The National Republican.

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NEW YORK'S NEXT GOVERNOR

HARMONIOUS CONVENTION OF REPUBLICANS AT SARATOGA.

Strong and Attractive Ticket Nominated—Able Resolutions Adopted—Civil Service—Soldiers and Sailors Preferred to "Dudes."

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—The second day of the New York state Republican convention opened cold and stormy. During the night there were many conferences. The committee on resolutions heard several delegations during the night and worked till a late hour on the platform.

The hour of assembling appeared to be rather early for the majority of the delegates. They strolled in the hall very slowly, and it was not until 10:30 that the chaplain offered prayer.

Immediately thereafter ex-Assemblyman David Healy, of Monroe, was voted permission to address the convention. He warned the convention that mere promises were useless. The convention (Democratic) that meets to-morrow might outbid the one that adjourns to-day.

Gen. Sharp rose at the close of Mr. Healy's address and moved that the committee on resolutions be instructed to consider the points raised and if deemed advisable embody them in the platform.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions, Col. Bliss, replied that the platform had already been agreed upon. He believed that the laboring men would find on reading it that the points raised by Mr. Healy had been fully recognized.

The committee on resolutions then, through Chairman Bliss, reported

THE PLATFORM.

The Republican party of New York, in convention assembled, declares—

1. That provisions of the existing civil service laws of the state and nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of the public service to which they may be applicable, so that the selection of administrative officers in the civil service shall, so far as possible, be governed solely by capacity and fitness. We insist upon the enforcement of these laws by all public officials, not only in the letter, but also in the spirit. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are shown by competitive examination to possess the necessary requirements should be given the preference in certification and in appointment.

2. That the laws affecting the government of cities should be simplified so as to enable the people to fix the responsibility with ease and certainty.

3. That we demand of Congress the passage of an act putting an end to the enlargement of the stock of money formed of silver or based on silver. The maintenance of the gold standard of the parity with gold of all kinds of money in use is essential to the prosperity of our country, and the restoration of silver to the former position as good money through equality with gold before the law is a majority of commercial nations must remain unattained, the chief aim of our monetary policy.

4. That we emphasize the demand of the last national Republican convention "that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be levied as to afford security to our diversified industries, and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent as well as capital may be encouraged to reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. The persistent threats of the Democratic leaders to overthrow this policy add to the present troubles of trade and the paralysis of industry. Until the full effects of the revision of 1883 can be fairly estimated agitation for the radical change of the tariff law is a gratuitous assault on the wages of labor, on all branches of production, and all the interests of trade. We are opposed to the introduction of any system of free trade, the inevitable effect of which would be to destroy our mills and factories, and to carry down American wages to the standard of the old world.

5. That while we cordially indorse the dying sentiments of the great soldier and citizen, Ulysses S. Grant, in favor of harmony and good feeling between the north and the south, we insist that an end shall be put to the criminal evasion of the guarantees of equal civil and political rights promised by the constitution to every freeman. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and unfettered, and if that right be indirectly denied in any state to any of the people of any state, its representation in Congress and the electoral college should be reduced.

6. That the legislature having, pursuant to the will of the people expressed at the polls, abolished the system of contract labor in the prisons of the state, we urge the enactment of laws tending to distribute as widely and equitably as possible the burden of competition with free labor.

7. That in the letting of contracts for state work no contract should be awarded to any person or corporation discriminating against any class or organization of laborers.

8. That we recommend legislation guaranteeing the benefits of the public schools to all the children of the state, and such control of factory employment as will surround the women and children employed therein with the necessary safeguards for their physical, mental, and moral well being.

9. That stringent laws should be passed for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the homes of workingmen in cities.

10. That we demand the strict enforcement by the national government of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor.

11. That we recommend legislation to foster the agricultural and dairy interest of the state, and such as will prevent the adulteration of articles of food.

12. That we favor the continuance of the railroad commission upon a non-partisan basis.

13. That in the interest of cheap transportation for the country and of reduced taxation for the people of this state, we declare in favor of asking the national government to assist in the improvement of the locks and the deepening of the channel of the Erie canal under state control.

14. That the improvement in the system of taxation commenced by recent Republican legislatures, under which large sums have been collected from corporations which previously escaped taxation, should be perfected and extended so that the burden may fall equally upon all classes of property.

15. We condemn the hypocrisy of the Democratic party in pledging itself before election to civil service reform and after election denouncing, through its press and its leaders, the civil service act as unconstitutional, while the national administration removes tried and faithful public servants and replaces them with persons whose only recommendation is active and, in some instances, disreputable political work.

16. We denounce hypocritical pretenses under which Republican officers are removed on the plea of offensive partisanship, while such men as Higgins, Thomas, Throop, Chase, Pillsbury, Aquilla Jones, and others, some of whose names appear upon the prison records of the country and whose recommendation is political partisanship, are appointed in their places. While removing elsewhere on the ground of offensive partisanship Republicans who edit newspapers, the national administration continues in a high judicial office in the city of New York a prominent Democratic appointee who publicly announces himself as having assumed since his appointment the control of an avowedly partisan journal.

We believe it the duty of the Republican majority of the Senate to oppose the confirmation of any person appointed in violation of the letter or spirit of the civil service act.

We denounce the national administration for its obvious willingness to abandon the opinions they have professed upon currency, and to compromise with those leaders of their party who are avowedly in favor of the continued debasement of the currency; for its hostility to the commerce of the country evinced by its refusal to carry out the system adopted by Congress for the encouragement of American shipping; for its arbitrary action in repudiating a contract regularly entered into by the duly authorized agents of the government, and persevering in an attempt to deprive American mechanics of their means of livelihood until an aroused public opinion compelled it to abandon the attempt, and for its hostility further evinced by the arbitrary enforcement of the customs laws by illegal provisions and tricks intended to deprive merchants of any redress in asserting their rights.

We denounce the Democratic state executive for his action in reference to the census, resulting in an ex a session of the legislature, at a large and useless expense, while he vetoed necessary appropriations for the state board of health, in the face of dreaded epidemic. We denounce his conduct in vetoing the Brooklyn bills in order to commend himself to the local Democratic leaders, while he approved bills legalizing claims dating from the days of Tweed, and barred by the statute of limitations and judicial decisions, and thereby imposed additional burdens on an overburdened city.

When the clause relating to the preference of office to be given ex-soldiers was read, Corporal Tanner, of Brooklyn, inquired if that meant that if the soldier passed an examination that proved his competency he should be appointed, even if the college graduate of yesterday should pass at a higher figure. "It does," quickly rejoined Col. Bliss. "If the soldier passes eighty and the dude stands 100, the soldier gets the place." [Great applause and laughter.]

Many of the clauses in the platform were applauded, notably the one referring to convict labor.

The platform was unanimously adopted.

THE SECOND BALLOT

(the first having been taken yesterday) for a candidate for governor resulted as follows: Davenport, 214; Carr, 194; Seward, 54; Bliss, 66; Warren, 113; Morton, 8; Evarts, 1; Swinburne, 29; Drexel, 12, and Cornell, 2. Total number of votes cast, 693; necessary for a choice, 347.

Immediately after the announcement of the result of the second ballot changes began to be made toward the leading candidate, Ira Davenport. Then Mr. Kisselberg, of Rensselaer, speaking for the friends of Gen. Carr, stated that in view of the spirit manifest in the convention, he would move the unanimous nomination of Davenport. [great applause], and Davenport was nominated by acclamation. [Great cheering followed.]

Ferrar, of Onondaga, then nominated Mr. McCarthy, of that county, for lieutenant governor. There were continued shouts for Carr, and finally Mr. Kisselberg, who had represented Carr's friends in the contest for the gubernatorial nomination, said that though Gen. Carr had declared himself not a candidate for the second place, he was too good a soldier to disobey the dictation of his superiors, and too good a Republican to refuse to work for the party in whatever position it should place him. He therefore seconded the many nominations for Carr as lieutenant which he had heard. [Renewed shouts for Carr.]

The name of McCarthy was withdrawn and Gen. Carr was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation and amid great applause.

Anson S. Wood, of Wayne country, was placed in nomination for secretary of state, and James W. Wadsworth for comptroller.

The office of state treasurer provoked a contest. Maj. Charles Ulrich, of New York, was finally chosen for state treasurer.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of Edward B. Thomas, of Chenango county, for attorney general, and Wm. P. Van Rensselaer for state engineer.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

The resolution adopted by the convention to-day permitting the county committees to amend their rules is intended to facilitate the repeal of rules excluding from membership and participation in Republican work those who bolted the Blaine ticket last fall. The resolutions were generally commended by all the leading Republicans who were spoken to on the subject to-night.

GEN. CARR IN A DELICATE POSITION.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Gen. Joseph B. Carr has not yet decided whether he will accept the nomination of lieutenant governor, and will not make his decision to-night. He feels that he is placed in an extremely delicate position, having with honest intentions announced his refusal to accept any place on the ticket but that of governor. That was made with perfect sincerity, but his friends now urge the acceptance of the nomination for lieutenant governor, and it is probable that in the end he will be persuaded by their counsel. He declines to make an announcement, however, until the official notice of the nomination reaches him.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Large Crowds at Saratoga to Attend the Convention To-Day.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Trains arriving bring large numbers of delegates to the Democratic convention, which meets to-morrow.

Mr. Gibbons, the lieutenant of R. P. Flower, has established headquarters at the United States Hotel. Mr. Flower will be here to-day. The Hill men are actively at work. Ex-Mayor Cooper's New York friends claim to be sanguine of his success.

The indications at a late hour to-night are that Gov. Hill will have a majority on the first ballot of the Democratic state convention. His friends go so far as to predict that he can be nominated without the aid of New York county. These statements are not conceded by the Cooper men, however, who declare that they will stand by their man to the bitter end. It would appear that the real fight will be on the question of a candidate for lieutenant governor. Kings county will present the name of Senator John C. Jacobs for the place. The Hill men will refuse to take Jacobs, and Alfred C. Chapin, the present comptroller, is here and appears to have a strong following, although it cannot be definitely placed. The County Democracy and Tammany Hall will hold meetings to-night with a view to determining upon their respective plans of procedure to-morrow. The indications are that Tammany Hall will scatter their votes on the first ballot, and Mr. Flower, it is thought, may secure their support on the second ballot. At 7 o'clock a prominent delegate from New York city, in summing up the situation, said: "If the County Democracy find that they cannot secure Cooper they will in all probability support Flower against Hill. It would be idle to speculate upon the minor offices at this time."

"Tammany is like a lamb," said one of the county delegates to-night. The absence of John Kelly is very much commented upon, it being his first absence from a state convention since he assumed the leadership of Tammany.

The Democratic state committee met to-night and fixed the New York city representation for the new committees to be selected during the convention the same as it is at present, viz: County Democracy, 11; Tammany Hall, 11; Irving Hall, 10. The representation determined upon is satisfactory to all, and there will consequently be no contests.

Both the County Democracy and Tammany Hall delegates met to-night and mapped out work for to-morrow morning, when they will again meet to decide upon candidates to support.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1:30 a. m.—Tammany Hall has agreed to support Hill for governor. A resolution binding the organization to vote for him as a unit was adopted unanimously at a late meeting to-night.

GEN. GRANT'S PARTING WORDS.

The Last Lines Written by Him Upon Matters Pertaining to the War.

NEOGA, ILL., Sept. 23.—A reunion of the veterans of Gen. Grant's old regiment—the 21st Illinois volunteers—began here last night. Col. Fred Grant was given a very hearty reception.

In response to requests for a speech, the colonel said: I do not intend to make you a speech, for I have not been trained as a public talker. I have been a document that I would like to read you. It is the last line written by my father upon matters pertaining to the war, and has never before been made public. As he entered into the war with you for his first companions, and as he always spoke of your regiment with affectionate interest, it is fitting that you should be the first to hear his parting words. This is what he wrote upon the pages I hold here: "I feel that we are on the eve of a new era, when there is to be great harmony between the federals and the confederates. I cannot stay to be a living witness to the correctness of this prophecy, but I feel it within me that it is to be so. The universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last seems to me the beginning of the answer to 'Let us have peace.' The expressions of these kindly feelings were not restricted to a section of the country nor to a division of the people. They came from individual citizens of all nationalities; from all denominations, the Protestant, the Catholic, and the Jew, and from the various societies of the land—scientific, educational, religious, or otherwise.

"Politics did not enter into the matter at all. I am not egotistic enough to suppose all this significance should be given this matter because I was the object of it. But the war between the states was a very bloody and a very costly war. One side or the other had to yield principles they deemed dearer than life before it could be brought to an end. I commanded the whole of the mighty host engaged on the victorious side; it was no matter whether deservedly so or not, a representer of that side of the controversy. It is a significant and gratifying fact that considerates should have joined heartily in this spontaneous move. I hope the good feeling inaugurated may continue to the end."

A general amen went up from the veterans, and the meeting adjourned.

Serious Illness of Gen. Toombs.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 23.—A special dispatch to the Constitution from Washington, Ga., says that Gen. Robert Toombs is seriously ill. He is in his 74th year and has been confined to his bed for several weeks. It is feared this is his last sickness.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

—Rev. Rufus Ellis, D. D., a very prominent Unitarian minister of Boston, died at Liverpool Tuesday. He had just completed a tour in Norway with his family.

—William Winter and wife on Tuesday buried their two children, aged 3 and 5 years, in the house, at Point Pleasant, W. Va. The house was burned to the ground and the children perished.

—Jacob Meyer, a silk weaver, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the cellar of the house in which he resided, in Paterson, N. J. He had bled to death from a gash on his arm. There is considerable mystery and suspicion as to the case.

CLEVELAND SPEAKS AGAIN.

ONCE MORE HE INDORSES CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Exchange of Sentiments Between the Executive and the Retiring Commissioner—The Cabinet Commended by Both—Mr. Eaton to Go Nov. 1.

On July 28 Hon. Dorman B. Eaton carried out a purpose of which he had informed the President several weeks before, and resigned his position as a member of the civil service commission. The fact of this action having been taken was stated in THE REPUBLICAN of Monday last.

Yesterday President Cleveland accepted the resignation, taking the opportunity offered by Mr. Eaton's letter to define his own position upon the question of civil service reform.

Mr. Eaton gives, in his communication, an extended history of his connection with reform in the civil service. His consent to serve in his late capacity was obtained after much effort by the other friends of the movement, and only to remain a year or so, to help tide over the difficulties of the opening situation; but the possibility of a change of administration caused him to hold on.

"There was another reason," he adds, "why I could not tender my resignation—and should have refused to do so had it been requested—at or near the time of your accession to office. For I should regard it as a pernicious precedent—utterly repugnant to the spirit of the civil service act—to treat the office of civil service commissioner as political, and hence as one to be filled at the beginning of each presidential term.

"These considerations constrained me to continue in my place until the reform policy of your administration, so clearly defined in your declarations, should be as unmistakably developed in your acts as President as it had been in your acts as governor of New York. That time has arrived. No candid man can longer pretend to regard that policy as indefinite or doubtful."

Mr. Eaton then congratulates the President upon his support in the work of sustaining the law, and adds: "So far as I have been able to learn there is not a member of your Cabinet who has, as the result of his experience in office, a higher sense than before of the need of enforcing the merit system in the public service which the civil service act and the rules have established; and, from those at the head of the many offices in the postal and custom service to which the examinations extend in all parts of the Union, and whether they be Republicans holding over or new officers from the other party, there has come no reason for believing that the merit system is not welcomed as a great benefit to the public service, a great influence for honesty in politics, and a great relief to the head of the office."

"It is really," he continues, "an issue between the people and the politicians, a contest for a spoils system of office on one side, and for merit system of office on the other. The friends of the latter contend for the free opportunity of every citizen to win an office for himself by his own merits; of the former for the exclusive right of great officers and great politicians to use all of the hundred thousand places they can control, and all the assessments they can extort, to bribe voters, to buy the press, to elect themselves to keep their party in power against the will of the people. Between these two extremes there is unquestionably a large number of candid and patriotic citizens."

"It is possible," Mr. Eaton says, in conclusion, "that a number of congressmen and politicians of the dominant party, with a considerable following of officeseekers, may, notwithstanding the vastly augmented force of an enlightened public opinion, repeat the folly of those of my own party in 1874 by resisting the well-matured judgment and the definite policy of their own administration on the reform issue. If such to be the fact this is not the place for shaping a policy such attempt would be far more disastrous than the Republican restoration of the spoils system against the advice of President Grant. Such a course and the conflict it would precipitate would be regardless of the good results of the civil service act or any experience in its administration. In any part I might have in such a contest I could far better serve the cause of reform in the exercise of that full liberty which is hardly compatible with the proprieties of my present office."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

The reply of President Cleveland is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1885.—HON. DORMAN B. EATON, MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter tendering your resignation as a member of the board of civil service commissioners.

I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere regret that you have determined to withdraw from a position in the public service where your intelligent performance of duty has been of inestimable value to the country.

The friends of civil service reform, and all those who desire good government, fully appreciate your devotion to the cause in which you early enlisted; and they have seen with satisfaction that your zeal and faith have not led you to suppose that the reform in which you were engaged is insulted to the rules which ordinarily govern progress in human affairs, or that it should at once reach perfection and universal acceptance. You have been willing patiently to accept good results as they, step by step, could be gained, holding every advance with unyielding firmness.

The success which thus far has attended the work of civil service reform is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made, as much of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvement and benefit. A reasonable allowance for old prejudices; a graceful recognition of every aid; a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, have marked the way in which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation.

Of course there should be no surrender of principle nor backward step; and all laws for the enforcement of the reform should be rigidly executed; but the benefits which its principles promise will not be fully realized unless the acquiescence of the people is induced by a mere assertion of a doctrine and the rigorous execution of the laws.

It is a source of congratulation that there are so many friends of civil service reform ambitious on the practical side of the question; and that the number is not greater of those who profess friendliness for the cause and yet mischievously and with superfluous self-righteousness discredit every effort which is not accord with their attenuated ideas, decry with carping criticism the labor of those actually in the field of reform, and, ignoring the conditions which bound and qualify every struggle for a radical improvement in the affairs of government, demand complete and immediate perfection.

The reference in your letter to the attitude of the members of my Cabinet to the merit system established by the civil service rules seems to me being entirely correct, exhibits an appreciation of honest endeavor in the direction of reform and a disposition to do justice to proved sincerity, which is most gratifying. If such treatment of those upon whom the duties rest of administering the government according to reform methods was the universal rule, and if the embarrassments and perplexities attending such an administration were fairly regarded by all those professing to be friendly to such methods, the avowed enemies of the cause would be afforded less encouragement.

I believe in civil service reform and its application in the most practical form attainable; among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a relaxation of such opportunity upon merit and fitness, instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interest of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their government. In the one case, a reasonable intelligence and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land, are the credentials to office; in the other, the way is found in favor secured by a participation in partisan work, often unfitting a person to rule, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment.

You will agree with me, I think, that the support which has been given to the present administration in its efforts to preserve and advance this reform by a party restored to power after an exclusion for many years from participation in the places attached to the public service, confronted with a new system precluding the redistribution of such places in its interest, called upon to surrender the advantages which a perverted partisanship had taught the American people belonged to success, and perturbed with the suspicion always raised in such an emergency that their rights in the conduct of this reform had not been scrupulously regarded, should receive due acknowledgment, and should confirm our belief that there is a sentiment among the people better than a desire to hold office and a patriotic impulse, upon which may safely rest the integrity of our institutions and the strength and perpetuity of our government.

I have determined to request you to retain your present position until the first day of November next, at which time your resignation may become operative. I desire to express my entire confidence in your attachment to the cause of civil service reform, and your ability to render it efficient aid; and I indulge the hope and expectation that, notwithstanding the acceptance of your resignation, your interest in the object for which you have labored so assiduously will continue beyond the official term which you surrender. Yours, very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

Immediate Suspension of Silver Coinage Recommended.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The eleventh annual session of the American Bankers' Association began here this morning, with a very large attendance. There are fully 500 representatives of the banking interests from every leading city in the Union present. The meeting was called to order by Lyman J. Gage, of this city, president of the association, who delivered an address touching upon the silver issue and other matters likely to engage the attention of the delegates. Immediately after the reading of the president's address the bankers' convention accepted an invitation from the St. Paul and Duluth, the Northern Pacific, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railroads to pass over their lines free of charge and visit St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Fargo. The executive council offered the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that the coinage of silver dollars under the compulsory law of 1878 is detrimental to the best interests of the people and dangerous to the welfare of the government, and that the law should be immediately suspended and remain inoperative until an international agreement of leading commercial nations shall give substantial assurance as to the future relation of gold and silver as money."

Col. W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., opened the discussion in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Hague, of Montreal, followed with a paper citing the views of Canadian bankers.

Logan C. Murray, of New York, then spoke, favoring the repeal of the Bland act and recoining all silver on a gold basis. Congressman Edward S. Lacey, of Charlotte, Mich., advocated the repeal of the Bland act. Mr. Flagler, of New York, offered a resolution calling for the repeal of the Blandact, and the session then adjourned till to-morrow.

The Daily News this evening prints interviews with many leading business men of the city on the silver question, nearly all of them advocate the stoppage of the coinage of silver dollars, and all agree that the question calls for prompt and intelligent legislation.

FIGHTING THE CURSE OF EVE.

Famous Men Who Are Modifying the Pains and Perils of Maternity.

At the morning session of the Gynecological Society yesterday Dr. Wm. T. Howard, of Baltimore, the president, delivered an address and a paper was read by Dr. Thad. A. Reamy, of Cincinnati, which was discussed by Drs. Mann, Reynolds, Baker, Emmet, Chadwick, Johnson, and Elwood Wilson. Dr. Edward W. Jenks's paper was discussed by Drs. Skene and Parvin, and Dr. Elwood Wilson's by Drs. Goodell, Mann, Reamy, H. F. Wilson, and Beaker.

The morning papers will probably be read by Drs. R. Staunton Sutton, of Pittsburg; Theophilus Parvin, Wm. Goodell, Fordyce Barker, James E. Chadwick, and Henry F. Campbell.

Dr. Joseph Taber Johnson gave a dinner last evening to sixteen members of the society at the Arlington.

Dr. Reamy's paper called for a demonstration with a living female subject, but the presence of a number of lady physicians prevented and the master apologized for the absence of this feature.

At a business meeting of the society held last evening the following officers were elected: President, T. A. Reamy, of Cincinnati; first vice president, Theophilus Parvin, Philadelphia; second vice president, George J. Engelmann, St. Louis; secretary, Joseph Taber Johnson, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Matthew D. Mann, Buffalo; librarian, Emmet Rixford. There were elected, as fellows: Frank P. Foster, New York; John C. Reeve, Dayton, Ohio; R. B. Browne, Baltimore; R. R. Maury, Memphis, Tenn. The following new members were elected: J. B. Hunter, New York; Charles Jewett, Brooklyn; W. H. Parish, Philadelphia. The next meeting will be held in Baltimore on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, 1886.

THE LATE COMMODORE SEMMES

His Remains Arrive in the City—The Funeral To-Morrow.

The remains of Commodore A. A. Semmes arrived at the Baltimore and Potomac depot about 8:10 o'clock last night, accompanied by his family. At the depot Capt. Wallace, of the United States navy; Capt. Harrington, U. S. M. C., and Dr. Ruth, U. S. N., received the remains and formed an escort of honor to the navy yard. The marine guard, under command of Lieut. Joseph Nicholson, were drawn up in line and paid the military honors as the procession passed the gate. The pallbearers will be chosen to-day. The funeral will be a military one, and takes place to-morrow at 12:30 p. m. from Christ church, G street, between 8th and seventh streets southeast.

Sensation in Catholic Circles.

OSWEGO, Sept. 23.—The trouble in St. John's Church, in this city, growing out of the charges preferred against Father O'Connell is widening, and is involving the whole diocese in the controversy. The local press take sides in the matter, and attack both sides very bitterly. It has been expected for some time that the diocese would be divided, and a new diocese formed from the western counties, with the see at Syracuse, involving the election of a new bishop.

An afternoon paper to-day publishes a lengthy letter from a priest, near Albany, bitterly attacking Father Walsh, rector of the cathedral in Albany, who was the official prosecutor of the charges against Father O'Connell, and charging him with using dishonorable means to elevate himself to the bishopric of the new diocese. The letter accuses Father Walsh with supplanting the priests of the western counties, who are unfavorable to his ambition, with those who will favor his promotion. The letter purports to name many influential parishes where changes were made in the diocese, under the element of Father Walsh to further his ambition, and gives the names of parishes, where, it is alleged, charges have already been made to this end. The letter is making a great sensation in Catholic circles.

The Puritan Sold at Auction.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The sloop yacht Puritan was sold at public auction here to-day for $13,500. Edward Burgess, who designed the yacht, was the purchaser. After the sale he stated that he had bought the Puritan for a gentleman in Boston, but would not declare his name for publication to-day. The first bid was $6,000, the next $8,000, and then somebody shouted "$10,000." "No bid," said the auctioneer. "That won't do, she has $3,000 worth of lead in her now." After a few minutes wait $12,500 was bid. Capt. Alexander Lewis raised the figure to $13,000, and Joseph O'Donohue bid $250 more. No other bid was made for several minutes, and the auctioneer shouted "$13,250 once, $13,250 twice." "I'll give $13,500 for the yacht," said Mr. Burgess, who was on the auctioneer's stand. No other bid was made, and the yacht was declared sold to Mr. Burgess.

Steamer Sunk With All on Board.

EASTPORT, ME., Sept. 23.—Six weeks ago the Spanish steamer Humacos, bound for Nova Scotia, went ashore on Murr Ledge, nine miles off Grand Manan. The owners sent a crew of twenty men from St. John to wreck her. Yesterday afternoon a tug passed the wreck and offered to take the men ashore, as a storm was threatened, but they refused the offer. A terrible gale raged early this morning, and when it cleared off people on Grand Manan noticed that the steamer had disappeared, and there is no trace of the steamer or men. The vessel must have been broken to pieces during the storm and sunk with all on board. The crew all belong in St. John.

The Genesta Wins Another Race.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The English cutter Genesta today won the Brenton's Reef trial cup by beating the American schooner Bauntless in the 30-mile race, from the Sandy Hook lightship to the Brenton's Reef lightship. Time, 48 hours 7 minutes and 5 seconds. Her official time, 48 hours 9 minutes and 5 seconds. The Bauntless was not such a race as was discovered off Block Island, and it was proposed that the gave up the race and entered Newport, in consequence of the storm which was raging. The Genesta was admirably handled throughout the race, and she has proved her virtues in a heavy sea.

The Moon's Eclipse.

The partial eclipse of the moon announced for last night was a success. The sky was clear, and the spectacle was witnessed by the gallery and orchestra chairs on a common basis.

THE NEW INSPECTOR.

Gen. Absalom Baird Succeeds Gen. Nelson H. Davis.

Gen. Absalom Baird, assistant inspector general was yesterday morning appointed by the President to be the inspector general of the army, with the rank of brigadier general, to succeed Gen. Nelson H. Davis, retired. Gen. Baird was appointed to West Point from Pennsylvania and graduated in 1849, when he was appointed a second lieutenant of artillery. His record of service during the war of the rebellion is commended of volunteers is a brilliant one. He was brevetted as follows: Lieutenant colonel, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chickamauga; colonel, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga; major general of volunteers, for faithful services and distinguished conduct during the Atlanta campaign, and particularly in the battles of Resaca and Jonesboro, and for general good conduct in command of his division against Savannah; brigadier general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Atlanta; major general, United States army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion. He was mustered out of the volunteer service Sept. 1, 1866.

The appointment to the inspector generalship lies between Gen. Baird and Gen. Roger Jones. Gen. Baird was the older, though the junior officer, and had he not been promoted at this time he would probably have been retired with promotion, while Gen. Jones will still be in the service long enough to receive the appointment at Gen. Baird's retirement. Gen. Baird has been ordered to Washington from Chicago, where he is now stationed.

Capt. Henry J. Farnsworth, 8th cavalry, has been appointed assistant inspector general, with the rank of major, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Gen. Baird. Capt. Farnsworth served during the war of the rebellion as a quartermaster, and was brevetted a lieutenant colonel of volunteers for faithful and meritorious services. He is the son of Adjutant General Farnsworth, of New York, and is now with his troop in Arizona. There were forty or fifty applicants for the position.

Serious Fight in Alexandria.

William Tuft and Alfred Eldridge, belonging to the schooner Joseph Rudd, lying at Alexandria, became involved in a row with some colored men with whom the couple had been drinking at the corner of Princess and Royal streets Tuesday night. The sailors, though sustaining some injuries, got the best of the negroes, compelling the latter to run. Shortly after the fracas Tuft and Eldridge met a colored man whom they supposed had been one of their adversaries in the row, and forthwith began an attack on him. They were joined by now several other negroes arrived on the scene, one of whom struck Tuft a violent blow on the head with a stone, which fractured his skull. The police succeeded the whole affair, the latter being found in the gutter lying dead. After the dressing of Tuft's injuries by Drs. Fairfax, Jones, and Smith, he and his companion were sent to the schooner to which they belong. Later Capt. Webster and Policeman Grady arrested Hampton Cady, accused, as an accomplice of the parties who struck Tuft, and last evening Officers Franks and Tucker arrested Ed Girdwood Isaac Freeman on the premises in the same affair. All three of the colored men are now held at the station house for trial. Tuft, whose injuries are serious, has been sent to Providence Hospital here for treatment.

Civil Service Changes.

The President yesterday appointed S. M. Stockslager, of Indiana, to be assistant commissioner of the general land office, vice Luther Harrison, resigned. Mr. Stockslager was second lieutenant and captain in the 11th Indiana cavalry; was deputy county auditor, deputy county clerk, and was appointed by Andrew Johnson assessor of internal revenue. He afterward studied law, was admitted to the bar at Corydon, Ind., in 1871, and has since resided. He represented the third Indiana district in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth Congresses.

The Postmaster General yesterday appointed W. T. Catty postmaster at Funkstown, Washington county, Md.; and S. E. Le Compte postmaster at Kills Point, Dorchester county, in the same state.

Mathew H. McWharter, a $1,400 clerk in the sixth auditor's office, has been removed.

Secretary Manning will make a personal investigation of the case of Mr. Sterling, who was suspended as weigher of the New York custom house.

The President has appointed William Reed to be collector of customs for the district of Vinalhaven, N. Y., and Eben Dearborn to be surveyor of customs at Portland, Me.

Transporting the Treasure.

The United States steamers Swatara and Yantic, which are bringing $10,100,000 in silver from New Orleans, have not yet put in an appearance at the capes, but are expected to-day. Treasurer Jordan will be notified as soon as they are sighted, and will send to the New York subtreasury to get wagons to transport the treasure from the navy yard to the treasury. There is a large treasure wagon belonging to the bureau of engraving and printing here, but two wagons from New York will be brought on. A squad of marines will be detailed to guard the wagon on its way from the navy yard to the treasury.

Collecting Funds to Bury a Living Wife.

A man named Burr is represented as going about notifying his wife's friends of her decease, although she is really in good health. Some of the lady's friends, to whom he went for financial aid to secure her proper interment, called at her residence, 441 Second street, last night and were surprised to find her alive and well.

Reported Robberies.

Mrs. Elizabeth Reese, 419 Sixth street, reports that during the 23d instant there was stolen from her parlor three rings, valued at $15. J. L. Alsop, 1315 Fifth street, reports that about 5:15 yesterday morning there was stolen from in front of his house a dark bay horse, attached to a milk wagon. In the wagon was a milk can containing twelve gallons of milk; total value, $220.

The Visiting Odd Fellows.

Passaquo Encampment, of New Haven, Conn., and Massapoa Encampment, of Providence, R. I., numbering together about 100 members, arrived here yesterday from Baltimore. To-day the Bunker Hill Encampment of Boston arrives. A trip to Mount Vernon will be taken, after which the parade takes place. Two hundred members of the Massapoa Encampment attended the performance at Albaugh's last night. They marched to the house headed by the band, and returned in the same way.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL left for New York last night.

DON MONICO CONDORA, of Honduras, is at the Riggs.

FRANK R. O'NEIL, managing editor of the St. Louis Republican, is at the Ebbitt.

THIRD AUDITOR WILLIAMS has gone to his home in Indiana to bring his family to the capital.

JOHN ROBERTS, of the firm of Joseph Roberts & sons, cutlery manufacturers, Sheffield, Eng., is at the Ebbitt.

H. J. RANDOLL, register of wills, has returned from Poland Springs, much benefited by his visit and greatly improved in health.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL STEVENSON left last night for his home in Illinois, to be gone two weeks.

THE United States charge d'affaires at Pekin has notified the State Department of the appointment of Chang Yin Huan to be Chinese minister to the United States.

FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL STEVENSON will leave Washington this morning for his home in Illinois, to be absent about two weeks. Postmaster General Vilas is expected to return from New York this morning.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS BLACK has telegraphed from Elmira that the illness of his son will necessitate his immediate return here. This will, he says, compel him to give up for a time his proposed visit to the soldiers' homes in the west.

ENSIGN SAMUEL W. ARMSTEAD, U. S. N., of Portsmouth, Va., has left for the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England, for a two years' course in marine engineering. He was married the hour before starting to Miss Lizzie Lindsay, daughter of Postmaster Lindsay, and carried his bride with him.

THE President yesterday directed that the following army officers be placed on the retired list for disabilities: Capt. George Shockley, Capt. F. M. Lynde, Capt. A. R. Nave, Lieut. Michael O'Brien, and Lieut. James Curry. The retirements promote Lieut. Cyrus M. Delany, to be captain; Lieut. Matthew Markland, to be captain; Lieut. George D. Wallace, to be captain; Second Lieut. John T. French, jr., to be first lieutenant, and second Lieut. William W. Galbraith, to be first lieutenant.

SPORTS OF THE DAY.

THE NATIONALS ACHIEVE A CREDITABLE VICTORY OVER THE NEWARKS.

To-Day's Game at Capitol Park—Scores of Games Played Abroad—Results of the Races at Louisville and Brighton Beach—The Entries for To-Day.

The Nationals won another championship game yesterday, and defeated the strong Newark Club by the close score of 5 to 3. The visitors had the Allentown wonder in the pitcher's box, and his effective delivery puzzled the home boys not a little, still they came out victorious, and fairly earned their victory, too. The weather was cold and dismal, but both nines played a good fielding game, and the ball was hit early and often, though not at all times safely.

Smith pitched a great game for the visitors, but is also responsible for three of the runs made by the Nationals, as he was rather wild, and two of the men he sent to bases on balls scored. Grady was off in his work behind the bat and did not play the usual good game that our people are accustomed to see him play. For the home team O'Day's pitching was very good, and he played his position with rare good judgment. Cook, Knowles, and White did some good work, and Knowles's throw home in the seventh inning to Cook to cut off Tucker is particularly worthy of mention. It was a rare good play.

The home nine, it must be said, were rather favored by luck yesterday, but still they outplayed their opponents in the "points" of the game.

To-day the same clubs play, and so evenly are they matched that a close and interesting game may be looked for, and the fact that it is the last championship game of the season should draw a large audience. Barr will pitch for the Nationals and it is more than likely that Pyle will occupy the box for the visitors.

Yesterday's score follows:

NATIONALS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Baker, l.	3	0	1	3	1	0
Cook, c.	4	1	0	5	3	1
Hoover, c. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Powell, r. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Burch, 1. b.	3	1	1	1	0