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In a Strait.

The Democrats of Maryland are in a "strait betwixt two," and each way danger lies. If the bosses are permitted to maintain their grip on the party machinery, dictate nominations and control party action generally, the reform element, which has become numerous and strong, will bolt and endeavor to administer a salutary rebuke by defeating the bosses' candidates. On the other hand, without the aid and support of the boss element the party will be like a ship without a rudder, exposed to the violence of a tempestuous sea. It has been so long under the control and guidance of a master, whose assistants have yielded prompt obedience to his will, that a change would bring disaster. Past experiences prove that the ruling element of the party will brook no other control. It is only necessary to recall the defeat of the "old judge" ticket in Baltimore, seven years ago, and the rout of Mr. Isador Raynor, last fall, to be assured that the ring understands how to deal with dangerous aspirants for leadership.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are in a gleeful mood over a few petty squabbles among the Republicans about fourth-class postoffices; but these are only ripples on the current and will soon pass away, leaving scarcely a trace of their existence. The Democratic party is confronted by more serious danger. Its elements are incongruous. The good and true men of the party cannot, with self-respect and consistency, longer bow to the mandates of tyrannical bosses, while the bosses, themselves, will not abdicate, and if overthrown will retaliate their discomfiture by withdrawing their active support.

Another danger to the party lies in the prospect of a comparatively fair election. With glass boxes and careful registration, frauds on the ballot, in the interest of Democracy, cannot reach their former extensive proportions. If the honest elements of the party obtain control they will be reduced to the minimum and, added to the disaffection of the bosses, the peril will be largely increased. It is doubtful whether the ring, if continued in power, could compass sufficient fraud to compensate for the loss of the reform element.

Under these circumstances, the Democratic press, instead of indulging in spasms of delight over apocryphal Republican divisions, had better be looking after the confused and broken columns of its own army.

An Unpleasant Picture.

The local columns of the Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday contained the following comments on the report of Ex-Gov. Bowie on the late Spring meeting at Pimlico:

"*In accounting for the limited attendance at the Pimlico meeting President* Bowie overlooked one important factor. It is an established fact that racing is now almost exclusively a speculative affair, and the counter attractions which the president overlooked is the Baltimore pool-rooms. A bill was introduced in the last Legislature to close the pool-rooms, but it failed at the last hour. It is more than probable that a similar bill will be introduced at the next session of that body if Pimlico is to continue as a running track. At the time the last bill was introduced it was the general opinion that it was as much in the interest of the Maryland Jockey Club as in the cause of morality. It was known that the success of Clifton and Guttenburg, half-mile tracks, where races are run during the winter months, depended on the law which made pool-selling in New York a misdemeanor, thus driving the speculators and the bookmakers to the tracks. Should a bill be introduced in the next Legislature to close the pool-rooms in this State during the running meetings at Pimlico it would doubtless satisfy all concerned. If the book-makers are forced to go to the tracks the thousands of patrons would follow. It costs under the present arrangements something like a five-dollar note to go to Pimlico, though on paper it can be figured down to half that amount, but with beer at 10 cents per glass, whiskey at 20 cents and sandwiches at 15 to 25 cents each, with lunch or dinner at proportionate prices, $5 for the afternoon will be found necessary. With a five-dollar note in a city pool-room a speculator can make five books bets, buy ten mutual tickets or play ten combinations; and can sit in a pool-room and hear the operator call off every fractional part of the race, and thus have an amount of excitement in proportion to the value of the money which he has on the result. It will thus be seen that the pool-rooms are a drawback to the track attendance."

If these comments accurately describe the results of the Pimlico races their tendency must be of an exceedingly demoralizing nature. If the effort to develop a race of animals superior for fleetness and powers of endurance accomplishes no higher purpose than to lead thousands of persons into gambling habits, the sooner it is abandoned the better. This may sound puritanical; but stringent laws are placed on the statute-books of the State against gambling-houses, and are universally recognized as necessary and righteous by morally inclined citizens. Such places are no more demoralizing than the pool-rooms, or pool-selling on the track, and the Legislature should make the whole illegal. Public and flagrant gambling in connection with horse-racing should not be tolerated by law.

The result of the recent civil service examinations of applicants for custom house positions has been made public. Of the 28 persons examined for positions as clerks 23 passed and 5 failed. Out of 31 who wanted to be day inspectors at the custom-house 12 passed and 19 failed. The total number of those who applied for night inspectorships was 30, and of these one-half failed. Fifteen wanted to be assistant weighers, but only 8 will find their names on the list of eligibles.

Likened Unto Achan.

That consistent and genuine Democratic journal, the Hagerstown *Mail*, reproduces in its editorial columns the story of Achan to point a moral for the Democratic party. Because of the sin of Achan the men of Israel were smitten and fled from their enemies at Ai, and it is not difficult to understand that the *Mail* wishes to impress upon its party the apprehension that because of the sin of its leaders defeat and disaster are threatening it. "Like the Israelites," says the *Mail*, the Democrats "have among them the spoils taker, the boss, the pluggers of corporations, the bribe takers, the dealers in legislation, the tax eaters. It is no use to try to hide them under the earth in the midst of the camp. It will not avail to deny their existence." But what are the Democrats going to do about it? The *Mail* says: "We must do like the men of Israel and boldly proclaim the wrong ourselves and ourselves apply the remedy." Unfortunately for the element represented by the honest and courageous journal the Achans rule the party and every attempt to "apply the remedy" of pure politics has thus far signally and utterly failed; and the probability is that these attempts at reform within the party will again fail. The only effective corrective that can be applied is the rebuke of overwhelming and merciless defeat at the polls. When the upright and just Democrats shall have reached a point at which they will apply that remedy, the party may be saved from the grasp of the Achans that are bringing reproach and shame upon its name in the State of Maryland.

Vetoing Ballot-Reform.

Governor Hill, of New York, has vetoed the Saxton ballot-reform bill, as was generally anticipated. A bill of similar character was passed by the New York Legislature a year ago and was then vetoed by the Governor on grounds especially set forth. In the Saxton bill the objections then urged were obviated and the law was made to conform to the Governor's alleged views. Pending its passage the Democrats in the Legislature introduced and supported a bill known as the Linson bill which omitted the very essence of the Saxton bill, the official ballot. This was evidently done to afford the saloon Governor a pretext for again interposing the executive veto. The whole course of legislation on the subject of the protection of the purity of the ballot in New York demonstrates that the Republicans have been the steady friends of genuine reform, while Democratic politicians of the Hill school have been its uncompromising enemies. The better elements of the Democracy approved the Saxton bill and urged the Governor to sign it. The New York *World* and other leading journals of that persuasion were among its supporters; but their influence was not a feather's weight against the rounders and tricksters who traffic in votes and held the Governor up to his work. And yet this Governor Hill, of New York, is prominently canvassed as a possible Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1892. The repeated failure of ballot-reform in New York, through his agency, is a great misfortune and is anything but encouraging to those who realize that the stability and success of Republican government rest largely in the honesty and integrity of the elections. The obstructionists of laws calculated to secure that end should be held by patriotic citizens to a stern and rigid accountability and be left to ponder in private life the lessons which honest voters some times teach at the ballot-box.

Plugging Corporations.

A committee of the Baltimore City Council has been engaged this week in investigating an alleged attempt on the part of Mr. Charles H. Nicholai to bribe Councilman Hayden. Mr. Hayden, himself, testified that Mr. Nicholai offered him $200 for his vote on an ordinance relating to the award of a contract to supply the city with gasoline. His evidence was corroborated by other testimony. Mr. Nicholai has had the contract during the past year, under an ordinance conferring it upon him directly and without competition. It was in an attempt to prevent the passage of an ordinance to give other parties an opportunity to bid for the contract that Nicholai is accused of having attempted to influence the vote of Mr. Hayden by bribery. But he is not the only man smirched by the investigation. The inquiry, naturally, took a somewhat wider range than the specific allegation in regard to Nicholai, and Mr. Louis D. Passano, of the Baltimore United Oil Company, testified that when he was trying to get a gasoline ordinance passed by the Council of 1888 James W. McElroy, the law associate of Thomas M. Lanahan and the city examiner of titles, informed him that he could have a favorable report on the ordinance from the police and jail committee if he would pay $500 to I. Freeman Raisin.

Mr. Raisin is Naval Officer at the port of Baltimore and is known to be Mr. Gorman's lieutenant in controlling the operations of the Democratic party in that city. In other words, he is the city boss. Mr. Lanahan, Mr. McElroy's law associate, is one of Mr. Gorman's most intimate and trusted friends. Mr. McElroy denounces Passano's testimony as false, while Mr. Passano, who is a Democrat, reiterates its truth and promises to corroborate it by other evidence.

The public will be inclined to accept it as true. Proceedings of this character have long been suspected and more than once openly asserted. "Plugging corporations," a phrase invented by the Baltimore *Sun*, has been one of the favorite methods of replenishing the grandmother's fund, and it will require more than the personal denial of Messrs. McElroy and Raisin to convince the public that Mr. Passano, a private citizen of reputable character, is a perjured villain. His testimony does not show that Mr. Raisin had knowledge of McElroy's proposition; but the position of the latter as the leader of the ring in Baltimore city is such as to lay him under grave suspicion and make his longer continuance in federal office, under the present administration, very objectionable. No civil service principle would be violated by his prompt removal.

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, in session at Toledo, elected, on Wednesday, Dr. W. A. Leonard, rector of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., assistant bishop of the diocese.

Corporal Tanner on Pensions.

Corporal Tanner, the Commissioner of Pensions in a recent speech, at Columbia, Tennessee, said:

"We hear a great deal to-day about the pension list of the United States. I am here to assert it is a roll of honor. Among the scores of thousands who are upon that roll of honor there are 33,861 no one of whom draws from the treasury of the United States $3 75 per month; 387 of them draw $3 75 a month, 1,893 of them draw $3 per month, 38 of them draw $2 66½ per month, 7 of them draw $2 66 per month, 2 of them $2 50 per month, 4 of them draw $2 25 per month, 3 of them draw $2 12½ per month, 31,302 of them draw $2 per month, 2 of them draw $1 87 per month, and 283 of them draw $1 per month.

"For 20 years, and under varying circumstances, I have pleaded the cause of my comrades who wore the blue. For 20 years I have been able to only plead, but now I am thankful that in these finger tips there rests some power, and as that power is mine I broadly say that I propose just as soon as possible to call in every one of the certificates of pension the figures of which I have named and reissue them on the basis of the truth that no man ought to be down on the pension roll of the United States for less than the miserable pittance of one dollar per week, though I may ring from the hearts of some the prayer 'God help the surplus.'

"This and some other things too numerous to go into detail about I propose to do if my life be spared and my official existence be not cut short. No good citizen of the United States will dispute for an instant but that it is wise political economy to care tenderly for the men who have borne the heat and burden of the day. From the lips of my predecessors in the official position which I hold I have the statement that from statistics gathered by him there is no doubt that at least ten thousand honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy lay down their heads this night on pallets of straw and eat the bread of charity in the almshouses of the United States. It is a shame to us, North and South, and, God willing, we will right it."

Continuing and speaking of State aid for Confederate soldiers he declared it was the "moral and religious obligation of the States of the South who passed ordinances of session in the mad heat of passion," to make provision by state legislation for the declining years of those who were led into the war on the part of the South. "Common decency," "he said, "demands this action on the part of the Legislatures of the States who passed the ordinance of secession, and I freely declare that in all the great northland the voice of no decent man or woman will be raised in protest at such action."

At the close of his speech a boquet was presented him of Southern roses from a Southern lady. His speech was frequently applauded, although in some respects not in accord with the sentiments of the audience, and was replete with sound sense commingled with considerable humor.

A Non-Partisan Navy.

From the New York TRIBUNE.

The dispatch to the Navy Department from Commodore Benham respecting the Charleston's first trial trip contained the dismal word "failure." The maximum horse-power developed was reported to be 1,500 below the contract requirements, and the starboard engines were not working properly. It is interesting to notice what Secretary Tracy has to say in explanation of the official dispatch. Does he magnify the importance of the unfavorable news and deliberately disparage the work done under his predecessor's management? He does nothing of the kind. He remarks that the word "failure," as used in the dispatch, needs qualification, and does not imply that the vessel has been shown to be unable to fulfill the requirements of the contract. He makes light of the heating of the engine-slides as a defect that can readily be remedied. The machinery is new, he explains, and the first trial trip is naturally attended with disappointment, owing to conditions which can be easily altered another time.

The Secretary's conservative comments are worthy of special mention, because his tone is so markedly unlike that of his predecessor in disparaging the merits of the Roach vessels. The Dolphin's default in horse-power was only 50, while the Charleston's is 1,500 from the lowest contract requirement; and the defects of the machinery in her trial trips were too trivial to be seriously considered; yet the vessel was condemned in the most partisan spirit as an ill-designed and miscalculated failure. The Atlanta was dealt with equally unfairly; and the contractor, who had not designed either ship but had faithfully built both under rigorous Government inspection from the Department's own designs, wae hounded into bankruptcy and the grave. Secretary Tracy does not intend to imitate the blunders of the Democratic Administration. He finds the Charleston completed, and is anxious to have the best possible results in horse-power and speed developed. The fairest treatment which the circumstances justify him in according to the contractor is to be allowed. There is no attempt to discredit the Whitney cruisers. Partisanship in the conduct of the Department is scrupulously avoided.

What would our Democratic friends now say if the Union Iron Works of San Francisco were to be subjected to the cruel persecution which plunged John Roach into bankruptcy? We found it hard to convince them four years ago that there was any injustice in the Department's partisan action in discrediting the Chandler vessels and hounding the contractor to his death. Let them now have the courage to admit that Republican administration of the Navy does not involve malevolent partisan assaults upon shipbuilders who undertake Government work. How monstrous would be the injustice of saddling upon the California shipyard the entire responsibility for a failure of Secretary Whitney's English-designed ship to fulfill expectations at the first moment! What monumental folly it would be for the Department to obtain a hostile opinion from the Attorney-General and to do everything in its power to injure the credit of enterprising ship builders, whose co-operation is needed in the construction of the new navy! Such things were done under the last Administration, and there were scores of Democratic journals that styled such proceedings "a triumph of reform."

Death of Allen Thorndike Rice.

A despatch from New York, dated 16th inst., says:

Allen Thorndike Rice, the United States Minister to Russia, died suddenly this morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was a guest. Mr. Rice had been suffering from a throat affection for a few days past, but was not supposed to be in any danger. He had intended to sail for his post of duty Wednesday on the steamship City of Paris, but the attack coming on after he had engaged passage, he realized that he could not venture on the trip with safety, and cancelled the order for his stateroom. This called attention for the first time to his sickness, and reports were started that he was suffering from diptheretic disease, but his physicians promptly denied the report. Late Wednesday night no one about him expected a fatal result, and the patient and his attendants were confident that he would be fully able to sail on the City of Chicago next Wednesday at farthest. In spite of these good signs he died at half-past three o'clock this morning. There were with him at the time of his death James Sargent, his valet, of 20 years' standing; Henry Crisp, an experienced nurse; Dr. Goldthwaite, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Dr. Fuller, who had been in attendance upon him for some time past.

Mr. Rice was a popular favorite in the city, and those who differed from him in politics could not but admire his personal qualities, and paid tribute to the impulse that led him, so unlike the bulk of our wealthy and educated men, to take a practical interest in politics. He was a factor in the local life, even outside his literary interests, that will be much regretted and missed. He was born in Boston June 18, 1853. His mother was Miss Thorndike, of Caroline county, Md. From his grandmother, Mrs. Bourne, Mr. Rice inherited a large estate in Caroline county known as "The Plains," which he sold to a Catholic Sisterhood. He was well known on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. At the age of nine years he was taken abroad by his parents, and most of his education was gained in foreign countries. He was taught the languages of France and Germany while living in those countries, and spoke them fluently. For four years he studied at the University of Oxford, and was graduated from Christ Church College with honors in 1873. Afterward he studied law at Columbia College Law School. Although he inherited a large fortune from his parents, Mr. Rice has always been a man of tireless industry and of marked literary tastes. He had been a contributor to many magazines and periodicals, his best-known works being his introduction to "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," (1866), which he edited, and his contributions to "Ancient Cities of the New World," (1887). In 1876 he purchased the North American Review, of which he remained the editor to the time of his death. He made it one of the best-known of the magazines of this country. As an exponent of thoroughgoing Americanism it is looked up to as an authority abroad. Mr. Rice was also the proprietor of Le Martin, of Paris. In 1879 he organized and directed what was known as the Charnay Expedition, which was sent under the auspices of the United States and France to investigate the remains of the ancient civilizations of Central America and Mexico. Plaster casts of the most characteristic and interesting portions of the ancient architecture of those countries have been placed in the Trocadero at Paris.

Death of Rear-Admiral Donaldson.

Rear-Admiral Edward Donaldson, of the United States Navy, died at his home in Baltimore, on Wednesday last, in the 73d year of his age. He was a brother of Dr. Frank Donaldson, Samuel C. Donaldson, the late Thomas Donaldson and the late John Donaldson. The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following resume of his naval history:

He entered the United States navy as cadet midshipman on July 21, 1825, and served on the Falmouth, the Warren and the Vandalia in the West India squadron. In 1828 he went to the East Indies in the Columbus, and in 1839 participated in the attack on the forts on the coasts of Sumatra. He was promoted passed midshipman in June, 1841, and attached to the Mosquito fleet in Florida during 1841-2, after which he served on various vessels until 1846, when he was appointed on the coast survey. He received his commission as lieutenant in October, 1847, and was connected with the Dolphin, the Waterwitch, the Merrimac and the San Jacinto, and was on special shore duty until 1861. During 1861 he commanded the gunboat Sciota, attached to the Western gulf squadron, and took part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the subsequent capture of New Orleans. He participated in the passage of the Vicksburg batteries, and was made commander in July, 1862. After a year in command of the receiving ship at Philadelphia he was transferred to the Keystone State as executive officer during her trip to the West Indies in search of the Confederate cruiser Sumter, and was her commander in 1863-4. During the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, he commanded the Seminole, and rendered efficient service by his coolness and judgment in piloting his vessel while passing Fort Morgan, the regular pilot being ill. In 1865 he was on ordinance duty in Baltimore. He was made captain in July, 1866, and subsequently had command of the receiving ship at Philadelphia until 1868, when he was assigned to the Brooklyn navy-yard. In September, 1881, he became commodore, and for a time had charge of the naval station in Mound City, Ill. He was promoted to rear-admiral on September 21, 1876, and placed on the retired list a few days later.

The Democrats elected a small majority of the members of the constitutional convention of Montana, on Monday. The convention is reported as standing 38 Democrats, 35 Republicans, 1 Independent and 1 Labor. The vote was light. Elections were held in North and South Dakota at the same time, both of which gave decided Republican majorities. The Republicans are not alarmed about the result in Montana and claim their ability to carry it on a full vote. The Democrats made extraordinary efforts to bring out their vote.

Nine State elections are to be held this year, and while, coming immediately after the storm and stress of the presidential election, they are not likely to create more than a languid public interest, yet locally some of them may be exciting from the issues involved. The states in which these elections occur are Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia.

The effect of high license in Pennsylvania is forcibly illustrated by the reduction of the saloons in Philadelphia from 5,778 to 1,304.

For the SENTINEL.

Letter from Bridgewater, Va.

MR. EDITOR:—Believing that a letter from our town would be of interest to some of the readers of the SENTINEL, I beg space in your columns for a short communication. Bridgewater is situated in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, twenty miles north of Staunton and one hundred and seven miles southwest of Harper's Ferry. It is four miles from the Valley Branch Railroad, on the Warm Spring turnpike, seven miles south of Harrisonburg. The climate is salubrious and none of the diseases which infect many portions of the South are known.

"The Valley, encircled by mountains, presents a scene of marked beauty and interest," which is coveted by our friends of the West. "Just beyond the western suburbs of the town is the 'Round Hill,' a cone-shaped mountain rising five hundred feet above the surrounding country. Its summit is easily reached and commands one of the grandest outlooks in the State, while the southern end of the town is skirted by the blue waters of the north branch of the Shenandoah River, fresh from the Alleghany mountains."

There are several mineral springs within a half mile of town and many other natural wonders in the surrounding country. All things considered, we believe that the scenery itself is worth a trip from Maryland.

The one thousand inhabitants of the town are noted for their generous hospitality and marked enterprise, as well as their moral and religious attributes. The town never has had a drinking saloon within five miles of it, and has five churches and one in the course of erection. The churches are owned by the Lutherans, Baptists, Brethren, M. E. South, Presbyterians, and the colored M. E. South.

The North River affords one of the finest water powers in the State, on which are situated the Bridgewater Woolen Factory, which sends blankets and woolen goods to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other northern cities; the Bridgewater Carriage Factory, the works of which are found in many of the States; and mills and factories of less importance.

Bridgewater can boast of her fine marble works, ten stores, one livery stable, one hotel of first-class accommodations, a number of private boarding houses, one long suspension bridge, a good public school, and last, but not least, her college. Bridgewater College, remarkable for its cheapness, is situated on College street, a few hundred yards east of town. It has grown, in the last few years, from an insignificant school to one of the leading colleges of the State. The enrollment for the present session is 161, with good attendance. The faculty is composed of nine active and thorough teachers, E. M. Crouch, A. B., principal. Two large and commodious halls stand on a slight elevation, admirably suited for a college location. The main college building is to be built in the near future. D. B. G.

Mrs. Sucrow's Experience.

The New York *World's* cable letter on Sunday had the following account of Mrs. F. E. O. Sucrow's sad experience in London, whither she had gone in search of her husband, "Baron" Sucrow. Mrs. Sucrow was Miss Williamanna Constable, of Baltimore, and is well known here. The cable to the *World* says:

"On her arrival in London she put up at the Langham Hotel. She had to pawn her wedding ring and other jewelry to pay her bill during the first week. Last Tuesday she had no money left to pay the account due, and was told that she would have to leave. In dire distress she went to the American Legation and told the charge d'affaires, Mr. Henry White, practically the same story as she told the *World* correspondent, except that she mentioned the name of one of her cousins, who is the wife of Mr. John Kinnard, of 420 North Fourth street, St. Louis, and that she mentioned as friends several people in Baltimore and Washington whom Mr. White knew. She said that she knew Lawyer Hornblower, of New York, and declared that she should put the case in his hands when she got home. The woman's appearance and refined manners impressed Mr. White, and he wired to Berlin to find out just who Baron von Sucrow was. The answer came promptly to the effect that no such man was connected with the German army, and that there was no such man owning any estate in Germany. So far as can be ascertained, his inquiries at the German Embassy here have been equally fruitless. The men in Berlin and London whom the bogus baron claimed as his intimate friends have declared that they never knew him.

"At the Langham Hotel the *World* correspondent was told that a man giving that name used to call there for letters, but never stopped there. Finally, the woman became convinced that she had been duped by a fortune-hunter and then deserted. Mr. White exerted himself among a few friends and raised money enough to pay hotel bills, to get the wedding-ring out of pawn and to buy a ticket back to America."

Mrs. Sucrow is on the ocean now, on her way home.

A tremendous hail-storm passed over a portion of Norfolk county, Va., on Tuesday afternoon, doing great injury to the vegetable crops. Reports show that cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, strawberries and green peas were almost entirely destroyed and potatoes were badly damaged. Farmers are preparing to replant where their crops were entirely cut down; but the loss must necessarily be severe.

A terrific storm passed over Rockingham county, Va., on Sunday last. Lightning destroyed several barns and stables. Much stock was killed. A part of the county was visited by a severe hail-storm which utterly destroyed the wheat crop. Fences and houses were blown down but no human lives were lost.

Frank Daffin, aged 49, a compositor on the New York *World*, and at one time foreman of the composing room of the Baltimore *Sun*, committed suicide in New York on Thursday morning. He had lost heavily on a horse race. He turned on the gas in his room and was suffocated. He leaves a wife and five children.

Fred. Medley, proprietor of the Pueblo House, Denver, Col., while under the influence of liquor on Monday shot and killed his wife because she refused to give him money to purchase beer.

Appointments Made by the President.

President Harrison made the following important appointments on Thursday:

Solomon Hirsch, of Oregon, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Turkey.

Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Denmark.

Henry V. Severance, of California, to be consul-general of the United States at Honolulu.

John Jarrett, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Birmingham.

Thomas H. Sherman, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States at Liverpool.

John W. Douglass and L. G. Hine to be Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Solomon Hirsch, of Oregon, appointed minister to Turkey, is a prominent business man of Portland, of Hebrew parentage. He was a leading candidate for the Senate from Oregon at the last election and lacked but one vote of securing an election, finally giving way to Senator Mitchell after a long struggle.

Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, appointed to be minister to Denmark, is a leading Republican, about 55 years of age, living at Galesburg, where he has been postmaster. He was prominent in the last campaign, and at the incoming of the present administration was a strong candidate for the office of first assistant postmaster-general.

Henry V. Severance, of California, made consul-general to Honolulu, has for years been identified with the Sandwich Islands. His father was editor and proprietor of the Kennebec *Journal* when Secretary Blaine made his entrance into public life. He was minister to Hawaii and his son has been consul at San Francisco for the Hawaiian Government, about whose affairs he is thoroughly informed. He is about 50 years of age.

John Jarrett, who goes as consul to Birmingham, is well known from his long connection with the steel and iron industries, which influenced his selection as consul at Birmingham, a centre of his trade. He is secretary of one of the largest associations of metal workers in the United States. He has been prominently before the public as an earnest worker for protection.

Thomas H. Sherman, who was selected as consul at Liverpool, is credited to the District of Columbia, where he has lived for many years, although he came originally from Maine.

League of American Wheelmen.

Hagerstown is making extensive preparations for the annual meet of the L. A. W., which will occur in that place July 2nd, 3rd and 4th. The Hagerstown *Daily News* says "reports show that the delegations this year will be much larger than those of last summer. Several thousand wheelmen will be present. Pennsylvania alone, it is said, will send a thousand. The bicycle races will be an interesting feature of the occasion. The *News* says:

In connection with the 10th annual meet of the L. A. W. at Hagerstown, Md., the following races will be run on the third day, viz: July 4, 1889: One mile, bicycle ordinary, L. A. W. national championship; 1 mile bicycle safety, L. A. W. national championship; 1 mile, tricycle, L. A. W. national championship, 1 mile heat, three heats; 2 miles, handicap; 1 mile, novice; 100 yards, slow race; 1 mile, club championship; 1 mile, team race. All open races to be run under rules to govern. The course is a fine half mile track, and especially prepared for fast time. Handsome gold medals for all first prizes and valuable second prizes. In the team race the prize will be a fine silk banner. Inquiries and applications for entry blanks should be addressed to Harry B. Irwin, 34 West Franklin street, Hagerstown, Md.

The corner-stone of Brua Memorial Chapel of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., was laid on Thursday afternoon. Hon. Edward McPherson presided. After prayer by Rev. M. Valentine, D. D., chairman of the faculty of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mr. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, delivered the oration. Rev P. C. Croll, of Schuylkill Haven, who was the pastor of Colonel John P. Brua, who gave the chapel, read a poem. Dr. H. W. McKnight, president of the college, performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, and Rev. C. A. Hoy, D. D., pronounced the benediction. Letters of regret were read from Hon. Wayne McVeagh and Governor Beaver expressing their inability to be present.

James Beebe Smith, local editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, was shot and instantly killed at three o'clock Monday morning by his brother-in-law, Royal B. Sturtevant, at the home of his father in-law, W. F. Sturtevant, in Springfield, in mistake for a burglar.

Bishop Wright and thirteen other members of the United Brethren General Conference at York, Pa., bolted the conference on Monday and organized as a separate body on the basis of the old constitution of the church.

James Macallister, a farmer, living about five miles from Wilmington, Del., committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself in his orchard because of domestic trouble which resulted in his family leaving him.

John Cavalier died at Middlebush, N. J., on Thursday of last week, aged 101 years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and fought in the battle of North Point and saw the killing of General Ross, the British commander.

Col. Sam'l. L. Fowler, president of the Reading and Chesapeake Railroad Company, and a large landholder in Maryland and Virginia, died suddenly of apoplexy at Lancaster, Pa., on Wednesday.

Prof. St. Clair, the aeronaut, attempting to give his leap from the clouds at the Fair Ground Park at Houston, Texas, Sunday evening, lost his grip on the parachute and fell 300 feet to the earth. He was instantly killed.

On Thursday snow was reported to be from three to five inches all over Northern Wisconsin and Michigan. Four inches fell at Pratt, Wis., and from three to five inches are reported all along the Gogebic range.

Fire destroyed over 700 wooden houses in Saint Sauveur, a little town near Quebec, Canada, on Thursday. Over 6,000 persons are homeless. The total loss by the fire is $600,000.

Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Full Text of the Opinion of the Court in the case of Devilbiss vs. Bennett.

[APRIL TERM, 1889.]

CRIME—INSANITY.—Whenever criminal process of any kind is put in force against one who appears, or is alleged to be insane, the law furnishes him protection and forbids that he shall be punished or treated as a sane person would be under similar circumstances.

APPEAL FROM THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR CARROLL COUNTY, EQUITY.

Albert Ritchie, W. P. Maulsby for appellant; C. T. Reifsnider, J. M. Reifsnider, C. B. Roberts for appellee.

Argued before Alvey, C. J., Miller, Robinson, Bryan and McSherry, JJ.

MILLER, J. Sections 4 to 11, of article 58 of the Code of 1860, have long been part of the law of the State, and have been re-enacted without alteration by the adoption of the recent Code which is the last expression of the legislative will upon the subject. Code of 1860, article 59, sections 4 to 11. They provide a mode by which lunatics, and insane persons when tried for or charged with the commission of crime shall be humanely dealt with and treated. They recognize the rule which prevails in all civilized nations that such unfortunate persons ought not to be subject to the same penalties or treatment as are justly meted out to those who are sane.

The provisions are first that when any person indicted for a crime or misdemeanor shall allege insanity or lunacy as a defence, the jury empannelled to try him shall find by their verdict whether he was at the time of the commission of the offense, or still is, insane, lunatic or otherwise, and if they find that he was and still is insane or lunatic, the court shall cause him to be sent to the almshouse or to a hospital, or some other place better suited in the judgment of the court to his condition, there to be confined until he shall have recovered his reason, and be discharged by due course of law; second, that when any person arrested for, or charged with any offense, against whom no indictment has been found, shall appear to the court or be alleged to be a lunatic, or insane, the court shall cause a jury of twelve good and lawful men forthwith to be empannelled and shall charge them to inquire into the matter, and if they find he was insane at the time the act complained of was committed and still is so, then the court is required to make a like disposition of him; third, if during the recess of the court any person appearing, or alleged to be insane shall be arrested and charged with any offense before the judge thereof, he shall issue an order to the sheriff requiring him forthwith to summon a like jury, and charge them to make a like inquiry, and if they return a like verdict or inquisition, the judge is required to deal with the party in the same manner, and it is expressly provided that these provisions "shall apply to the case of any person who may be arrested on any process issued by any court or judge of this State founded on oath requiring security to keep the peace, and who shall fail to give such security;" fourth, that if any such insane or lunatic person who has not been indicted shall be possessed of real and personal property, the annual profit or rent of which shall be adequate to his reasonable support in any hospital or asylum for the insane, the court or judge shall appoint a trustee for his estate and require such trustee to give bond with condition that he will cause the said lunatic or insane person to be confined and supported in some hospital or insane asylum until he shall have recovered his reason, and that he will faithfully administer and fully account for all such estate, income and effects of said lunatic or insane person as shall come to his possession, or be under his care or direction.

Whenever therefore criminal process of any kind is put in force against one who appears or is alleged to be insane, the law furnishes him protection, and forbids that he shall be punished or treated as a sane person would be under similar circumstances. When not under it the intervention is required to be prompt and immediate. His mental condition is at once ascertained by a public investigation before a competent and impartial jury in order that no injustice may be done him in this respect. If found to be insane he is placed in an asylum where he can be properly treated to the end that his reason may, if possible, be restored, and where he will be prevented from committing further criminal acts, or doing violence to himself or others while he remains in this fearful and sad condition. Such legislation is altogether beneficent, was enacted in the interest and for the protection of an unfortunate class of the community, and this explanation of its character and object practically decides the case before us.

A peace warrant was issued by a magistrate on the 15th of June, 1886, during the recess of the court, on the oath of Benjamin D. Frankin, who swore that he was afraid the appellant would injure his own family and the said Franklin, or do them some bodily hurt. Under this warrant the appellant was arrested by the sheriff, in order that he might be required to give security to keep the peace, but on the next day, while he was thus in custody, Mr. George Devilbiss, a relative, filed a petition addressed to one of the judges of the court, alleging that the appellant was insane, and praying the judge to issue an order to the sheriff requiring him to summon a jury to inquire as to his insanity, and the judge thereupon issued the order in the terms of the law. The jury was summoned, sworn and charged by the sheriff, inquiry was had, and the jury found that the appellant "was insane at the time the alleged cause for swearing the oath of the peace against him occurred, and is still insane at the finding of this inquisition." Upon this finding the judge passed an order committing him to the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, at the expense of his estate, to be paid by a trustee thereafter to be appointed, if appearing that his estate is abundantly sufficient to pay all such expenses.

It has been argued that the judge had no juris diction and his action was void, because the peace warrant was issued by a magistrate and not by the judge himself, and because it does not appear on the face of the proceedings that the appellant had failed to give security to keep the peace. But we think the case, as it was presented to the judge, was clearly within the spirit and intent of the law as we have construed it. The attention of the judge was called in the most formal manner to the fact that an insane man was in custody of the sheriff under a peace warrant issued by a justice of the peace in which it was charged on oath that there was danger that he would do violence to his own family. This was brought to his notice by a relative of the party under arrest, who procured the services of the State's attorney to prepare his petition, and he prayed the judge to grant the relief which the law provides. Under such circumstances we do not think it was essential to the validity of his action that the judge should go through the useless formality of issuing himself a new process to the sheriff for the arrest of a party already in his custody, and ascertaining that no one would come forward to become his security in order to gratify the letter of the statute. Our opinion, therefore, is that the action of the judge was justified by the law and is valid.

Afterwards, on the 31st of July, 1886, the judge, upon the recommendation of the wife and adult son of the appellant, appointed the appellee trustee of his estate and committee of his person. The trustee gave bond with the prescribed condition, which was duly approved. The appellant remained in the hospital until the 8th of April, 1888, when, upon habeas corpus, he was declared to be restored to his reason, and was discharged from custody. In the meantime, on the 8th of October, 1886, the trustee made a report to the court sitting in equity of his proceedings, and filed inventories of the property which had come into his hands and under his management; and on the 28th of April, 1888, shortly after the appellant's release, he made another and final report stating what he had done, and asking that both reports be referred to the auditor with directions to state an account of the trust estate allowing him such commissions as are right and proper in such cases, and also a reasonable fee to his counsel for their professional services.

We perceive no good ground of objection to these proceedings on the part of the appellee. He was duly appointed trustee of the estate of the appellant, and this trust continued until the latter's discharge under the writ of habeas corpus. He was bound to account for all the estate, income, and effects of the appellant which came into his possession or under his care and direction. We think it clear that his appointment as trustee and the condition of his bond not only gave him the right, but made it his duty thus to account in a court of equity. He also had the right to be relieved of his trust in such a way as effectually to release his bond and his sureties thereon, and a court of equity is the most appropriate, if not the only tribunal from which such release could be obtained. The question as to what allowances shall be made to the appellee is not before us and can only arise upon exceptions to the account when it shall be stated by the auditor. The appellant has full liberty to object to any item of such account, and can thus protect himself from any unlawful, improper or extravagant charges.

Order affirmed and cause remanded.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. G. W. Seilhamer will preach in Uniontown Sabbath morning and evening, and in Frizellburg at 2, p. m.

St. Paul's Reformed Church.—Sunday School at 9.15 o'clock Sunday morning. Services Sunday at 10.30, a. m., and 7.45, p. m.

CALVIN S. SLAGLE, Pastor.

Union Street M. E. Church.—Class meeting Sunday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Sunday School at 2.30, p. m. Preaching at night by the pastor.

R. R. RIGGS, Pastor.

Grace Ev. Lutheran Church.—Sunday School Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Services at 10.30, a. m., and 7.45, p. m. Morning subject, "The True Christian a Likeness of Christ:" evening, "The Pillar of Cloud and Fire.".

P. H. MILLER, Pastor.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.—Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.45 o'clock. Young People's Service Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Sunday School at 9, a. m. Preaching at 10.30, a. m., by the pastor, and 7.30, p. m., by the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. E. Amos.

G. W. COOPER, Pastor.

Methodist Protestant Church.—Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.45, p. m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Young People's