The National Republican.

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THE WEDDING DAY.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND MISS FRANK FOLSOM WILL MARRIED BE.

Arrangements Completed for the Ceremony—Exquisite and Beautiful Decorations at the White House—Invited Guests Arriving—Presents for the Bride—Cake for the Absent.

President Cleveland devoted himself yesterday to official business, and to see the close application given to it no one would have supposed that his wedding-day was only twenty-four hours off. The same regularity and precision was observed in the transaction of public affairs as has been followed since his induction into office. When, however, the hour for executive duties had passed, it became plain what matter was uppermost in the President's mind. He made inquiries concerning the progress of the arrangements for his nuptials, and personally inspected what had been done toward beautifying the mansion and putting it in a satisfactory condition for the ceremonies and reception of his bride. In the evening a long and confidential talk took place between him and Col. Lamont, during which he made known his final wishes, and, it is almost needless to say, that they will be carried out to the letter. Last night Col. Lamont was besieged by newspaper men, and all manner of questions propounded to him. Those he bore good naturedly and answered until pressed too hard, when he would plead ignorance and inability to answer. When asked at about what hour Miss Folsom was expected to arrive from New York, the colonel coolly replied that he thought she would be in some time this forenoon, but the exact hour he could not give. With this statement they had to rest content, as he positively declared his inability to furnish any further information.

Immediately after the 8:55 New York express arrived last night at the Pennsylvania depot a report was circulated that Miss Folsom had come in on the train. This proved incorrect, but among the passengers were Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Postmaster General, Mrs., and Miss Vilas, and Mrs. Lamont.

Each of the Secretaries', the Postmaster General's, and Col. Lamont's carriages awaited them at the depot, and upon landing they were driven directly to their homes. Secretary Whitney was seen by a reporter for Harper's Bazar and asked whether Miss Folsom would go to his house upon arriving here.

"Not that I know of now," he answered.

It is altogether probable that Miss Folsom will go immediately to the white house, where she will rest from her journey, and prepare for her nuptials this evening.

At 10:30 last evening Miss Cleveland was driven to the Baltimore and Potomac depot, and there met another member of the family, who will be present at the wedding and who arrived on the 10:47 train.

The floral display at the white house will be completed this morning, and will in every respect be of a nature befitting the occasion. The blue room, both from the peculiar tint of its walls and its oval shape, is especially adapted for its floral setting. There will be no floral bell, horse shoes, or other set pieces, as the President is opposed to any display which is not simple as well as elegant. As the ceremony is to take place by gaslight the windows will not be necessary, so it has been decided to occupy the whole south of the room with a huge bank of floral magnificence rising to nearly the entire height of the room. Masses of cut flowers at the base and rising tiers of beautiful flowering plants and palms will compose this masterpiece.

It will be before this immense floral display that the ceremony will be performed. Dr. Sunderland's back being turned toward it as he joins the hands of the presidential couple. The two mirrors—one on each side of the room—will be tastefully decorated, and the mantelpieces will be banked with cut flowers. The handsome chandelier in the center and the gas brackets around the room will be garanded with flowers, smilax, and the new twining plant for decorative purposes, the asparagus tenuissimus. All the lower rooms of the mansion will be handsomely decorated with flowers, with the exception of the state dining room, which will not be opened. The long corridor will also be lined on both sides with blossoming plants and palms and with many varieties of foliage plants. At the conclusion of the ceremony the guests will be treated to a collation, which they will take standing up in the family dining rooms. Here again a wealth of color will meet their gaze. Handsome floral center pieces on the tables and large bouquets elsewhere around the room will make it almost as beautiful as the blue room.

Each guest on departing will receive a bouquet as a souvenir of the occasion.

President Cleveland, like all other persons seeking to marry, has to procure from the clerk of the court a license, and this will be the form of it.

To any Minister of the Gospel Authorized to Celebrate Marriages in the District of Columbia. Greeting:

You are hereby licensed to solemnize the rites of marriage between Frank Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Grover Cleveland, of Buffalo, N. Y., if you find no lawful impediment thereto; and, having so done, you are commanded to appear to the clerk's office of the supreme court of said District and certify the same.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 2d day of June, 1886.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

After the marriage ceremony the clergyman who performs that service visits the clerk and makes out the certificate, which in this instance will read as follows:

I, Byron Sunderland, minister of the First Presbyterian Church, hereby certify that by authority of a license of the same tenor as the foregoing, I solemnized the marriage of the parties aforesaid, on the 2d day of June, 1886, at the white house, in the District of Columbia.

BYRON SUNDERLAND.

This completes the record, a copy of which can be obtained, by either party, at any time on the payment of $1.

The leading facts in the early life of the bride-elect have, of late, been often repeated in print, but innumerable errors have been committed in the sketches and a reliable account will prove the more interesting.

Miss Folsom, whose Christian name by the way is not Frances, but Frank, was born in the year 1864, and will be 22 years old the 21st of July. She was born in the house 168 Edward street, Buffalo, opposite the school yard of the orphan asylum. As a child she attended Mme. Brecker's French kindergarten. At the time of Mr. Folsom's death, in 1876, they were living at the Tifft House. After the funeral they went to Medina, where Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Folsom's widowed mother, resided. The Harmon family had good social position and owned considerable valuable real estate, including milling property. While in Medina Miss Folsom was a pupil at the high school. Returning to Buffalo in a few years Frank entered the Central School, and she and her mother boarded with Mrs. Jonathan Mayhew. One of the Central School teachers has said of her that Frank learned very readily, and seem to remember equally well, and that she "always put a little of herself into her recitations." While enrolled as a pupil at the Central her name used often to get transferred to the boys' lists, and so, in order that it should sound less masculine, she temporarily inserted the initial letter "C." after Frank, calling herself Frank Clara. This explains why her name now often erroneously appears with the initial C. She was a regular attendant of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which she is a member. During part of the time she was pursuing her studies at the Central School she and her mother boarded at Mrs. Carpenter's, in the Boston block. Afterward her mother occupied Mrs. R. D. Boyd's house, Franklin street, and from there Miss Folsom went to Wells College. Her Central School certificate admitted her to the sophomore class, which she entered without preliminary examination, in the middle of the school year. Miss Folsom was a great favorite at Wells College, and her power of winning the love and unswerving allegiance of many friends is a direct inheritance from her father, for a more genial, generous-hearted and companionable man than the late Oscar Folsom never lived. Her tall, commanding figure, frankness, and sincerity made her the queen of the school. She was graduated from Wells in June, 1885, her graduating essay taking the form of a story. The bumpers of flowers sent to her nearly every week, beginning about the second year of her college life, from the executive mansion at Albany, and the particularly abundant supply that came from the white house conservatories when she was graduated was but one of many little attentions paid her, the knowledge of which her college mates spread abroad on scattering to their distant homes for the summer vacations, thus exciting public gossip concerning Miss Folsom's relations to the President.

Miss Folsom has always been in the habit of spending her summers in Folsomdale, Wyoming county, two miles out of Cowlesville, at the residence of her late grandfather, Col. John B. Folsom. It is the typical homestead, a rambling farm house set down amid the lovely scenery of the valley. Sundry newspaper reports have made Mr. Cleveland the benefactor of Miss Folsom in a money sense. Such statements are absolutely untrue. Her mother's income has always been ample for their support, and any extra funds needed were always to be had from the grandfather, or "Papa John," as Miss Folsom called him, and whose recent death will make her the heiress of a goodly property.

Miss Folsom's character is that of an unspoiled, ingenious girl, full of self-possession, and with too much common sense to be overcome by her sudden elevation. Her chief characteristic is her intense loyalty to her mother, who is a charming woman, and between them exists that perfect confidence and sympathy too seldom seen between parent and child. Miss Folsom's life has seen its deeper side. She is old for her years, and too observing and tactful to make any mistakes which, even should they occur, would be forgiven in one so young and inexperienced, obliged suddenly to regulate her life by the complicated etiquette of society at the capital. One of her accomplishments is a rare gift for letter writing. In dress her taste is very simple.

Miss Folsom, outside of a very limited circle of intimate friends, is little acquainted in Buffalo, and has never mingled in society there, because since she was a school girl she has never spent but a day or two at a time in that city. Her only regret at this moment must be that her father is not living to be present at the marriage of his only child to the friend who stuck closer to him than a brother.

It is an interesting coincidence that Rev. Dr. Sunderland, who is to perform the marriage ceremony, frequently occupied, while settled in Batavia, the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, the church of which Miss Folsom is a member. Dr. Sunderland having been an attached friend of the late Dr. Lord, its pastor.

The friends of the President have been undecided what course to take about wedding presents. He has refused to accept anything in the shape of a gift since he was elected, except from his most intimate friends. But as the President will probably not be married again during his term of office, it is thought he will not count this time, and will permit the bride to receive the usual courtesies. The members of the Cabinet will present Mrs. Cleveland a solid silver dinner service, and Mrs. Whitney while in New York made the selection. It is understood also that in addition to this general gift the families of the Cabinet officers will make other presents to the bride, and that many of the President's intimate friends will follow their example. A Democratic member of Congress, worth several millions of money, and on intimacy at the white house, sent to a friend in Philadelphia to secure him something handsome and appropriate, and the gift will be sent to the white house to-day.

The Spooner Manufacturing Company of New York have made 300 miniature boxes for the President, for pieces of wedding cake. Twelve girls were induced by a promise of double pay to work on Decoration Day. The boxes are oblong in shape, being six inches in length, one and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inches deep. They are white and covered completely by the finest satins. Inside a cloth white cushion adorns the upper lid, and beneath a fringe of delicate thread will conceal the contents from view. Upon the outside will be painted the monogram of the bride and groom. This will cost the President something like $3,000, each box being valued at $10 at the very least.

They have been delivered to the confectioner who has manufactured the cake, and both will arrive here this morning. The President has also commissioned Tiffany & Co. to purchase a diamond necklace and solitaire ring, which he will present to his bride. They have been delivered to Mr. Cleveland. It is understood that the President has also made other extensive purchases from the firm.

THE BRIDE LEAVES NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Miss Folsom took dinner with her mother and cousin. By 7:30 she had completed the preparations for her journey. She was then dressed in a close fitting black silk dress, and wore a peak chip hat, with a high white feather resting upon it, that in no way concealed her face.

Miss Folsom, Mrs. Folsom, and Mr. Benj. Folsom came down the main stairway of the hotel and reached a closed carriage in waiting on the street at the ladies' entrance. John Breslin, proprietor of the Gilsey House, assisted the ladies into the carriage, and Mr. Folsom followed.

The same ferryboat that Mr. Cleveland crossed on was in waiting. The carriage was driven aboard, and immediately the boat steamed for Jersey City. Having arrived there they found that the private car, intended to convey the party to Washington, was not on the track. This surprise was quickly overcome by the quickly-made decision to enter a regular parlor car. Car No. 223 was chosen, and Mr. Coslin conducted the ladies to it with promptness. Miss and Mrs. Folsom seated themselves in the drawing room, and Mr. Folsom and Coslin went to attend to the baggage. At 8:45 p. m. the private car that had been apportioned to the party was backed up on the track, and the ladies were conducted to it. The car was then hitched on to the train, and at 9:20 was hauled out of the station.

The Chinese minister, Chang Yen Hoon, and his suite left on the same train. Col. W. S. Bissell left at midnight.

Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, President Cleveland's former law partner, called upon Miss Folsom at the Gilsey House at noon to-day, and spent half an hour in conversation with her. He said he should accompany Miss Folsom and her mother to Washington this evening. He said that President Cleveland and his bride would soon take a trip to Europe. The date of their departure, however, he could not say. It was his intention, he said, to accompany them abroad. The trip will probably be made, he added, just after Congress adjourns. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Benjamin Folsom left the hotel about 12:30 o'clock. Miss Folsom spent the forenoon quietly at the hotel. At 1 o'clock she was alone with her mother, and busy with her correspondence. Since her arrival in this city she has received a heavy mail, and not a few letters from "cranks." This morning's mail brought her a letter from a man in Cleveland, Ohio, signing himself "J. J. Marlin, a friend of the laboring class." He wanted to know if she would teach her husband to study the amelioration of the sufferings of the laboring classes. "Will you," he wrote, "advise your husband how to deal with these questions, and will you, when you are a mother, teach your children to have the interests of the laboring classes at heart?" "We know," the letter concluded, "that you are large of heart and will respond to these entreaties."

CORRY, PA., June 1.—The *Flyer* this evening prints a description of an elaborate baby jumper, manufactured by the Raymond Manufacturing Company for the Democratic Club, of this city, who sent it by express to-day to President Cleveland as a wedding present. It is steel, gold plated, lined with silk plush, and the spring will toss twelve pounds nicely.

Naval Court of Inquiry.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A court of inquiry, composed of Rear Admiral Luce (president), Commodores Bancroft, Gerhardt, Braine, and Capt. Littleton, the late judge advocate, convened to-day on board the United States steamship Tennessee to investigate the charges preferred by Rear Admiral Jouett against the conduct of Lieut. Comdr. Eaman, which are said to have occurred while the latter was in the discharge of his duties on board the Tennessee.

VIRGINIA ELECTION CASES.

INCREASING INTEREST IN THE CONTEST AT PETERSBURG.

The Colored Judge With Ballot-Box in Charge Remains in Jail of His Own Motion—Hearing Postponed Until To-Morrow.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 1.—The Petersburg election cases came up to-day at 11 a. m. in the circuit court before Judge Hancock. Counsel for the election officers moved for a continuance on the ground that they and their clients had not had sufficient time to prepare their case since the serving of process, especially upon Messrs. Akers and Scott, who were not found until late yesterday afternoon. Hon. John S. Wise proposed to meet this motion by proving that Akers and Scott had purposely evaded the sheriff. He said he would show that they abandoned their duty and sneaked away so that they might not be compelled to perform it. Here Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of counsel for the officers, hotly repelled any insinuation or charge that he or his associates had in manner sought to shirk the right and the truth of the matter. The gentlemen were both excited, and their angry words and manner might have led to an affray had not the sheriff and the judge interposed. Mr. Wise promptly disclaimed imputing anything evasive or sneaking to the counsel of the absconding judges, meaning this language to apply solely to the two men who ran away from their ballot box—Scott and Akers.

These two judges of election were not served with the mandamus issued by Judge Hancock until yesterday evening; but the sheriff testified that he had sought diligently to serve it ever since his receipt of it, yet in vain, as at their residences and places of business he was informed that they had not been seen since election day.

Mr. Scott, one of the levanting officers, being called to the stand by Mr. Wise, said that he had been as far as North Carolina. On being asked if he had absented himself from the city on account of these election troubles, Judge Hancock ruled that the inquiry must be strictly limited to the period since the institution of the mandamus proceedings, and if the witness had left on account of these proceedings. Mr. Scott said he had first gone to Chesterfield county, then to Norfolk city, and afterwards to Weldon, where he first heard of the mandamus on Sunday evening. Mr. Akers, the other recalcitrant judge, gave a similar explanation of his absence. He had gone a fishing, etc., and was not with Scott all the time, but left the city with him.

Hon. John S. Wise then called a hack driver, who, he stated, carried Messrs. Akers and Scott from the city, and who would prove that they themselves said that they went off to escape the legal proceedings in connection with the election in the sixth ward.

Judge Hancock at once interposed, and said he would extend the hearing to Friday at 11 a. m.

At this point Mr. Wise wanted to know what was to become in the meantime of Baugh, the colored independent judge of the sixth ward, who had faithfully stood by the ballot box when his colleagues fled, and who had been remanded for his fidelity by being put in jail with the box. Was he to be jailed again to accommodate the fugitive judges?

Judge Hancock finally agreed to hear what Baugh had to say in his own behalf, if it were put in writing, and a recess of the court was taken to allow Mr. Wise to prepare the paper.

The tone of Judge Hancock all through the proceedings was anything but liberal, and every rule of strict construction and process was placed squarely across a full development of the facts. No imputation is meant against Judge Hancock in saying this, but if his course was one of law it was one far from justice.

The farcical holdings of the bench under which the absconding judges were screened from making a confession of the real cause of their flight raised smiles of derision on all sides, with audible laughs here and there, as at rare joking.

The judge resuming the bench, Mr. Wise presented and read the answer of Baugh.

He had nothing to object to in the mandamus, knowing no reason why it should not issue. He was one of the three judges of election of the sixth ward precinct on the day named, his associates being Akers and Scott. As far as he knows and believes the election was fairly conducted, and the ballots actually cast were placed in the ballot box, and were there now. He knows of no reason why these ballots should not be counted, except that after the closing of the polls a disturbance arose outside the voting place, which he did not consider serious enough to suspend the count, although his associates did, and refused to unite in a count. They therefore sealed up the box without counting the ballots, and Akers put on it a paper saying—"Polls not counted from sixth ward—cause three officers of the law break into the poll room"—and all went with the box to the jail of Petersburg. There, after a considerable time, said Scott having disappeared, respondent and his associate, Akers, returned to the voting place with the ballot-box to count the ballots, but did not proceed to do so as Scott could not be found. After waiting to a late hour for Scott, respondent and Akers returned to the jail with the box. Some time after Akers also disappeared, leaving respondent sole custodian of the ballots, and he has remained in custody thereof to the present time—never having lost sight of the box, and taking it with him on all occasions of his brief retirements from the jail room, where he has remained constantly. Two policemen have also remained with him to preserve the ballot-box inviolate.

He has remained at the jail of his own motion as the safest place to keep said box, and said policemen have remained present at his request. He now produces the box in court, and declares on oath that it has been protected inviolate and is in the same condition as when it was sealed, and he knows of no reason why the ballots therein should not be counted now as well as then.

He has tried to do his whole duty. Like the two other judges associated with him, he voted the Democratic or citizen' ticket in said election, but that while he believes a large majority of the votes cast at his precinct were cast for the Republican candidates, he believed and still believes it his duty to protect said ballot box, and do all in his power to have the vote cast there honestly counted, and returned, and that is why he has so carefully guarded the said box against tampering, etc. He intends to remain in custody of said box until he is legally relieved or the votes be properly counted and returned; but he asks, as he is a poor man, with a wife and two children dependent on him, that he be relieved by the court or that compensation be allowed him for his continued and laborious duties, etc., etc.

The judge ordered this answer to be filed, merely remarking that Baugh must continue in the performance of his duty as custodian until the case was disposed of.

After some further consultation with counsel on both sides Judge Hancock advanced his mandamus to a rule nisi, and fixed the hearing for 11 a. m. Thursday, June 3, instead of Friday.

The case is exciting a vast deal of interest here, but nobody pretends to see in it anything but a bold and open grab game under the forms of law. It is not a question of right, but rather, whether wrong has enough legal quibbles and technicalities to triumph over the people and their highest will as expressed by their ballots.

Probably the matter will be decided on Thursday, as far as Judge Hancock can do so, but there is likelihood that there will be an appeal, no matter what his judgment may be. E.

Thirty Buildings Burned.

PENSACOLA, FLA., June 1.—A fire which originated at 2 a. m. in a low gambling dive burned thirty buildings. The loss is $60,000. The largest losers are Andrews, grocer; Ayer & Woolfolk, warehouse; Chambers, grocer; Roberts, livery stable; A. M. Avery, on buildings, and Peabison, grocer. The walls of several buildings were thrown down by exploding powder. One hundred people are burned out of their homes. The streets adjacent to the burned district are filled with homeless people, household goods, and merchandise.

DEATH OF JOHN KELLY.

One of the Most Prominent and Powerful Men in New York Politics Passes Away.

NEW YORK, June 1.—John Kelly died at 3:20 this afternoon. Mr. Kelly had been ill for seven months. During the past few weeks he seemed to feel comparatively well, but on Sunday last, at 8 p. m., he was taken with an attack of fainting, and became weaker afterward. Monday he was worse, but this morning an improvement was apparent; at noon, however, he began to sink, and the approaching of the end was realized. Mr. Kelly's death was painless, although he was conscious to the last. Only Mrs. Kelly and her two children were present when the patient passed away.

Mr. Kelly was born in the city of New York April 21; was educated at the public schools in that city; was by trade a mason; was alderman of the city for two years, and elected a representative in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth Congresses, serving on the committee on ways and means. In October, 1858, he was elected high sheriff for the city and county of New York. He was also a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1864. Since about that time he has been one of the most prominent figures in the politics of New York, and was a great power within the Democratic party.

The funeral will take place at the cathedral Saturday. Archbishop Corrigan will probably officiate. From Mrs. Kelly are learned the incidents marking Mr. Kelly's closing hours. He knew that he was about to die, and was perfectly resigned. "I have always tried to live as a good Catholic," he said, "and I wish to die a good Catholic. I wish for the services of the church when I am dead, but I want no demonstration, no display. I want my funeral to be plain and simple." Undertaker Hart will embalm the remains, and they will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

THE TRIAL OF MAXWELL.

Instructions to the Jury—The Prisoner Very Nervous.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Judge Van Wagoner read his instructions to the jury trying the Maxwell case this morning. The jury received the instruction standing and gave the prisoner a better opportunity to search in their countenance for some expression of leniency. The jury listened attentively to the words of the judge, but betrayed no hint of a conviction as to whether the defendant was guilty or innocent. Maxwell appeared more nervous than usual, not fixing his attention upon the words of the judge, but dividing it between the latter, the jury, his attorneys, and the audience.

The judge, in his instructions, said that if the jury should find that the defendant did kill and murder Charles Arthur Preller in the manner and form charged in either of the counts of the indictment, they should return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. If, however, the evidence showed the defendant undertook to treat or operate upon Preller for a disease, and administered chloroform so negligently, carelessly, and recklessly as to cause his patient's death, but without intent to kill or do bodily harm, then they should bring in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The judge further instructed the jury that if it had been shown that Preller desired the defendant to treat him for the disease indicated in the testimony, and submitted himself voluntarily to such treatment, and that the defendant administered the chloroform in a cautious, careful, and prudent manner, then a verdict of not guilty should be returned and should acquit the defendant. The judge also informed the jury that a verdict of guilty could be returned upon circumstantial evidence alone. If, however, the evidence should show that the defendant had made any statements regarding his guilt or innocence the defense should be entitled to the benefit of what he had said for himself, and the state should be entitled to what he said against himself. The remainder of the instructions was devoted to defining various legal terms. Upon the conclusion of the judge's speech Mr. Bishop, of counsel for the state, began the speech-making. He will be followed in the order named by Mr. Fauntleroy, of the defense; Mr. McDonald, of the prosecution; Mr. Martin, of the defense, and Mr. Clover, of the prosecution. It is expected that the case will not be given to the jury before Thursday next at noon.

K. OF L. CONVENTION.

Jurisdiction of Strikes and Boycotts—A Bill to Be Sent to Congress.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 1.—When the Knights of Labor convention opened this morning, the report of the committee on strikes and boycotts recommending that full jurisdiction relating to these matters be vested in the executive board was taken up, and after considerable discussion the report was adopted with slight amendments.

The committee appointed to prepare an answer to the address of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union reported a letter extending fraternal greetings to the society, and proposing that further action be taken at the meeting of the general assembly at Richmond next fall. The report was adopted. The committee on laws made a final report, embracing a number of points in addition to those already adopted, which the order wished to have presented to Congress. Among them was an act presented by Delegate Low, of Pennsylvania, with the recommendation of the committee.

The convention ratified the act, and it will be presented to Congress for passage. It is entitled "an act fixing the measure of value, and further regulating the value of money."

The bill comprises nearly a score of sections, and provides, among other things, that—

On and after the first day of January next, after the passage of this act, the rate of interest for money loaned shall be 6 per cent. per annum. Discount shall be deemed the meaning of the word "interest" as used in the act. Any person who shall lend money at any other rate shall forfeit to the borrower both the principal and interest, and no action shall be taken for the recovery of the same.

Section 15 provides: For the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THE GREAT TELEPHONE CASE.

Judge Jackson Fails to Appear and a Postponement Taken.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 1.—To-day was set for hearing the celebrated telephone case, brought by the government to test the validity of the Bell patent, but Judge Howell Jackson, recently appointed as Judge Baxter's successor, did not appear, and Judge Sage opened the regular June session of the United States court.

Toward noon Judge Thurman came in and, shaking hands with Judge Sage, began a consultation on the case. As a result of it Judge Harrison said nothing would be done to-day, but possibly the matter of jurisdiction would be considered this week. The Bell Company has made no answer to the petition filed some months ago, but instead have entered a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. In brief this plea says that the court ought not to compel the Bell Company to appear or to answer, because at the time of commencement of said suit and at a time when the service of subpœnas was attempted or pretended to be made upon it, this defendant was not an inhabitant of nor found in Ohio, and has not been served with process herein, although service has been attempted and a pretended return made.

The Glen Rock Band's Serenade.

When Nelson Division uniform rank Knights of Pythias, visited Richmond on Decoration day they met the Glen Rock band of Glen Rock, Pa., also there making a pleasure trip. The band returned here with the knights, and spent yesterday sight-seeing. In the afternoon there was a parade by Nelson Division, headed by the band, and later the latter serenaded the morning dailies. The music was excellent and greatly appreciated.

OPPOSITION TO LOTTERIES.

A Bill Prohibiting the Passage Through the Mails of Matters Relating to Lotteries, Gift Enterprises, &c.

Chairman Blount, of the House postoffice committee, yesterday reported to the House from that committee a bill, in lieu of several others on the same subject, amending section 3894 Revised Statutes, relating to the transmission through the United States mail of lottery, gift enterprise, and other circulars.

The bill perfects the existing statutes so as to make it conform to the decisions of the courts, and amends it by the insertion of the following clause:

And all newspapers and periodicals containing advertisements of any such lotteries, schemes, drawings, or distributions or the tickets, shares, or chances therein, are hereby declared to be non-mailable matters, and shall not be conveyed in the mails of the United States nor be delivered from any postoffice or by any letter carrier.

No newspaper is to be excluded from the mails until notice shall have been given by the Postmaster General to the publisher that some advertisement published therein is deemed to be within the provisions of the act; but after such notice every copy of the paper containing the advertisement shall be excluded, and whoever shall knowingly deposit the same in the mails shall be liable to the penalties provided in the act.

The bill also makes it a misdemeanor for any person to use an alias or fictitious name or address to promote a lottery scheme, and requires the return of matter addressed to such persons to the sender.

In the accompanying report the committee says:

In considering the proposition of excluding newspapers and periodicals from the mails when they contain certain lottery advertisements two questions require examination; first, as to the constitutionality of such an act, and second, conceding the power of Congress in the matter would it be justified in exercising it?

In answer to the first question the decision of the United States Supreme Court in ex parte Jackson is cited as affirming the power of Congress, and as meeting the second interrogatory the action of those states which have passed acts adverse to lotteries are cited. * * * This action of the state governments furnishes overwhelming evidence of the most emphatic condemnation by the people of the United States of the pernicious effects of such schemes, and yet the transmission through the mails of newspapers and periodicals advertising the same cannot be restricted by the states. It may be by Congress. Having such power, will this body ignore the moral sense of the country by prostituting the mails of the United States for the advancement of immoral purposes? Will it exercise its power, which is complete over the subject-matter, in harmony with the conscience of the American people? Your committee insist that the passage of the accompanying bill is only a decent regard for public opinion and the public good, and recommend its enactment into law.

A minority report, signed by Messrs. Thomas B. Ward and Joseph H. Jones, dissents from the majority report, and holds that the proposed legislation as to newspapers is unconstitutional. It contends that the Jackson case cited by the majority does not support the proposition. The exclusion proposed is a judicial act. The bill attempts to vest an administrative officer with judicial functions and powers. The effect will be to deprive the citizen of his property without due process of law. The answer that the proprietor of a newspaper may avoid the effect of the statute by excluding the objectionable matter brings the bill face to face with the first amendment to the constitution, which provides that Congress shall make no law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

ANOTHER HERO GONE.

Death of Gen. George J. Stannard After a Brief Illness.

Gen. George J. Stannard, one of the heroes of the late war, died yesterday morning at his residence, 238 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, in the 60th year of his age, after a brief illness. At the time of his death he was on the "soldiers' roll" of the House as a messenger, and for a long time was in charge of the door of the executive gallery of the House. He distinguished himself in the army of the Potomac for his conspicuous gallantry, and speedily rose from the lowest rank to that of a major general. He was the brightest star in the crown of jewels of the Green Mountain State where he was born. From the defense of Washington he was assigned to the command of 3d brigade, 3d division, 1st army corps, on the field of Gettysburg. It was at that famous battle where he displayed his intrepid and soldierly qualities which showed his natural ability as a commander. It was there, while in front of the stone wall, that he met the fierce charge of Pickett's division and became the hero of the hour. After fighting the enemy in his front he did the unprecedented act of changing front to his left flank and again to his right flank. In fact, he fought the enemy on his front, left and right. It was in this battle that he lost his right arm and lost 351 men out of a brigade of three small regiments. His movements saved the day. Pickett's men were mowed down by the Vermonters. A monument on the field now marks the place held by Stannard. A resolution was passed yesterday by the House giving to the relatives of the dead general half a year's salary and providing for his funeral expenses. Last night a meeting of his friends was held at the residence of the deceased, and Col. Irving was given charge of the funeral arrangements. The remains were placed in a handsome casket. It was determined on that the funeral services should be held at 8 o'clock to night at his late residence. The body will be sent to Burlington, Vt., and escorted to the Baltimore and Potomac depot after the services by a delegation of the Vermont Association and by a committee of the 1st army corps of the army of the Potomac. The Masonic fraternity at Burlington, Vt., of which organization he was a thirty-second degree member, will receive the remains and inter them with due Masonic rites. Gen. Stannard was a man of exemplary life. He won many friends by his sterling character and generous disposition, and the only regret felt was that his country did not appreciate the services he had rendered by bestowing on him an office worthy of his fame and abilities.

Still Hunting the Fiend.

The county commissioners of Montgomery county yesterday offered a reward of $200 for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator of the outrage on Miss Cloyd last week. A colored man has been arrested in Frederick county, and it is thought that he will be brought down to Rockville and subjected to the same inspection that other suspected parties have received.

Charles Anderson, colored, arrested by Officer Van Fleet, of the sixth precinct, yesterday as the alleged assailant of Miss Cloyd, of Gaithersburg, was visited last night by Sheriff Miller, of Montgomery county, Md. The prisoner answered the description very closely, and when the sheriff left the station he stated that he would give Miss Cloyd a description of the man. He also took with him a photo of the young lady taken last week. He promised to let the officers know by 10 o'clock this morning the conclusion that he came to. Anderson also answers to the description of a colored man wanted by the police of the second precinct for an alleged indecent assault committed on a Miss McCarthy, living in the northern section of the city. The assault took place on the evening of the 1st or 2d instant, and has been kept very quiet by the police. Miss McCarthy will be brought to the station house to-day to see if she can identify the man as the right party. The assault is said to have been a daring and outrageous one, and should have been made known to the public at the time, and not "kept in the dark."

To be Canonized.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Very Rev. M. J. Walsh, vicar general of Philadelphia, and five other clergymen of that diocese, were in this city to-day to take the testimony of Father Searle, of Loyola College, with reference to the late Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia, whom it is intended to canonize. Father Searle was the confessor of Bishop Neumann in 1852, and has information relating to him possessed by no one else. The data will be collected and sent to Rome, when it will be examined by a congregation of cardinals. If the evidence is sufficient the ceremony of beatification will take place, followed at a later date by canonization. Since Bishop Neumann's death, in 1860, several incidents in his life have come to light, which are said to entitle him to rank among the sanctified of the church.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

GREAT GAME BETWEEN THE NATIONALS AND KANSAS CITY.

Thirteen Innings Played—Other Base Ball Games Yesterday—Entries for To-Day's Horse Races—Cycling, Boating, and Other Sporting Items.

By far the best exhibition of ball playing witnessed in Washington this season took place yesterday at Capitol Park in the game between the Nationals and Kansas City clubs, and was as exciting and interesting as the most enthusiastic spectator could wish. Thirteen innings were required to finish the game, and the visitors came out the victor by the small score of 2 to 1, much to the disappointment of the crowd present, who wished to see the Nationals win the contest.

The visitors took the lead in the second inning and scored an earned run on Donnelly's two-base hit and Lillie's single. In the second inning Knowles for the Nationals, after one man had been put out, made a two-base hit, but was left, as Gilligan and Crane were easily retired. From this point up to the sixth inning the home team did nothing toward scoring, but then Carroll led off with a clean base hit, went to second on an unsuccessful attempt to put him out on Baker's hit to Donnelly, stole third, and came home on Knowles's sacrifice hit to right field. This tied the game, each nine now having a run to their credit. In the seventh inning the Kansas City team got two men on bases without any one being out, and it looked almost a sure thing for them to score. Shaw, however, put an extra twist to the ball and succeeded in giving his fielders easy chances to retire the next three strikers without any runs being made.

The eighth and ninth innings were quickly played, without either club obtaining any advantage, and the score still standing one to one. As it became evident that the spectators present were to be treated to the best game of the season, and that more than the ordinary number of innings would have to be played in order to win the game, the crowd settled themselves and anxiously awaited the result. Neither club could get a man round the bases in the tenth, eleventh, or twelfth innings, although in the latter the Nationals had a fine chance to win the game, as Knowles led off with a base hit, but was doubled up at second base on Gilligan's hit to Wiedman. Crane made a base hit, and Force also hit for a single, but Shaw went out at first, and made the third hand out without any runs being made.

The thirteenth inning was commenced amid much excitement, and Lillie, the first striker for the visitors, opened up in a masterly manner by hitting the ball for two bases. Wiedman went out at first on Shaw's assist to Stearns. Radford struck out, and, with two hands out and a man on second, Bassett came to the bat and won the game for his club by making a two-base hit, which sent Lillie home and gave the visitors their second and winning run. The Nationals made a desperate attempt in their half of the inning to tie the game, but were unsuccessful.

There were no remarkably brilliant plays made in the game outside of two neatly executed double plays, each side being credited with one each. The game was essentially a game between the two pitchers, and while Shaw was not hatted with as much freedom as Wiedman, still the hits that were credited to the visitors were bunched and were made just when most needed. The Nationals on the contrary, did not hit the ball at opportune moments and their base hits were scattered and made mostly after two men were out. Carroll was slightly injured in the thirteenth inning and Barr took his place. The score follows:

NATIONAL.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, 3b	6	0	1	4	2	1
Carroll, c.	5	1	1	9	0	1
Sterns, 1b	6	0	0	16	1	0
Baker, c. f.	6	0	0	1	0	0
Knowles, 2b	6	0	3	4	5	1
Donnelly, r. f.	6	1	1	10	1	0
Crane, l. f.	5	0	2	3	2	1
Force, s. s.	5	0	1	1	2	0
Shaw, p.	4	0	0	0	13	2
Barr, l. f.	1	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	49	1	9	39	21	6

KANSAS CITY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Radford, r. f.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Bassett, s. s.	6	0	2	1	4	2
Gilligan, 1b	6	0	1	21	0	0
Crane, c. f.	6	0	2	1	0	0
Donnelly, 3b	5	1	1	1	5	0
Myers, 2b	5	0	0	4	7	1
Briody, c.	5	0	0	5	2	1
Lillie, l. f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Wiedman, p.	5	0	0	1	4	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	46	2	6	39	21	6

INNINGS.

National	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Kansas City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Nationals, 1; Kansas City, 2. Two-base hits—Knowles, Donnelly, Bassett, and Lillie. Double plays—Kansas City, 1; National, 1. First base on errors—Nationals, 3; Kansas City, 4. Left on bases—Nationals, 9; Kansas City, 4. Struck out—By Shaw, 8; by Wiedman, 1. First base on balls—By Shaw, 2; by Wiedman, 1. Time of game—2 hours and 35 minutes. Umpire—Connelly.

The big sluggers from Detroit will make their first appearance at Capitol Park this afternoon in a game with the Nationals, and as the visitors