has decided to send 600 men to the Chicago convention, July 5.

The Gray Mare the Better Horse.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 22.—Ex-Governor Hendricks goes about repeating with varying emphasis that he will not accept a nomination for governor at the hands of the democratic party of this state. In an interview he has said:

"All that has been published in regard to this matter I have written without authorities and incorrect. There is no possibility of my becoming a candidate for governor or accepting if it were given me." In reply to the questions that his declination may be considered a fixed fact, he said: "Yes, sir. I don't know that anything can be more certain than a fixed fact."

He also said that he had given no consideration whatever to the question of whether he would be a delegate to Chicago or be president of the national convention, and touching the work of the republican convention last week he said he regarded the nominations as exceptionally strong. Between the two prominent candidates for governor, Col. Dudley and Mr. Calkins, he had not been able to decide in his own mind which was the strongest. They were men who had intensely different elements of political strength, Dudley being a typical Puritan and Calkins a dashing cavalier. He thought that both of them had the elements of political leadership to a marked degree.

It was inappropriate for citizens of Indiana that ex-Gov. Hendricks would consent to accept the gubernatorial nomination, which his friends say would remove Indiana from among the list of doubtful states, and leave it free to combine with New York or some other state in the Chicago convention. But it is said that Mrs. Hendricks is opposed to the ex-governor ever again being a candidate for a state office, and her wishes very largely govern Mr. Hendricks in his public acts.

THE LOGAN SERENADE.

The Soldiers and the "Old Commander" Remind Each Other of Their First Meeting.

Three thousand people stood in front of Gen. John A. Logan's house on Twelfth street, between H street and New York avenue, Saturday evening for two hours listening to the addresses and cheering. The veterans who were serenading the republican vice presidential candidate were out in large numbers. People began arriving on the street early in the evening, and as if in anticipation of the dense mass that packed the street, secured places near the house and held them. The procession, headed by the Marine band, left the city hall at 9 o'clock, and proceeded up Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, to New York avenue, to Gen. Logan's residence. The line was re-enforced by recruits on the march, and when it halted in front of the house numbered fully 1500 men. The speeches were made from the house next door to Gen. Logan's. Seated in chairs in a space reserved in front of the houses were many prominent people. Mrs. Logan entertained a large number of ladies in the parlors of her house. The colors of the army of the Tennessee graced the walls, and a cravat box hung in the center of the colors. While the procession was approaching a beautiful pyrotechnical display took place.

As soon as the line had halted, the band played the "White Plume March," and Gen. Logan appeared on the porch wearing a broadcloth suit, a slouch hat, and glasses.

Gen. Green B. Raum made a short and eloquent congratulatory address, and introduced Gen. Logan, who, reading from manuscript, thanked the assemblage for their kind expression of confidence, and reviewed the circumstances of his first meeting with them on the battlefield. "You gave up peace" he said, "to run the gauntlet with sickness in climes different from your own, and to yield up your life. When you and I, my friends, and that vast body of men who, having declared in favor of preserving the union, were compelled to resort to the last dread measure—the arbitrament of war—we did so and at the call of the republican party. Some of us had been educated by our fathers in the democratic school of politics, and many of us were acting with that party at the time the issue of war was presented to us.

"For years the democratic party had wielded the destinies of our government, and had served its purpose under the narrower views of an ideal republic which then existed. But the matrix of time has developed a new child of progress, which saw the light of day under the name of the republican party. Its birth announced the conception of a higher, broader principle of human government than had been entertained by our forefathers."

Gen. Logan reviewed the grand accomplishments of the republican party, and made a strong arraignment of democratic principles, and said in doing so he appealed to no passions, nor reopened old and settled questions. His eulogy of America was patriotic and eloquent, and said that the time must come when every nation should respect our flag, and Americans should be protected.

Of Mr. Blaine he said: "He is known throughout the land as one of its truest and abler representatives. He has been called to this position by the voice of the people, in recognition of his special fitness for the trust, and in admiration of the surprising combination of brilliancy, courage, truthfulness, persistency, and research that has made him one of the most remarkable figures which have appeared upon the arena of statecraft in any period of this country. That such a man should have enemies and detractors is as natural as that our best fruits should be infested with parasites, or that there should exist small and envious minds who seek to belittle that which they can never hope to imitate or equal, and that he shall triumph over these and lead the republican hosts to another victory in November is as certain as the succession of the seasons or the rolling of the spheres in their courses. Gentlemen, again I thank you for this visit of congratulation, and extend to you, one and all, my grateful acknowledgments."

While Gen. Logan was speaking he was listened to intently, save when some enthusiastic serenader started to cheer, and then the cheer was taken up by all. Gen. Logan spoke in a loud and distinct voice.

Speeches were also made by Senator Plumb, Gen. Cutcheon, of Michigan, Gen. Goff, of West Virginia; representatives George, Hair, Henderson, and Handback, after the speeches a reception was held.

THE DEMON OF CHOLERA.

Dr. Koch's Recent Discoveries at Calcutta Concerning Peculiar Bacilli.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A member of the medical fraternity of this city has received the final report of the German Cholera commission, in which Dr. Koch announces another discovery as to the sources and causes of this disease. It will be remembered that Dr. Koch was the first to announce the existence of bacilli in cholera patients. At that time he was not prepared to say whether bacteria were the cause or result of cholera infection. The French physician, Dr. Straus, doubted the discovery.

In November last, however, Dr. Koch and others went to Calcutta, where he had the most favorable opportunities for observing cholera in all its stages. A complete series of microscopical examinations confirmed the existence of bacilli. The bacilli were cultivated in pure media, and distinguished beyond any further question from all other species of bacilli. It was found impossible to convey the disease to lower animals, so that it may be called an exclusive property of man. The bacilli multiply with extraordinary rapidity in water or when kept damp, but, unlike other bacilli, if dried three hours they are destroyed. They were also destroyed in a healthy stomach containing acid, showing a mode of prevention of the contagion.

The final question then arose. Whence came the bacilli? Investigation resulted in their discovery in a water tank. The water had been polluted, and became the medium of transmission of the cholera poison, or germ, from person to person. These discoveries seem to point to special organic contagion. If polluted water is prolific of this bacillus under one condition it follows, a posteriori, that it may under other conditions be prolific of germs, conducive of other contagious diseases.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOWER.

Two Brothers Driven from Their Cornfield by Falling Pebbles.

TRENTON, N. Y., June 22.—George Sandford, aged about 25 years, lives with his mother and younger brother Albert on a farm half a mile north of Trenton, on the plank road between Utica and Boonville. On Monday, while they were hoeing in a cornfield lying on high ground, they were suddenly assailed by a fusillade of stones, several of which struck Albert with sufficient force to abrade the skin. There was no fence or building near, behind which a person could conceal himself, and there was no one in sight. The stones were seen in the size of a pea and a large egg. They continued to fall so rapidly that the boys were obliged to flee. The stones continued to pelt them until they reached the house, about fifty rods away, and one stone dropped within the dwelling. This occurred at about 4 p. m.

At 9 a. m. on Tuesday they started to resume their task, but again the shower of pebbles set in. Then they came to Trenton and got several men to return home with them. While these persons were at the sand place forty or fifty stones of various sizes were seen to fall near the house, one of them striking a broadcloth suit, a slouch hat, and glasses.

Gen. Green B. Raum made a short and eloquent congratulatory address, and introduced Gen. Logan, who, reading from manuscript, thanked the assemblage for their kind expression of confidence, and reviewed the circumstances of his first meeting with them on the battlefield. "You gave up peace" he said, "to run the gauntlet with sickness in climes different from your own, and to yield up your life. When you and I, my friends, and that vast body of men who, having declared in favor of preserving the union, were compelled to resort to the last dread measure—the arbitrament of war—we did so and at the call of the republican party. Some of us had been educated by our fathers in the democratic school of politics, and many of us were acting with that party at the time the issue of war was presented to us.

"For years the democratic party had wielded the destinies of our government, and had served its purpose under the narrower views of an ideal republic which then existed. But the matrix of time has developed a new child of progress, which saw the light of day under the name of the republican party. Its birth announced the conception of a higher, broader principle of human government than had been entertained by our forefathers."

Gen. Logan reviewed the grand accomplishments of the republican party, and made a strong arraignment of democratic principles, and said in doing so he appealed to no passions, nor reopened old and settled questions. His eulogy of America was patriotic and eloquent, and said that the time must come when every nation should respect our flag, and Americans should be protected.

Of Mr. Blaine he said: "He is known throughout the land as one of its truest and abler representatives. He has been called to this position by the voice of the people, in recognition of his special fitness for the trust, and in admiration of the surprising combination of brilliancy, courage, truthfulness, persistency, and research that has made him one of the most remarkable figures which have appeared upon the arena of statecraft in any period of this country. That such a man should have enemies and detractors is as natural as that our best fruits should be infested with parasites, or that there should exist small and envious minds who seek to belittle that which they can never hope to imitate or equal, and that he shall triumph over these and lead the republican hosts to another victory in November is as certain as the succes-

THE DEAD PRINCE.

THE HEIR TO THE THRONE OF THE NETHERLANDS PASSES AWAY.

Complications That May Arise in Holland If the King, Who is Ill, Should Also Die—Germany Meddling in the Matter—Other Foreign News.

Death of the Prince of Orange.

THE HAGUE, June 22.—William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange and heir to the throne of the Netherlands, who has been ill for a long time, died yesterday. He was the second son of William III, King of the Netherlands, and was born on the 23th of August, 1851. His mother was the Princess Sophia, the second daughter of William I of Wurtemberg. She will be remembered as one of the most learned and best educated women who ever occupied a throne, and as a great patron of literature, science, and art. She had an especial claim upon the gratitude of Americans for her friendship of many years with the late John Lothrop Motley, the historian of the Netherlands. As is well known, she lived unhappily with her husband and had been separated from him for several years before her death, which occurred in June, 1877.

The late prince from his boyhood suffered from an incurable spinal disease. He led the life of a recluse and was of a melancholy temperament, due to his physical infirmities. The prince passed a calm night and a peaceful morning before the collapse. In the forenoon of Saturday he seemed so well that the doctors talked of sending him to the south of France. At 11 o'clock, however, he suddenly exhibited symptoms of extreme weakness, and fainted. His respiration became greatly embarrassed, subsequently a slight recovery was noticeable, and then the lungs seemed paralyzed. From this time until his death the prince remained unconscious.

The king has returned from Carlsbad and has held a conference with the cabinet. The president of the council has convoked a general state council. This congress will proclaim Princess Wilhelmine successor, under the council, to regency, with Queen Emma as regent and the president of the council as chancellor. The cabinet has determined to refuse to share tutelage with any German branch of the royal family.

Meddling Germany.

BERLIN, June 22.—Prince Bismarck, during the illness of the Prince of Orange, caused the German representatives at the various European courts to declare that any attempt to make the successor to the regency in Holland a European question would find instant opposition from Germany. This declaration is taken to mean that if any attempt is made to place Alvensleben in the affairs of Holland. The king of Holland is ill, and his death is near. On his decease the Duke of Nassau, failing to obtain the throne of Holland, will claim the grand duchy of Luxembourg.

A Supposed Infernal Machine.

LONDON, June 22.—The tube found in the baggage of Patrick Joyce, who was arrested on the steamer Illinois at Queenstown yesterday, is believed to be an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. It resembled a wooden log, but was found to be hollow, a hole having been pierced through it leading to a chamber containing a liquid supposed to be an explosive. There was no outer wooden casing, sixteen inches long and four thick, within which a brass was inserted bound with gutta percha. On removing a metal cap the liquid was found. Except by a careful examination it was impossible to suppose that the article was anything but a log of wood. Joyce is 27 years old. He comes from Bellaire, Ohio.

The Coming Conference.

LONDON, June 22.—Earl Granville has through the English embassador to the powers sent a circular convening the Egyptian conference on the 2d of July. The circular briefly repeats the terms of the dispatch of the 16th of April, suggesting a conference, and adds that the conference is called to consider what changes may be necessary in the law of liquidation to restore financial order in Egypt. The circular is attributed to a design to influence parliament by the presence of the conference during the approaching debate on a vote of censure in regard to the government's Egyptian policy. Before sending the circular, Earl Granville was assured of the acceptance by France, Germany, Austria, and Italy.

The Rebels Advancing.

CAIRO, June 22.—It is rumored that the rebels are advancing on Kordofan. A force which has arrived at the Eliman wells, four days east of Korosko, where he righted the rebels. He says that the Khiladjal rebels are marching on Gongola. A hundred exchange of firing continues at Singanda.

LONDON, June 22.—There is a panic at Assouan on account of the rebel advance. It is reported that the porte will post a force of 10,000 men, as an army of observation, on the Egyptian frontier, near El Arish.

Stuck on Hewitt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—The Sultan has sent a present of a valuable carpet and other costly gifts to Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, member of congress, who, during his visit here last winter, is a guest of the sultan. Mr. Wallace, the American minister.

London Theatrical Gossip.

LONDON, June 22.—Miss Mary Anderson will return to America at the conclusion of the season at the Lyceum theater.

Mr. Charles Wyndham has postponed his American tour until November.

Mr. Fred Solomon will join Miss Lottie in her tour of the United States.

Miss Gertrude Griswold, the American prima donna, will make her London debut in Italian opera in Colomba during the present month.

Cuba in the Spanish Congress.

MADRID, June 22.—In congress yesterday the West Indian members advocated the suppression of export duties and the reduction of import duties, the reduction of expenses from $34,000,000 to $24,000,000, and the early conclusion of a treaty of commerce with America as the only means of extricating Cuba from the economical depression now existing.

The government declared that it was impossible for Spain to assume the Cuban debt, an annual deficit, and that it was impossible to satisfy Cuban aspirations for better commercial relations with America, which would damage the peninsula trade with the colonies. A slight reform was promised to facilitate trade between Spain and Cuba. The depression, it was declared, had been aggravated by the too rapid abolition of slavery.

The reply of the government caused much discontent among the Cuban members.

Lafayette College Commencement.

EASTON, PA., June 22.—The commencement exercises at Lafayette college opened to-day with the baccalaureate sermon by President Knox. The graduating class numbers fifty-nine. This afternoon the Brainerd society held its anniversary, and this evening Rev. Dr. Robets, of Philadelphia, preached the sermon before the Christian brotherhood. The number of alumni and strangers present is somewhat larger than for a few years past.

Another Thieving Postoffice Clerk.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Charles C. Hemmick, a clerk in the postoffice, was arrested to-night by Special Postal Inspector Henderson, charged with purloining letters from the mails. When arrested two decoy letters containing money were found upon his person. He is held for a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers to-morrow.

Suicided to Escape Capture.

LA CYGNE, KAN., June 22.—A telegram has been received from Sheriff Chandler, of this country, stating that Wampler, the fiend who butchered the Anderson family near Pleasanton, Kan., some days ago, committed suicide in Arkansas to escape capture.

Fatal Bar Room Fight.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., June 22.—Last night about 11 o'clock, during a bar room fight in a hotel at Deposit, thirty-eight miles from here, James Wilsey struck Allan McClure on the head with a billiard ball, killing him instantly. Wilsey is in jail here.

PHENOMENA IN DAKOTA.

A Shower that Did Not Reach the Earth and a Wonderful Mirage.

BISMARCK, DAK., June 22.—On Saturday last a phenomenon never before witnessed attracted the attention of many people. To the naked eye it had the appearance of a great square cloud. With the aid of strong magnifying glasses people saw an aerial shower—rain falling without touching the earth. Two clouds were visible, one exactly above the other. The rain cloud was above and the light feathery cloud below. A heavy shower passed for several minutes from the upper cloud. The cloud below caught every drop of water and absorbed it. Light clouds appeared to come from all directions to aid in cheating old earth of a drink. The color of the lower cloud changed rapidly, and it expanded from a small summer cloud to a massive Westerlin gathered. In a few minutes the upper cloud had entirely disappeared. Through the glass the aerial rainfall had all the appearances of a shower of pearls. The sun shining through the drops formed prismatic lines of charming brilliancy. The cloud passed off to the southeast, gathering rain as it went.

ST. LAWRENCE, DAK., June 21.—A most remarkable mirage was seen here yesterday. From a point seven miles north of here, all of Hand county and parts of Beadle, Spink, Faulk, Hyde, and Buffalo counties, the towns of St. Lawrence, Miller, Ree Heights, Howell, Burdette, the Bald mountains, the hills at Redfield, the bluffs between Westington and Wolsey, the Westington and Ree hills, and the range near the south line of the county were distinctly seen with the naked eye, the range of vision covering at least 100 square miles.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Two Firemen Killed and One Seriously Injured.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The wholesale bakery of A. B. Herseman, in Williamsburg, was destroyed by fire to-day. While the firemen were engaged in an effort to save an adjoining building the wall of the bakery fell into an alleyway in which they stood, burying three of them, Henry Tyack, George Haight, and Stephen Allen. The latter was rescued alive, but terribly burned and mangled. The other two were dead when taken out. The loss to Herseman is $100,000; insurance, $70,000.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 22.—The Barrett paper mill at Bath, S. C., has been partially destroyed by fire. The loss it is estimated will not exceed $25,000; insurance, $50,000.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—A fire to-day in the paper warehouse of Elliott & Woods, did damage to the extent of $40,000. Fully insured.

MONTREAL, June 22.—The shirt and collar factory of Skelton Bros. & Co., was destroyed by fire this morning. The falling walls killed a man named Bellamy, and dangerously wounded another named Lawe. Insurance, $90,000.

THE DUBUQUE PRIZE DRILL.

The National Rifles, of this City, Carry Off the Sixth Prize.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, June 22.—The result of the prize infantry drill of Thursday was announced by the judges to be as follows: Mobile Rifles, company F, first Alabama, first prize on general excellence, especially of manual; Treadway Rifles, of St. Louis, company D, third Missouri, second prize, on general excellence, especially their skirmish drill; Branch Guards, of St. Louis, third prize; company D, of St. Paul, fourth prize; A company of Muscatine, fifth prize, and the National Rifles, of Washington, sixth prize. The cavalry prize was given to the Milwaukee Light Cavalry, who had no competitors. The Washington Light Artillery gave a prize exhibition drill.

A Steamer Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—The steamer Montana, which left here at 5 o'clock last evening for Kansas City and other Missouri river points, struck the Wabash railroad bridge at St. Charles about 11 o'clock this morning and sank. The loss will probably be a total loss. The vessel was valued at $22,000, and is insured for $15,000. Her freight list is also insured. Part of her cargo will be removed.

Two Men Drowned.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., June 22.—About 150 Hungarians were bathing in the Susquehanna river this evening, when one of them suddenly disappeared, and by the time he had come to the surface another evidently searched him, and endeavored to rescue him. The drowning man seized his would-be rescuer, who was unable to save his companion or himself, and both were drowned.

St. Patrick's Temperance Society.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of St Patrick's Temperance society was held last evening in the basement of St. Patrick's church. The chief attraction was the new choral union, the accomplished members of which gave their initial musical and literary entertainment. Mr. John Hoyne, director of the union, opened the exercises with a very instructive and pleasing classical dissertation on the influence of music. This was followed by a recherché programme, consisting of song and chorus, "Stalling," J. J. McNerhany; solo, "When the Tide Comes In," E. L. Bathour; solo, "The Shamrock," E. L. Ruppert; solo, "The Vagabond," A. P. Hart; recitation, selection from Longfellow, E. Rogers; recitation, "Ireland," Mr. Dalton; solo, "Ever of Thee," S. J. McNerhany; recitation, "A Temperance Allegory," Dr. Frank White; solo, "Only to See Her Face Again," J. J. McNerhany; song and chorus, "Come back to Erin," Miss Katie Morgan and choral union. Miss Annie Maguire was at the piano during the evening.

After some pertinent remarks on temperance by the president of the society, Mr. F. McNerhany, several persons took the pledge.

Colored Schools.

The colored people residing east of Tenth street are considerably exercised about the pending apointment of a school trustee. Meetings have been held and petitions are being circulated asking the commissioners to appoint a trustee within the limits of the eighth school division, which includes the John F. Cook, Bannecker, Lovejoy, Lincoln, Randall, and Bowen buildings.

The daily attendance at these buildings is over 4,000, and the parents complain of the great injustice done their interests by the action of the colored trustees in the west end of the city. They say this discrimination is only confined to the colored schools, as in every instance the white schools are represented by a resident trustee.

Miss Hu Chung Eng.

A gorgeous costume of orange black and green draped the figure of Miss Hu Chung Eng as she delivered her address in Chinese at the Methodist Episcopal church on Twentieth street last night. Mrs. Sites, who with her husband, Rev. Nathan Sites, has spent twenty-three years in missionary work in China, interpreted the talk, which was principally of a personal nature, relating her conversion and resolution to come to this country and study medicine that she might return and heal both the souls and bodies of her suffering and benighted sisters. She does to the Wesleyan university in Ohio.

Maumee Bay Wants Money.

Mayor Jacob Romeis, ex-Mayor W. W. Jones, Hon. John F. Kumler, collector of internal revenue, and Dennis B. Smith, esq., of the board of trade of Toledo, are at Willard's hotel, having been sent here as a committee representing the business interests, to confer with their representative, Hon. Frank Hurd, and the other senators, to endeavor to have the appropriation for the straight channel through Maumee bay increased from $25,000 to at least $50,000. They claim that twice the latter amount would be true economy.

The Bicycle Races.

Mr. Moxley has arranged a very taking programme for the admirers of bicycling in the shape of two important events to come off at Athletic park this afternoon. The first is for professionals at five mile heats for a purse of $200, for which the noted experts, Prince, Higham, Woodside, Morgan, Lafarge, and Upton have entered, and the second is a handicap for amateurs, at mile heats, two heat in three, with Brooks, of Elmira, N. Y., Millard, of Providence, R. I., and a number of local celebrities as contestants. The racing will begin promptly at 4:30 p. m.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

The congregation and Sunday school of the Metropolitan M. E. church will give their excursion Tuesday next upon the Mary Washington.

Beginning with this morning a fast train leaves here at 7:15 a. m., arriving in New York at 4:20 p. m., and Boston at 8:15 p. m. All raillines to Bar Harbor from Monday, June 23.

A meeting of the business committee of the Young Men's Christian association will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at its rooms, 1409 New York avenue. A full attendance is desired.

The bureau of engraving and printing began printing new one and two dollar notes last week by direction of Secretary Folger, and they will be ready for issue to-day at the treasury.

Mr. George E. Green, assignee of Middleton & Co., bankers, will complete to-day his detailed statement of the assets and liabilities of the suspended firm. It will be submitted to the committee of creditors, who will make up their report.

The President has recognized John Stewart as consul general of the republic of Paraguay in the United States of America; Olaf Iye Wultsberg, vice consul of Sweden and Norway at Decorah, Iowa, and William John Hamilton Taylor, vice consul of Sweden and Norway at Key West, Fla.

The Weather.

For weather, variable winds, generally from east to south, stationary temperature on the coast, a slight fall in the temperature in the interior.

Yesterday's thermometer—7 a. m., 75.8°; 11 a. m. 85.5°; 3 p.m., 93.8°; 7 p. m., 86.1°; 11 p. m. 77.8°; maximum, 94.3°; minimum, 70.1°.

STIRRING THEM UP.

BIG WALL STREET GAMBLERS IN A PECK OF TROUBLE.

Statement of the Causes that Led to Garrison's Assignment—C. P. Huntington all Serene—Gould and Vanderbilt at Loggerheads—Chaff of the Street.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Melville C. Day, the legal adviser of Commodore Garrison, makes the following statement: The advice which caused him to suspend was given by me, and all those familiar with his affairs, and with their concurrent advice. The storm was upon him and he could not weather it. His securities were unavailable, and to hold out would have resulted in a complete wreck to the detriment of creditors and everybody else.

The statement in reference to his having applied to Vanderbilt and D. O. Mills to assist him is untrue. The existence of the suits have nothing, directly or indirectly, to do with his assignment. The fact of the existence of these suits was lost sight of during the excitement by reason of the pecuniary embarrasments which required immediate attention. They did not enter into the discussion at all when it was decided to make an assignment. The assets and liabilities depend on the time and the negotiations.

The assignee may be able to sell certain of the securities, that while they are intrinsically valuable, yet may have no fixed market value. I presume that a man with the ability and financial connection of Mr. E. D. Terry, the assignee, may be able to make negotiations which will result in obtaining something approximating the real value of these securities. But if they be sold without such negotiations, as is very often done by receivers of insolvent estates, the result might be to the disparagement of the realization of the property.

Mr. E. D. Terry says that the firm of E. D. Morgan & Co. had no financial connection with the commodore, and that he was appointed receiver because he had always been on very friendly terms personally with Mr. Garrison. "The impression seemed to prevail," he said, "that because he was appointed a receiver his firm, E. D. Morgan & Co., had transactions with Mr. Garrison.

Commodore Garrison was at his office early Saturday, but refused to be seen. The bank's clerks say that he is very feeble and much distressed in mind, and cannot admit many friends to see him.

Commodore Garrison's eventful career is affording the reminiscence fiends a rare chance for the exercise of their peculiar talent, and the street is flooded with stories based on passages in the old man's life. The *Herald* has the following: "Yesterday afternoon in a talk with Jay Gould of the Missouri Pacific railroad by Commodore Garrison, who then owned it outright, there is a story told which is eminently characteristic of Commodore Garrison's sagacity, determination and grit. The commodore had bought the property for $7,000,000 at a foreclosure sale, when it was in a very unpromising and bankrupt condition. When Mr. Gould wanted to buy the road he sent Russell Sage to make the negotiations with the commodore. The latter was smart enough to know that Mr. Gould wanted the Missouri Pacific very badly.

"I want $2,000,000 for it," said the bluff commodore.

"Hear me, commodore," said Mr. Sage, insinuatingly; "why you only paid $800,000 for it yourself."

"The price to you is $2,000,000."

"That's too much," said the frugal Mr. Sage.

"Good day, sir," said the commodore.

Next day Mr. Sage, after consulting with Mr. Gould, came again to see the commodore.

"I think we'll take the road at your price," commodore," said he.

"What price?"

"Why, $2,000,000."

"That was yesterday's price. To-day I want $3,000,000."

"Good gracious, commodore, you said yourself that you would sell for $2,000,000."

"Sir I decline to sell you anything to them. Now I want $5,000,000. If you will take it now you can have it for that. If not it will cost you more."

The great Mr. Sage was greatly perplexed, and said he would have to consult Mr. Gould again. He begged the commodore to wait until the next day, and not make another raise in the price, but the shrewd old gentleman would not promise.

On the following day Mr. Gould himself came to see the commodore, and it was dismissed and dinned. The great operator was willing to give $3,000,000, but the commodore had advanced the figure again to $4,000,000. This Mr. Gould positively refused to pay, whereupon the commodore quietly announced his intention of extending the line of the Missouri Pacific so as to make it run parallel with some of Mr. Gould's western roads and take away the business of the latter. Then Mr. Gould came down and paid the $4,000,000.

PLACID MR. HUNTINGTON.

"The Easiest Man on Manhattan Island" Freely Discourses.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Among the bear stories put in circulation on "the street" y