The National Republican.

VOL XXVI.---NO. 176. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1886. THREE CENTS.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

HICKS-BEACH'S ADDRESS—OPPOSING GLADSTONE'S SCHEMES.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Manifesto—Parnellite Electioneers at Work in England—Irish Elective Parliament—Prince Luitpold is Regent.

LONDON, June 20.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach addressed the electors of Bristol yesterday. He said that the government schemes would be dishonorable to Great Britain and disastrous to Ireland, and must lead to separation or civil war. The rights of Ireland in regard to government were neither more nor less than those of Great Britain. "We ought," he continued, "to equalize as far as possible political privileges and disabilities throughout the kingdom, for which object the imperial parliament should be in Ireland as well as Great Britain supreme in practice and in theory. Under the union Ireland has full representation and accruing influence. Political organizations cannot be permitted to seek their ends through intimidation, backed by outrage and crime. The prevention of this is not coercion, but is vindication of constitutional freedom. The political instincts of Ireland cannot be satisfied by plans for depriving her sons of a full share in the government of the empire. Concessions would only promote further disintegration. In such a crisis old dividing party lines ought to be forgotten and one great effort made to preserve unity, upon which depends the strength of the empire."

LONDON, June 20.—Lord Randolph Churchill's manifesto to the electors of Paddington says: "A people's dissolution has come upon us. Such is the title given by Gladstone to the most wanton political convulsion that in our times has afflicted this country. By the caprice of an individual elevated to dignity by an act of the people, by the boundless egotism of the premier, the kingdom is to be disunited for the purpose of securing office, if only for a little while, by the aid of a disloyal faction subsisting upon foreign gold. The government has been deserted by all who could confer upon it character or reputation. Gladstone has reserved for his closing days a conspiracy against the honor of Great Britain and welfare of Ireland more startlingly base and nefarious than any of those numerous designs and plots that for a quarter of a century have occupied his imagination."

IRISH ELECTIVE PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 20.—Mr. Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, in his electoral manifesto, advocates an Irish elective parliament empowered to deal with purely local matters. He says he cannot consent to any plan for dividing power between an Irish and the imperial parliament inconsistent with the supremacy of the latter.

PRINCE LUITPOLD IS REGENT.

MUNICH, June 20.—The diet committee has unanimously confirmed Prince Luitpold as regent.

PARNELLITE ELECTIONEERS.

LONDON, June 20.—The Parnellites appointed to take charge of the Irish vote in Great Britain will leave on Tuesday for the various districts to which they are assigned. Thomas O'Connor will remain in London, and will be assisted by Dr. O. Doherty and B. Kelly. A great demonstration will be held on Wednesday at St. James's hall in favor of the Gladstonian candidates in the metropolitan districts.

A deputation of Ulster Protestants, consisting of clergymen, magistrates, and merchants, who are in favor of home rule, is coming to London to address several meeting under the auspices of the British Home Rule Association.

DAVID DAVIS DYING.

Slowly But Surely Sinking to Death—Consultation of Physicians.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20.—The *Journal's* Bloomington, Ill., special says: A point has been reached in the illness of ex-Vice President David Davis, said his physicians to-day, when it is thought best by his family to give the public a statement of the great gravity of his condition. Mr. Davis is very ill indeed, and it will be but little less than a miracle if he should rally. Judge Davis is believed by his friends to be slowly but surely sinking to death. He was taken ill with a carbuncle on his shoulder at Chicago May 2; up to two weeks ago his condition, though at times alarming, seemed to be one of gradual improvement. Two weeks ago severe erysipelas set in and is growing worse. For some weeks his sufferings have been intensified and complicated by Bright's disease. Several Chicago doctors have been summoned and a consultation will be held to-morrow.

Protests to Congress.

TACOMA, W.T., June 20.—At a meeting of the business men of this city and vicinity, held here yesterday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the final passage by Congress of the bill to forfeit the land grant of the Northern Pacific railroad covering the unco mpleted portion of the Cascade divison. The resolutions state that the vital interests of Washington territory demand prompt connection by railroad across the Cascade mountains of the western and eastern sections of the territory, and that forfeiture of the land grants as provided for in the bill recently passed by the Senate would deprive the Northern Pacific railroad of the means to secure capital to complete the great Cascade tunnel and the seventy-five miles of road now under construction.

CHEYENNE, WYO., June 20.—The proposed repeal of the desert lands act finds a strong opposition among residents of this territory. The Laramie *Boomerang* says: "Col. James A. George, special agent of the land office, one of Sparks's own appointees, is circulating a protest against the repeal, which, by reason of official encouragement, is being generally signed by the people. The protest will travel all over the territory for signatures."

A Bloody Tragedy.

CRESTON, ILL., June 20.—Jacob Swingley, of this place, killed his little 3-year-old daughter by cutting her throat with a razor, tried to kill his 10-year-old boy in the same way, and then cut his own throat on Friday. Another daughter and a lady who kept house for him were sleeping up stairs and did not know about the killing until morning. The boy is not expected to live. Mr. Swingley was suffering with malarial fever and did not have watchers. His mother was in an insane asylum for some time. The immediate cause of the tragedy was the death of his wife last summer and financial troubles.

After his wife's death Swingley became sullen and despondent, and never permitted his children to get out of his presence. Yesterday he borrowed a sheet of paper from a neighbor and indited a brief note as to what disposition he desired to make of his property. He was in fair circumstances.

Thompson's Mind Was Unbalanced.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—A prominent member of Dr. C. L. Thompson's church in this city, who is now in New York, telegraphed last night that it is the opinion among the friends of Winfield Thompson that his mind was unbalanced. Some of them had observed a strangeness in his manner for a month past. His remains will be interred at Waukesha, Wis.

A Singular Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 20.—John Johnson, of 44 Prospect street, Brooklyn, was locked up Saturday night for casting his furniture through a window into the street. During the night he forced his handkerchief down his throat with a 2-foot rule, and this morning he was found dead with handkerchief and rule about six inches down his throat.

Postoffice Burned.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 20.—A special to the *Times* says a fire occurred in Gadsden, Ala., to-day which destroyed the postoffice and a block of seven frame buildings. Loss, $3,000. All the postoffice property, cept the account books and reports of the office, was saved.

Eight-Hour Failure.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—After a six weeks' attempt to force manufacturers to accede to their demand for the eight hour system, the furniture workers have ended their strike. The men, about 500 in all, will return to work to-morrow on the old plan.

A HOME RULE ADDRESS.

Gladstone Will Be Able to Undo the "Paper Union."

LINCOLN, NEB., June 20.—The following important circular has just been sent out by the executive of the Irish National League of America:

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF BRANCHES: We are glad to be able to congratulate you upon the splendid progress our cause has made since we last addressed you. In a parliament elected on very different issues the bill granting home rule to Ireland was only defeated by the narrow majority of thirty votes. After the general election now about to take place, we believe that Mr. Gladstone will be in a position to undo, by an overwhelming majority, the so-called union which that statesman himself, in a recent address to the Midlothian electors, so truly described—a paper union, obtained by force and fraud and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. The measure of home rule proposed by Mr. Gladstone will, he believes, be productive of permanent peace and good will between Ireland and England, while the twenty year coercion alternative of Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Hartington could result only in a more deadly feud than any that has ever before existed between the two countries, accompanied by consequences which every lover of liberty, every friend of humanity should deeply deplore. The provincial committee scheme of Mr. Chamberlain is unworthy of serious consideration.

In face of the desperate and disgraceful attempts of Salisbury, Churchill, and Chamberlain to foment religious strife throughout Ireland, our people have acted nobly and, with the exception of a handful of misguided loyalists in Belfast, they have shown the world that the day of stupid religious bigotry and intolerance among Irishmen have forever passed away. The issue of home rule for Ireland is now fairly before the English people and we feel confident that the great mass of fair-minded, intelligent Englishmen will support Mr. Gladstone, and by sending him back to parliament with a large majority, enable him to solve beneficially for England as well as for Ireland, the greatest and most dangerous problem that the British empire has had to deal with during this century.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the national executive committee of the league, we hereby summon the third regular convention of the Irish National League of America to be held in Central Music Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 18 and 19, 1886, and we earnestly trust that every branch of the league will be fully represented thereat.

All branches and societies affiliated with the league that have subscribed regular dues for the current term, or have contributed to the parliamentary fund a sum equal to the amount of dues, shall be entitled to representation, and the basis of representation shall be as follows: One delegate for every fifty members in good standing, provided, however, that in country districts where the number of fifty members cannot easily be reached, any number from twenty-five to fifty shall be entitled to one delegate. We look for the attendance of an important delegation from the home league and parliamentary party. All arrangements for the reception of delegates and all other details of preparations for the convention shall be under the sole charge of the committee of arrangements, of Chicago, already organized, and of which ex-President Alexander Sullivan and the officers of the league for the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois are members.

Immediate remittance of funds on hand to the general treasurer at Detroit for prompt use is urged.

PATRICK EGAN, President.
CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer.
J. P. SUTTON, Secretary.

BISHOP M'QUAID'S CONTRIBUTION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 20.—Bishop McQuaid has opened subscriptions to the Irish parliamentary fund in this city with a check for $100. His contribution is accompanied by a letter to Mr. Patrick Cox, treasurer of the Irish parliamentary fund, in which he says, among other things, "The Irish people have no right to be contented, or to cease from legitimate discussion, agitation, and obstruction, until their just demands are conceded. While, in making these demands, they keep within the bounds of justice and law, they will have with them, in sympathy and substantial aid, the liberty-loving and right minded of every free country in the world."

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The District of Columbia and Maryland Well Represented in the Graduating Class.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 20.—The baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class of Princeton College, numbering 113 per sons, was preached in Marquand Chapel this morning by Dr. McCosh. A large congregation was present. The doctor gave a number of illustrations showing God's way of treating with individuals. In conclusion he exhorted the young men of the graduating class to aim high and not to get money before them as the end to be realized. There was a great work to be done, and some of the members of the class were well prepared for it. Dr. Patton, of the seminary, delivered an address in Murray Hall in the afternoon, and Dr. McKibbon, of Pittsburg, preached in the chapel in the evening.

The graduating class this year includes Montgomery Blair, jr., Wm. Ballantyne, and Carroll McKenney, of the District of Columbia; Robert B. Bowie, David E. Harlan, Alford Kelley, and John A. Silver, of Maryland. It is of interest to note that in the graduating class are sons of Montgomery Blair, of Washington; of Gen. Kane, of Pennsylvania; of the late Geo. B. McClellan; of Murat Halstead; of Judge Jessup, of Pennsylvania; of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, and a nephew of Secretary of the Interior Lamar.

An oration will be delivered by John Archer Silver, of Maryland (distinguished in modern languages.) The exercises will continue to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, closing with the regular commencement ceremonies.

BELONGS TO UNCLE SAM.

Texas Fails to Prove Her Title to 1,628,000 Acres of Land.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, June 20.—The Greer county boundary commission, which comprises four officers of the United States army and four citizens of Texas, convened in secret session at Austin on the 15th instant. The question under consideration by this commission is a very important one to the people of Texas, since it involves the ownership of a snug little back yard some 1,628,000 acres in area. Each member seems bound by a Knight of Labor oath to divulge nothing. Your correspondent is able to make the positive announcement that the commission has overwhelmingly decided that Greer county does not belong to Texas, but that it is part and parcel of the lands belonging to the federal goverment. It was learned quite recently that the commission was nearly, if not quite, unanimous in the conclusion, but no official announcement can be made until the report of the federal branch of the commission has been submitted to the Secretary of War and by him approved. Greer county for years has been, by many Texans, considered a part of the Lone Star state, but a well informed member of the commission is authority for the statement that there never was the small at grounds for this presumption on the part of Texas. The legal title to something over 500,000 acres of fine grazing land in Greer county are now located upon by veteran land certificates issued by the state of Texas. The findings of the commission nullifies these certificates of pre-emption and the parties now holding them will be compelled to vacate them. The prospects are that veteran land certificates can be bought pretty cheap in a few weeks.

The Custer Massacre.

BISMARCK, D. T., June 20.—Capt. Godfrey, Lieut. Slocum, Surgeon Porter, and other survivors of the ill-fated Custer expedition will go to the battle field next week to properly observe the tenth anniversary of the massacre. Chief Gaul, now at the Standing Rock agency, who was in command of the Indians of the fight and who has hitherto refused to talk on the details of the fight, has consented to go with the party and show where the massacre occurred.

Gov. Murray Sustained.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, June 20.—Yesterday the territorial supreme court affirmed the judgment of the third district court sustaining the right of appointees of Gov. Murray to the office of territorial auditor and treasurer against the Mormon hold over incumbents.

SPORTING INFORMATION.

NEW CATCHER FOR THE NATIONALS—A BASE BALL DEAL.

Interesting Gossip—Boating Matters—The Regattas at Baltimore and Fredericksburg—Potomac Club Regatta Thursday—The Puritan and Mayflower.

The regatta of the Ariels, of Baltimore, has been postponed until the 30th instant, as the New York Rowing Club, which is to row the Ariels a challenge race in four-oared shells, has not a suitable boat for its crew. There is some uncertainty now as to the barge race between the Ariels and L'Hirondeles taking place, as it is understood that some of the latter crew do not wish to be made seniors should they win the race. Many oarsmen on the Potomac would willingly accept a senioship at the price here asked. A victory is a victory, and to get one is usually regarded as the prime object of shell rowing. The objectors in this case should not hold so desperately to their virgin juniority, but take a chance for victory's sake. Besides, they may not win, in which case they would still be juniors.

The race of interest of the series to be witnessed in the little informal regatta of the Potomacs, to be held on Thursday evening, will be the eight-oared race, in which some of the heavy new material will compete with the light-weight men. They will toss for boats, and whichever crew secures the new boat has almost an assured victory over their handicapped competitors.

The crews of the Analostans and Potomacs that are to row at Fredericksburg are now down at steady work. Some speculation is rife as to what will be done by the Norfolk crew, and whether or not such a crew will appear at Fredericksburg.

It is reported that Callahan, the old stroke oar of the Elizabeths, has picked a crew especially for the Fredericksburg race from entirely new material. Such a crew must be watched very closely, as no poor one has ever come from that quarter.

Chas. Baker, of the Plate Printers' Rowing Association, is to appear at Fredericksburg, but who will make a race with him in the junior singles is still unknown.

BASE BALL MATTERS.

It is generally known that last fall the National League and American Association cut the Eastern League off from the protection of the national agreement for three weeks in order to secure the best players of the latter organization for the clubs of the League and Association. How well this move worked, so far as the National nines was concerned, is a well-known matter of base ball history, but in regard to the Newark and Jersey City teams the tactics of the older organizations did not prove effective, and notwithstanding the tempting offers made to the players of these nines they remained intact and stood by their contracts. During the two months of the present season tempting offers have been made to several of the Newark players, but without success. The Detroits, Bostons, Washingtons, and Philadelphias have all made big offers for the release of Smith and Trott; the New Yorks and Washingtons want Burns; the Philadelphias, Washingtons, St. Louis, and Kansas City nines have been after Coogan, Newark's big batter; while the Detroits, Washingtons, Bostons, and New York have offered a fabulous price for Daily, the crack catcher and batter of the Newarks. All these bids have been respectfully declined by the management of the Newark club, but it now appears that a syndicate has been formed by parties in Philadelphia, which is to purchase the entire Newark club for the sum of $10,000, and that the men on the club will then be distributed among the several teams of the League and Association. That this report has some foundation in fact, is apparent, for the reason that the Eastern League is not in the best of financial circumstances, and if the Jerseymen are smart enough they will probably accept the liberal offer mentioned, which lets them out of the hole with a nice little sum in their pocket instead of crawling through the season and finding themselves short several thousand dollars by the first of October. Should this deal be made and the Newark club sold to the League, local ball patrons may rest assured that the Nationals will have a finger in the pie, and gain several players that will very materially strengthen the home team.

Manager Scanlon yesterday secured a catcher from the Athletics, of Brooklyn, named Cassidy, and, as his throwing is up to the highest mark, he may prove to be a valuable man. He will be given a fair trial, and it is to be hoped that at last the Nationals have a second Gilligan.

The standing of the clubs in the League and American Association up to and including Saturday's games follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.
Detroit	39	7
Chicago	27	7
New York	24	13
Philadelphia	21	15
Boston	13	26
St. Louis	12	25
Kansas City	8	23
National	7	25
Total	142	142

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	39	19
Louisville	27	25
Brooklyn	25	20
Pittsburg	23	23
Athletics	23	20
Cincinnati	22	21
Baltimores	19	21
"Mets"	19	26
Total	188	188

AMATEUR BASE BALL.

The East Washingtons vs. Merchants will play their first championship game at Capitol Park to-day at 4:30.

The Agricultural and Treasury Department base ball nines crossed bats on the arsenal grounds on Saturday. The Grangers won as they pleased by a score of 33 to 11. They play the Department of Justice to-day.

BASE BALL GAMES ON SUNDAY.

At Ridgewood, N. Y.—

Brooklyn	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	—9
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	—7

Base hits—Brooklyn, 12; Baltimore, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 7; Baltimore, 6.

At St. Louis—

St. Louis	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Cincinnati, 3. Errors—St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 4.

THE PURITAN AND MAYFLOWER.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Puritan and Mayflower sailed for Boston to-day to take part in the Eastern Yacht club regatta, June 29. They were escorted out of the bay by a large fleet, and both were lustily cheered as they moved away.

Murdered His Wife.

GARDNER, MASS., June 20.—For about a year Charles W. Cobley and wife, of Templeton, have lived apart. Mrs. Cobley kept house for a Mr. Hill at East Templeton, and Cobley divided his time between Baldwinville and Templeton. At 5:30 to-day he went to Hill's house while the family were at supper. Mrs. Cobley saw him outside, and shouted, "My God, here comes my husband!" She ran into the pantry. Cobley entered the house, followed his wife into the pantry, and shot her in the back. She ran to the kitchen. He followed and shot her again. The woman then fled to the street, where the brutal husband fired a third time, and she fell dead by the roadside. The three bullets all entered the back within a space a few inches square. Two 15-year-old boys chased Cobley and stoned him. He shot one of the boys in the thigh, inflicting only a slight wound. The boys continued to stone the murderer, one stone inflicting a fearful cut under his left eye. Cobley ran three-quarters of a mile, when the boys, assisted by one Sidney Lilley, captured him and delivered him to the officers. The murdered woman was about 24 years old, and was fine-looking. Cobley is about 50.

He Expects to Hang for His Crime.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Charles Edwards and Battle Refuge, both colored, residing in Algiers, have recently had misunderstandings on account of jealousy entertained by the former. Last night the woman came home late, and after the usual quarrel both retired. Subsequently Edwards got up, caught the woman by the chin, threw her head back, and cut her throat from ear to ear. The murderer was arrested and confessed his crime, saying he expected to hang for it.

A VISIT TO BAY RIDGE.

It is Proposed to Make This Resort the Newport of the South.

Upon invitations extended by the Bay Ridge Company and the Bay Ridge and Annapolis Railroad Company more than 500 merchants of Baltimore and representatives of the press from the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington left for Bay Ridge, now properly called "the Coney Island of the south," on Saturday morning. The new and elegant steamer "The Bay Ridge," after a run of about two hours from Baltimore, landed the guests at the long wharf. The Royal Austrian Military band of thirty pieces, having just been engaged by the company, was on board, and on the trip discoursed some most excellent music. Reaching the grounds the many and important new improvements which have just been completed were examined and highly spoken of by all present. Among these were the new restaurant pavilion which covers 22,000 feet of space, all under cover, the 300 new, large, and superb bath-houses, the gravity railroad, the longest in the world and said to be the nearest approach to flying of anything yet invented. Over 3,000,000 feet of lumber have been used this year in making the various improvements and about $180,000 has been expended. The president of the company, Mr. T. J. Hurley, was called on for a speech and responded on behalf the management, thanking the guests for their generous attendance. Among other things he said that with liberal patronage from the people of Baltimore and Washington, they proposed to make Bay Ridge also the Newport of the south. The natural location has always been appreciated, but with the enormous outlay of money expended by the present corporation it will soon become one of the most noted watering places of this country.

In addition to the Royal Austrian band they would have at Bay Ridge this season the naval academy band, and the steamer Empire State, of Boston, which carries 3,600 passengers, would bring their own band, so that they would have about 100 musicians, a larger number than at any other resort in the United States. He said that they had been offered $300,000 for the control of their race track, but that it was not for sale. They expected to have some races this season, which would be light, but next year their purses would aggregate $75,000. The great quantity of rain lately has retarded their operations, but he hoped that by the 1st of July everything would be ready for business. On the return trip a meeting was organized, with Mr. W. S. Powell as temporary chairman, after which Mr. Thomas W. Johnson, of Johnson, Sutton & Co., was elected president, and Barnet Emerich secretary. A committee of five, composed of Messrs. Robert D. Carter, W. S. Powell, John R. Bland, John Haines, and Samuel H. Congdon, of Janney & Congdon, was appointed to draft suitable resolutions.

The resolutions as presented were adopted, highly complimenting the Bay Ridge company for its magnificent enterprise. A number of gentlemen made remarks upon the resolutions. Mr. E. W. Fox of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN said that when the race for the purse of $75,000 was run, he could safely promise, speaking for Washington, that Congress would adjourn and attend in a body. The officers of the company are T. J. Hurley, president; J. P. Reed, vice-president; H. D. Hughes, secretary and treasurer, and their staff are F. S. Urle, general manager; Dr. D. F. Pennington, general passenger agent; G. R. Crump, manager hotel; Jos. Gernon, hotel clerk; Emil Hamelstine, chef; Norris Hawkins, superintendent of grounds; Edward K. Tryon, chief of police; J. M. Hill, manager of opera house; Prof. J. Schoff, leader of Marine Band (thirty pieces); Capt. Samuel Monroe, commodore of sailing yachts; Edward Hare, superintendent of pleasure boats; A. E. Cook, superintendent of zoological gardens; Albert Holecek, conductor Royal Austrian Military Band (thirty pieces); Simon Kahout, manager of Royal Austrian Military Band; George W. White, dancing master.

On the 1st of July the Bay Ridge railroad will be completed, connecting with the Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio. Trains will then be run from Washington to Bay Ridge in forty minutes, which is less time than it takes to go from Baltimore. Bay Ridge is destined to be a favorite resort of Washingtonians, as it is superior in shade and surroundings to any of the famous bathing places.

A DREDGE BURNED.

The Bursting of a Coal Oil Lamp Makes an Expensive Fire.

Saturday night dredge 3, used in the harbor improvements and reclamation of the flats, was burned in the marsh off Eighteenth street. It was valued at $80,000. William Shaeffer, who was asleep on the dredge at the time, barely escaped with his life. He had to fight his way through the flames, and was badly burned. In his suffering condition he swam the channel, waded through the marsh, and ran toward the city. He fell in an unconscious condition in the monument lot, where was picked up by an officer. He was removed to Providence Hospital. Last night his condition was unimproved. The explosion of a coal oil lamp originated the fire. The boat was owned by Benson & McNee, the contractors.

Dismissed From the Sixth Auditor's Office.

The following clerks in the sixth auditor's office have been dismissed: Ed. Roach, of class 2; A. W. Upham and A. B. Connolly, of class 1; Misses J. I. Smith, Lola E. Hill, and Mary Doherty, $900; H. E. Weaver, of class 4; J. L. Lamb, of class 3; T. S. Post, of class 4; Elwin Coombes, T. C. Murray, and Mrs. L. B. Chandler, of class 2. Messrs. H. E. Weaver, J. L. Lamb, and T. S. Post are Grand Army men and all have good records. It is understood that the vacancies caused by the dismissals are to be filled by clerks of a lower grade which do not come under civil service, as the work in the sixth auditor's office is very heavy at present and requires a large force for its proper disbursement. The Veteran Rights Union propose to give the case attention.

A Well-Known Marylander Dead.

Henry H. Pfeiffer, of Westwood, Prince George county, Md., died at that place on Friday night, at 11:30 o'clock, of acute Bright's disease. Mr. Pfeiffer, some years ago, was a clerk in the pension office, and had a large acquaintance in this city. He spent the early portion of his life as a teacher, serving as a professor in the Burlington (N. J.) College and in the Pennsylvania Military Academy. For the past twelve years he has been one of the most extensive tobacco growers along the Patuxent river. The funeral will take place this afternoon. Services will be held at the Oak Hill Cemetery chapel at 5 o'clock.

Appointments Announced.

Appointments have been made under the civil service rules as follows: L. H. Wheeler, Oregon, to class 1 in the office of the second auditor; Willard E Buell, New York, to the $600 class in the office of the comptroller of the currency; Charles Williams, Kentucky, and George H. Wistar, Pennsylvania, to class 1 in the office of the sixth auditor. J. H. Clark, Kansas, and Miss Nicoline Henningsen, New York, have been promoted from $900 to $1,000 in the office of the sixth auditor.

The Richmond-Strong Shooting Affair.

ST. JOSEPH, NEB., June 20.—There are no new developments in the Richmond Strong shooting affair. Dr. Richmond is at home guarded by policemen, and though a warrant has been read to him charging him with murder his physician will not permit his removal to the county jail, and the prosecuting attorney has consented to allow him to remain at home under police surveillance until he can safely be removed. The coroner's jury yesterday gave a verdict in accordance with the facts already given. The board of trade yesterday passed resolutions of regret regarding Col. Strong, as did also the members of the press in the city. Col. Strong will be buried to-morrow.

Dickinson College—"Gath."

CARLISLE, PA., June 20.—The opening exercises of the 109d anniversary of Dickinson College took place this morning. Dr. Norcross, of Carlisle, preached the sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry. The baccalaureate sermon was preached this evening by Dr. McAuley, president of the college. The exercises of the commencement are being held in the audience room of the Bosler memorial library hall, which will be formally donated to the college authorities on Wednesday afternoon, by George Alfred Townsend, as the gift of Mrs. James W. Bosler. More than usual interest centers in the commencement of this year.

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS.

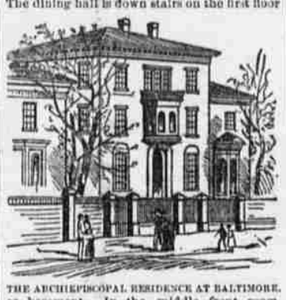
CEREMONY TO BE OBSERVED IN HIS ELEVATION TO THE CARDINALATE.

Description of the Cathedral and Its Decorations—Dress of the Cardinal—Meaning of the Scarlet Hat—Who Will Assist in the Important Work of the Church.

The elevation of Archbishop Gibbons to the cardinalate on the 30th instant, at Baltimore, Md., is an event in the Catholic Church in this country that is looked upon with much consideration. The cardinal elect will be one of the youngest cardinals in the college. He was born in Baltimore, July 23, 1834; ordained a priest June 30, 1861; appointed vicar apostolic of North Carolina in 1868; installed as bishop of Richmond in 1872; promoted as coadjutor archbishop of Baltimore in 1877, and assumed full archbishopric upon the death of Archbishop Bayley. He is the second American to reach the honors of the cardinalate. In personal

ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS, OF BALTIMORE, THE CARDINAL-ELECT.

appearance he is slender and rather delicate. His features are clear cut, eyes blue. He has a forcible style in writing, always clear in argument and plain and easy as a speaker. The residence of the archbishop adjoins the cathedral. It faces Charles avenue. The house is unpretentious, solid looking, large and roomy. It is built of graystone and of brick. The interior is plainly furnished. A spacious hallway, filled with religious paintings, runs through the main building from front to rear. On either side are parlors for the reception of visitors. A large bay window stands out boldly from the second story front of the building. This affords a means of reviewing the processions of church societies that occasionally pass by. The dining hall is down stairs on the first floor



THE ARCHIEPISCOPAL RESIDENCE AT BALTIMORE.

or basement. In the middle front room, second story, is the library, and adjoining it is the bedroom and private oratory. The building is flanked by wings on either side. Frequently the house is filled with visiting prelates. The rear of the residence joins on to the rear of the cathedral. The cornerstone of the cathedral was laid July 7, 1806, by Bishop Carroll. The site had been the camping ground of a portion of the French

ARCHBISHOP RYAN, OF PHILADELPHIA.

troops under Count Rochambeau, who, after the surrender at Yorktown, remained in this country until the close of the war. The cathedral was fifteen years in building. It and the archiepiscopal residence with the grounds attached, occupy one-half of the square bounded by Cathedral, Franklin, and Mulberry streets and Charles avenue. The cathedral faces the street after which it is named. The cathedral was not completed until 1875, when the large brown-stone pillars and portico near the main entrance were finished. The roof is surmounted by a dome and tower. The crosses on the cathedral can be seen from any point in Baltimore. Several artists were two years in painting scriptural designs. There are three galleries, one for the choir, another for the Sisters of Charity and for the orphans of St. Mary's Asylum, and the third holds a large organ. Besides this organ there is one in the sanctuary, and these supply the accompaniments to the regular choir and the choristers who chant the Gregorian music for the masses. The sanctuary extending in front of the three altars is very large, and has frequently accommodated as many as a hundred priests. The cathedral was dressed in blue and gold during Archbishop Spalding's administration. The episcopal throne is not canopied with purple, but the hangings are in red silk and cloth

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK, OF ST. LOUIS.

Under the main altar, in a marble crypt, repose the remains of Archbishops Kenrick, Spalding, Bayley, and other prelates. There are several fine paintings on the walls in the rear of the three altars, but on either side of the main entrance are the two that do most to adorn the cathedral collection. One is the "Descent from the Cross," and the other "St. Louis (Louis IX.) Burying His Dead Troops Before Tunis." The pictures were painted by Baron Charles de Steuben, and were presented by King Louis XVIII of France to the archdiocese of Baltimore.

The archdiocese of Baltimore was established in 1789. Archbishop Gibbon's predecessors were John Carroll, who was consecrated in 1790 and who died in 1815; Leonard Neale, who was consecrated in 1800 and died in 1817; Ambrose Marechal, consecrated in 1817, died in 1828; James Whitefield, consecrated in 1828, died in 1834; Samuel Eccleston, consecrated in 1834, died in 1851; Francis Patrick Kenrick, promoted in 1851, died in 1863; Martin John Spalding, consecrated in 1848, promoted in 1864, died in 1872; and James Roosevelt Bayley, who was consecrated in 1853, promoted in 1872, and died in 1877. Archbishop Gibbons was consecrated titular bishop of Adramyrum, a vicar apostolic of North Carolina in 1868, translated to the see of Richmond July 23, 1872, appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Bayley May 30, 1877, and succeeded him Oct. 3 of the same year.

THE BERETTA.

The cardinal's dress consists of tunic and rochet, a rochet or surplice of fine lace, and a cap, or three-cornered hat. The color of the dress is red unless the cardinal belongs to a religious order, in which case he retains his habit, but uses the same form of dress as the others. Innocent IV, at the council of Lyons in 1244, conferred on the cardinals the distinction of the now famous red hat, which is so peculiarly the ornament of their rank that, in common parlance, to "receive the hat" is the same as to be raised to the cardinalate. The special meaning of the hat is that the pope places it upon the head, the seat of the brain, to warn the cardinal that he must give learned and loyal counsel to the government of the church, while its color signifies that the wearer must be prepared to lose the last drop of blood rather than betray his trust. This hat is now one of ceremony only, and serves but twice—once when the cardinal receives it in consistory, and next when it rests upon the catafalque at his obsequies. It is then suspended from the ceiling of the chapel or aisle of the church in which he is buried. The form of the hat is round, with a low crown and a wide

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS, OF BOSTON.

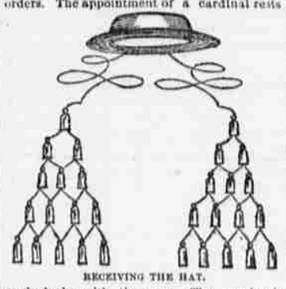
stiff brim, from the inside of which hang fifteen silk tassels attached in a triangle from one to five. The hat is of cloth, lined with silk.

One of the distinctive ornaments of a cardinal is the gold ring set with sapphire and engraved on the metal surface of the inside with the arms of the pope who has created him. The actual value of the ring is only $25, but for many centuries the newly elected cardinal has been expected to give large sums of money for pious purposes, which varied in amounts under different popes. In the time of Pius II the amount was $53 of our money. Gregory XV, in 1622, perpetually allotted the sum to the sacred congregation for the propagation of the faith.

THE BALTIMORE CATHEDRAL.

The Roman ceremonial shows the singular importance of the cardinalate by the disposition ordered to be made of its members even after death. It is prescribed that when life has departed a veil shall be thrown over the face, and that the body, dressed in chasuble, if bishop or priest, in dalmatic if deacon, shall lie in state. The hat used in his creation must be deposited at his feet, and after his funeral be suspended over his tomb. His body must be laid in a cypress wood coffin in the presence of a notary and his official family, a member of which, the major domo, lays at his feet a little case containing a scroll of parchment on which has been written a brief account of the more important events of his life. Then the first coffin is inclosed in another of lead, and the two together in a third of some kind of precious wood, each coffin having been sealed with the seals of the dead cardinal and of the living notary. Before the occupation of Rome by the Italian government the obsequies were very solemn and impressive.

The word cardinal, Latin *cardinalis*, signifies principal or chief. Originally any clergyman bearing an official appointment in a principal church. The title in time became the exclusive designation of the principal clergy of the Roman Church. The time came when the cardinals formed an ecclesiastical senate to advise and assist the sovereign pontiff in the government of the church, and the constitution of this body was continually perfected until it was ultimately fixed in its present form by Pope Sixtus V (1585-1590). Cardinals have the highest dignity in the church after that of the pope, who is elected by the assembled body of cardinals. They rank as princes. Cardinals are divided into three classes, cardinal bishops, cardinal priests, and cardinal deacons, and the maximum number of these classes is respectively 6, 50, and 14. The first class when full consists of the bishops of the six suffragan sees of the former states of the churches—Ostia, Porto, Albano, Tusculum, Sabina, and Palestrina. Their title arose from the fact that they were obliged to officiate pontifically on certain days in the great basilicas of Rome and were inaugurated or incorporated into these functions, and hence ranked as the chief of the cardinals, who were the clergy of these principal churches. The cardinal priests were originally the archpriests who presided over the clergy of the principal churches. The cardinal deacons spring from the regionary deacons, and each had a former district charge over the poor in a certain district in Rome. At the present time the cardinal priests are frequently archbishops and bishops. Each one derives his title from a particular church; in that church he has ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The cardinal deacons may be priests, deacons, or subdeacons, or in minor orders. They are generally those who have devoted their lives to the study of law, diplomacy, and statesmanship, and are employed in the temporal affairs of the Roman court. Every cardinal exercises quasi-episcopal jurisdiction in his church, gives solemn benediction, and issues dispensations. Those who are priests can give the tonsure and the minor orders. The appointment of a cardinal rests



RECEIVING THE HAT.

exclusively with the pope. The number is never quite filled; there are always some reserved *in petto*, to be announced when a death occurs or any suitable opportunity presents itself. The pope appoints also at times crown cardinals. These are recommended by Catholic sovereigns. The decrees of the council of Trent and the constitutions of Sixtus V direct that the cardinals should be selected from all nations as far as is possible, so that the pope can obtain the advice of wise and learned men from all civilized nations.

The ceremony at the cathedral will consist of pontifical mass sung by one of the bishops, and Archbishop Gibbons will assist at his throne, vested in the archiepiscopal purple for the last time. Then, when mass is over, the commission will deliver their paper and their precious gift into the hands of Archbishop Kenrick, who was selected by the pope as his ablegate, and the documents will be read. At the conclusion of the reading the scarlet beretta will be placed on the head of the archbishop, and he then becomes a cardinal. He will then retire, and, divesting himself of the purple, will come in again dressed entirely in the scarlet robes of the cardinalate. The cardinals have three distinct sets of robes, which they wear according to the time of the year. His eminence having taken his seat at