The Times.

VOL. 7—NEW SERIES NO 256. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY DECEMBER 8, 1893. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VIGILANT VIRGINIANS.

MESSRS. MARSHALL, TYLER AND WISE VERY HARD AT WORK.

The Raleigh, Winston, and Wilmington Post-offices to be Filled With Democrats Soon—Other News.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, December 7, 1893.

The resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. Hill, of Illinois, requesting the President to furnish the Congress with further information on the present condition of affairs in Hawaii, created a slight stir, and it was thought that the present uninteresting routine of House business would be enlivened by some exciting debates on a subject that the people has lately heard so much about and know so little. The resolution, however, received a set back this morning in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it was referred, which refused to consider it until next Tuesday.

The House is still considering the bankrupt bill, but the lack of interest in the proceedings is plainly manifested by the number of vacant seats of members, who just now are giving their attention to department matters.

Congressman Marshall called this morning on the Commissioner of Pensions in the interest of ex-Federal soldiers in the counties of Dickinson and Wise, a goodly number of whom are on the pension roll. He afterwards made a visit to the Public Printer and received the promise of a position for a compositor from his district.

Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler also called on the Commissioner and made an effort to place one of his constituents on the watchmen's roll of the Pension Bureau, but was informed that Virginia already had her quota in that department.

The Post-Office Department, at his request, ordered a change in the location of the post-office at Blossom Hill, and agreed to substitute a Democrat for the Republican incumbent, in the person of Mr. W. M. Capps.

For Additional Deputies.

He also called at the Treasury Department to represent to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller the urgent necessity of allowing Collector William Ryan, of the Eastern Revenue district, to increase his force of deputies by an addition of three. Secretary Carlisle informed him that he would consider several changes in the customs department recommended by him in a few days.

Congressman George D. Wise was also at the Treasury Department, and in an interview with Commissioner Miller, represented how inadequate the force at present at Collector Ryan's disposal was to properly look after the revenue interests in his district, and urged that he be allowed to increase his force. The commissioner, however, did not think that the amount of business transacted by that office justified the increase.

H. C. C. Astwood, of Louisiana, the colored man whom the President appointed United States Consul to Calais, France, but whose nomination was rejected by the Senate, called at the Metropolitan Hotel to-day and made an unsuccessful attempt to see Congressman O'Ferrall.

Congressman Tyler will probably leave this evening or to-morrow for Richmond.

Congressman Claude A. Swanson arrived from Richmond this afternoon.

Mr. J. C. Bluxton, of North Carolina, is registered at the National.

North Carolina Post-Offices.

There are fewer of that class commonly called "office-seekers" from the State of North Carolina than from some other States I could mention, and they set an example that might be followed by others with profit to themselves, and which would certainly be very gratifying to those gentlemen who are supposed to possess the open sesame to public favor.

A North Carolinian is rarely seen loafing around the lobbies of the hotels and the corridors of the Capitol for weeks at a time, worrying his member of Congress with his small piece of soiled pasteboard and waiting, Micawber like, for "something to turn up." He stays at home and attends to his business until he is advised that a change is about to be made in this post-office or that marshalship, when he gathers up his home endorsements, packs his grip, and presents himself in Washington. Whether successful or not his business is transacted expeditiously, and in a few days he is home again. Just now the official terms of several Republican incumbents are about to terminate, and several gentlemen from North Carolina have arrived here.

Captain O. G. Carroll, of Raleigh, who has been slated for the United States marshalship for the Eastern district arrived last night and is quartered at the Metropolitan. He has no opposition, and as the Republican incumbent has actually served five years of the four year term the Captain very naturally expects a change to be made, and as the President is likely to take the same view of the matter, it is probable a change will be made in a few days.

Captain Oldham, who is a candidate for the Wilmington postmastership, and who has a petition nearly as long as Frank Lawless, the support of the strong arm of Senator Vance, besides other influential backing, is also here, but the Captain has opposition in the persons of several well-known gentlemen from his section, which introduces the element of uncertainty in his case.

Captain Sam Smith hopes he has a "cinch" on the Winston post-office. His abilities are unquestionable, his endorsements are first-class, but he labors under the slight disadvantage of being an ex. Senator Ransom yesterday presented him to Postmaster-General Bissell, and hopes that he has succeeded in convincing the Postmaster-General that this is another of the many cases in which the "ex" rule should be disregarded. Like his friend Captain Oldham, however, he, too, has opposition. Other eyes have discovered that the Winston plum is about ripe, and other hands are hustling after the "longest pole."

Collector Simmons, of the Fourth revenue district of North Carolina, arrived here this evening. He is chairman of the Democratic committee and a politician from "way back," and is doubtless on the ground to see that his favorites are not unplaced in the race.

Visitors in Washington.

Messrs. E. D. Steele, High Point, N. C.; Malcom H. Bryan, Roanoke; James R. Price, Rockingham; A. J. Carroll, Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Hatton and B. T. Ball, Fair Oaks, are at the Metropolitan.

Messrs. John T. Blenco, Virginia; Colonel J. N. King, Virginia, and Morris L. Meyers are at the National.

Major Figgatt, of Botetourt, who has been in the city for several days, was at the Capitol to-day.

Mr. F. T. Crump, of Richmond, is in the city.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. Oats Advocates his Measure—Hill and The New Tariff in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—A resolution was reported from the Committee on Accounts authorizing the employment of several additional clerks laborers and assistant doorkeepers, in order to bring the Capitol force up to a standard of proper efficiency. After some general discussion the resolution was adopted with an amendment eliminating one additional clerk for the disbursing office.

On motion of Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider the resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the rank, pay, and matters relating to the personnel of employes in the navy. Yesterday when this resolution was being discussed the consideration morning hour expired, while an effort was being made to recure a quorum. By unanimous consent the report of the Naval Affairs' Committee was read.

Messrs. Kilgore and Meyer took their places as tellers to ascertain the presence of a quorum, the question being on the motion that the committee rise and report the resolution to the House with the recommendation that it pass. The vote by tellers resulted: 130 yeas to 8 nays, and the clerk was desired to call the roll, which resulted in securing the presence of 219 members. But the consideration morning hour expired at this point, and the bankruptcy bill was taken up.

Mr. Bailey spoke in opposition to the measure and announced his intention to offer a substitute for it which would be brief, comprehensive, and inexpensive, providing for voluntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Oates spoke in favor of the bill, and in the course of his remarks quoted from the speech made against the bill by Mr. Denson, of Alabama, last month, in which the latter said that the only relief which might benefit the debt-ridden people of his section would be the free coinage of silver. Mr. Oates did not think the free coinage of silver would benefit the poor, as they would not have the equivalent to exchange for silver.

Mr. Denson, interrupting, said that the price of cotton and commodities would be advanced, wages raised, and an increased metallic circulation distributed where it was most needed.

A mild free coinage discussion followed between the Alabama congressmen, the point of difference being the ratio, Mr. Oates saying that when a silver dollar was coined he wanted it to be worth a dollar. The sentiment in Alabama was largely in favor of free coinage, and he himself favored it, but only in a way which would be beneficial.

Mr. Oates, returning to the bill, replied at length to the statements of Mr. Denson, which he said were both extreme and vituperative.

To Mr. Denson's assertion that this bill would drive the nail in the coffin of liberty, he quoted Madame Rowland's dying exclamation: "O liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name."

The present bill, he said, was the mildest and most humane bankruptcy bill which had ever been presented for the consideration of Congress. The Federal Constitution authorized the enactment of such legislation.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Oates gave notice that when the bill is taken up to-morrow it will be under the five-minute general debate rule.

At 4:50 o'clock the House adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The Senate.

On motion of Mr. Gorman, it was resolved that when the Senate adjourn today it be till Monday next.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution referring to the Committee on Finance all parts of the President's message relating to the tariff, internal revenue, and income tax, "together with that relating to those who, it is said, after a hard struggle for tariff reform, are solemnly pledged to it," and he gave notice that on Wednesday next he would submit some remarks thereon.

Mr. Hill gave notice that on Monday next, immediately after the morning business, he would move to take up for consideration the bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws. He should ask, he said, to substitute the House bill for the Senate bill, reported from the Judiciary Committee. In the same connection Mr. Hoar gave notice that he would move to refer the bill to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. And he said that the bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee had never had the consideration and approval of any of the Republican members of that committee.

A private relief bill, appropriating $3,000 for damages done to a farm in the District of Columbia during the late war, being the farm on which Fort Sedgwick was erected, gave rise to a discussion which was continued for over an hour; and finally the bill was passed—yeas, 35; nays, 11.

Three other private bills were passed, including one granting a pension of $100 a month to the widow of General John M. Corse.

The Senate then, after an executive session, at 4:30 P. M. adjourned until Monday next.

TRIAL OF COUGHLIN.

Alleged Accomplice in the Murder of Dr. Cronin on Trial for His Life.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 7.—The services of four police officers and two bailiffs were required to keep back the throng that sought admission this morning to the courtroom within which Daniel Coughlin is on trial for his life for complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. Each person admitted was closely scrutinized on general principles, and a good many were ordered to stand back. Taking up the thread of his story from the point at which he broke off yesterday afternoon, Mr. Scanlan, for the State, alluded to the mystery surrounding the men accused and suspected, and instanced J. M. Simonds and Cooney, who had fled after their part in the crime had been done, and had never since been seen by honest eyes.

Immediately Judge Wing was on his feet with a vigorous objection, based upon the fact that the men named were not upon trial. Counsel's reference, he said, violated all the rules of practice, and wiped out all the landmarks of law.

The State responded that Burke's flight could be used as evidence against Coughlin.

The Court ruled that as Simonds was not mentioned in the indictment, any reference to his part in the conspiracy would be improper.

Mr. Scanlan then proceeded with his narration of the case.

The speaker excoriated the "cowardly assassins, who, although four to one, dared not face their victim, but struck him down from behind," at which Coughlin flushed and winced.

Justifiable Homicide.

MOBILE, Dec. 7.—A special to the Register from Subuta, Miss., says:

Constable E. J. Jenkins was cursing and threatening the life of E. N. Patten yesterday while drunk. Patten swore out a warrant against him, and Jenkins armed himself with a wagon spoke and a pistol, and the moment Patten entered the door Jenkins knocked him down with the spoke. While down Patten emptied the contents of his pistol in Jenkins' body, hitting him with every bullet. Other parties were in the conspiracy, but it has not yet developed. Jenkins fired four shots, hitting Patten in the back twice. The pistol being against his body caused the balls to glance, and will not prove fatal. It was a clear case of justifiable homicide. Jenkins lived about an hour. Whisky was at the bottom of the trouble.

An Entire Block Burned.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 7.—Special.—A special from Louisville, Ga., says the town of Wadley was visited by a destructive fire early this morning which destroyed an entire block. The fire started in L. A. Cheatem's store, presumably the work of burglars, as the safe was blown open and rifled of its contents. The large hotel, postoffice, drugstore, and livery stable, together with the residences of William Donovan and Dr. T. S. Daniells, were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $35,000; insurance about $15,000.

THAT HAWAIIAN LORE.

PREPARING TO COMPLY WITH THE HOAR RESOLUTION.

Will the President Deem it Compatible With Public Interest to Give out the Willis Instructions?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—From the fact that the department clerks have been set to work making copies of all Hawaiian documents not already in type, it is inferred that the President has given instructions to comply with the Hoar resolution adopted by the Senate yesterday. Indeed, an authoritative statement to the effect is made. An immense amount of work is entailed in complying with the request. Many of the documents are in the possession of the Navy Department, and these, too, will be sent in. It is understood that everything bearing on the subject of the difficulties between the United States and Hawaii since the present government was established, including the instructions to Minister Willis, will be furnished to the Senate. Department officials say a very strong showing will be made by the papers to be made public.

Will be a Bulky Document.

The correspondence will cover over twelve years, and the result will probably be one of the bulkiest executive documents on record. The reports, correspondence and affidavits incidental to Commissioner Blount's special report, as printed for semi-private circulation on the long folio sheets affected by the State Department, cover 522 pages, many of them in very close type. As rearranged and reprinted in the shape in which documents are usually sent to the Congress, the number of pages will be doubled. Then, as intimated by ex-President Harrison, in an interview soon after Mr. Gresham's letter to President Cleveland, of the date October 18th last, was made public there is much correspondence on Hawaiian matters which took place before the close of the Harrison administration, which has not yet seen the light of day and which the ex-President in that interview, said he earnestly desired should be, will not be made public. Added to these important documents all others that have gone before, since 1881, which, of course, will include the facts in relation to the two previous revolutions referred to by Minister Thurston in his argument to Commissioner Blount, and it will be seen that the reply to Senator Hoar's resolution must necessarily be somewhat stupendous in bulk.

Will the Willis Instructions be Given?

But after all, the main interest will center round this point: Will the President deem it "compatible with the public interest" to include in his response at this time the instructions orignally given to Minister Willis, and any subsequent correspondence that may have led to the modification of these instructions if such has been the course taken?

At the executive session of the Senate this afternoon an informal discussion was precipitated by a reference to the recent premature pun of Blount's report as to the responsibility of senators in such matters, the assertion having been made that the document got into the papers through that channel. It was agreed that the documents sent to senators as individuals, which are marked confidential, are not among the archives, and senators were not amenable to the rules of the Senate, however derelict they have been in the matter.

Minister Thurston, the representative in Washington of the provisional government of Hawaii, saw Secretary Gresham at the State Department this morning. Afterward Thurston said he did not care to speak of the result of his interview with Mr. Gresham, but his answers to questions indicated that he had learned nothing new concerning the Hawaiian situation.

FIRING AT RIO CONTINUES.

Guns of the Forts Drive the Insurgents Further From Shore.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—This afternoon the following cable dispatch, dated to-day, was received by Secretary Herbert from Captain Picking, commanding the United States naval forces in Brazilian waters:

"RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 7.—Situation unchanged since departure of Aquidaban. Firing between forts and insurgent vessels and guns on Nictheroy side continues daily. Insurgents forced to anchor farther from shore."

The cable message received by Secretary Gresham yesterday from Minister Thompson at Rio de Janeiro said that Admiral Mello had reached the quarantine station of Ilha Grande, with the guns of the Aquidaban, after which he had sailed away from there in a southerly direction. The only portion of the dispatch made public yesterday morning was that the Aquidaban had arrived at Ilha Grande, a small quarantine station forty miles to the west and south of Rio. Admiral Mello's departure for the south is believed here as a mere blind to his real purpose of proceeding to the open ocean to the north of Rio to give battle to and intercept, if possible, the Peixoto fleet that sailed from New York for Rio, and now nearing that port.

Mendonca on the Situation.

Senor Mendenca, the Brizilian minister, discussing the meaning of the return of Admiral Mello to the mouth of the bay of Rio, with a reporter for the United Press, remarked:

"I suppose he got tired of waiting for the America and Nictheroy outside and ran in to get something to eat.

"The diplomat whose views upon the Brazilian situation were given to the public the other day," continued the minister, "was sure Admiral Mello had gone on a cruise to Bahia and Pernambuco, to inspire by his presence a public manifestation in those communities in favor of the restoration of the monarchy. That was a natural supposition. Bahia was the scene of the earliest settlements in Brazil, whence many of the discoverers who penetrated the interior started on their journeys, and, in the colonial days, the principal city of the country. Here the Portuguese element of the population is uncommonly large and the characteristic conservatism of the people would naturally make the monarchical sentiment more prominent than elsewhere. In addition to this, Bahia is Mello's own state, and you may be sure that if there were any substantial signs of encouragement for him he would be there with the Aquidaban. That he has not even attempted to visit the place satisfies me, as it ought to satisfy any intelligent observer, that the alleged predominance of monarchical sentiment in the northern part of Brazil does not exist, at least to anything like the extent reported. I admit that there are elements of the population of Brazil which favor the restoration of the empire, but they are not nearly so numerous nor important as has been represented. For instance, Jose Gonzalves da Silva, who was the governor of Bahia at the time the republic was declared, is a firm friend of the new condition of things and devoted to the interests of the republic."

The Reported Disturbances.

"What about the disturbances reported in Para and Pernambuco?" was asked the minister.

"I have been informed that there was a riot or a disorderly outbreak in Para, which the local police failed or refused to suppress. Because of this laxity the force has been disbanded and the national troops in the province or state are now the guardians of the peace of the place.

"At Pernambuco there was no disturbance, so far as I know. Jose Mariano, with whom Mello was in correspondence, was arrested by the governor, Dr. Barbosa de Lima, upon information from the authorities at Rio that he might endeavor to make trouble if permitted to remain at liberty. His correspondence with Mello, or portions of it, were secured by the Federal officials, and it was upon that that they acted."

Senor Mendonca, commenting further upon the review of the situation in his country, to which he had previously referred, said:

"As to the column of revolutionists reported to be approaching Sao Paulo, I am inclined to the belief that it will be found to be another case of three black crows. It was first stated to number 8,000 men; later came a correction, that it should have been 3,000. And when the facts come to be known, I confidently expect that number to vanish. If Brazil is to be separated into two or three, or half a dozen separate sovereignties," said the minister in conclusion, "I have no doubt that any one of them will be able to maintain itself against foes from without and repress revolutions within."

As the reporter was leaving he saw a striking oil painting of a handsome man in brilliant military costume, which had just been brought in. "That," explained Minister Mendonca, "is a picture of General Fonseca, the first president of Brazil. We will have to begin now, as you did in the early days of the republic, and secure portraits of our presidents. I have no doubt there will be a hundred of them before the line ends."

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

Said to Be Inclined to Treat the Socialists Cordially—Chance to Fight.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—It is believed that the new Prime Minister, M. Casimir-Perier, intends to-day to hold out an olive branch to the Socialists and Radicals in the Chamber of Deputies. It is becoming more evident that a homogeneous majority being lacking, there must be a republican or reactionary concentration.

M. Drumont, editor of the Socialistic paper Libre Parole, criticised Prime Minister Casimir-Perier in such a way in that paper that the latter's cousin, Senator Thomegueux, sent M. Drumont a challenge to fight a duel, saying that the Prime Minister could not commit himself.

M. Drumont replied that all Frenchmen were equal, and that precedents would allow the Prime Minister to fight a duel. He added that if M. Casimir-Perier was offended by his criticisms, he ought to fight himself.

Dupuy's Inaugural Speech.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day, both on the floor and in the galleries with members and others eager to hear the inaugural speech of Dupuy, the newly elected president of the Chamber. Dupuy thanked the Chamber for the honor it had done him. He hoped, he said, to show the strictest impartiality in his treatment of the eleven party speakers. The speech was well received. Barodet then proposed the appointment of a commission to collect and have printed the electoral programme, so as to classify the opinions on which the members of the Chamber have been elected.

Chevallier, Conservative, opposed Barodets' motion chiefly on the ground of the expense that would be incurred. The Chamber, however, approved of it by 294 majority.

Basly, Socialist, next proposed to vote 200,000 francs to the families of the miners who had taken part in the recent strike.

Chauvin suggested that the families of the sailors drowned during the recent cyclone ought to be included as beneficiaries in the grant. The proposal was referred to the supplementary credits commission.

A ROW IN THE REICHSTAG.

A Very Lively Time During the Boerse Tax Debate.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—An angry discussion of the Boerse taxation proposal took place in the Reichstag to-day.

Dr. Diedrich Hahn, National Liberal, made a short speech in support of the proposed tax.

Herr Liebermann von Sonneberg, anti-Semite, violently attacked Herr Singer and Socialists generally for identifying themselves with the Boerse.

Herr Singer shouted "You had better take up your dishonored bill."

"You are an associate of usurers," returned the other.

Singer made an excited reply, but the sound of his voice was drowned in the uproar that this passage had provoked.

Shouts arose everywhere in the house.

President von Levetzow begged the members to cease their dialogues.

Herr Schmidt demanded that the house be called to order.

President von Levetzow said that he had heard no insulting remarks.

Herr Richter here shouted: "Shame, the president does not listen."

This came near provoking another uproar, but the president rang the bell violently and quelled the theatened disturbance.

The party leaders in the Reichstag have decided that the discussion of the new wine and tobacco taxes shall be postponed until after Christmas. The miner commercial treaties will be read for the second time on December 12th, and for the third time on December 15th. The Reichstag will adjourn on December 16th for the Christmas holidays, and reassemble January 9th. The bill for additional taxation of Bourse transactions has been referred to a committee of twenty-eight, who undoubtedly will adopt it as framed by the government.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Senate Agrees to the Use of the Monument Grounds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Senator Voorhees to-day introduced into the Senate a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of War to grant permits to the executive committee of the Knights of Pythias for the use of the monument grounds for temporary camping purposes and the reservations on the public spaces along the line of Pennsylvania avenue for the erection of stands on the occasion of the Pythian conclave and encampment, to be held in this city in August, 1894, provided that such use of the public property will inflict no permanent injury. The District commissioners are authorized to designate such streets and sidewalks which they may deem necessary and proper for the purposes of the occasion.

What Uncle Sam Made Out of the Fair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The custom duties, aggregating $656,076, have been paid on the World's Fair exhibits, which have been sold or which are retained in this country. At a reasonable estimate the value of the exhibits sold or retained amount to $2,000,000. The expenses attached to the collection of these duties, etc., amount to $167,916, leaving the United States a clear profit on the World's Fair from custom duties up to December 1st of $488,159. December receipts from customs will swell this total.

The estimated value of all the exhibits at the World's Fair was $14,000,000.

THE BAPTISTS ADJOURN.

"WHAT CONSTITUTES VALID BAPTISM" THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED.

Papers by Messrs. E. B. Pollard, of Virginia, and Rev. J. B. Moody—Sermon by Rev. C. H. Jones.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 7.—The National Baptist Congress concluded its business sessions at 1:30 P. M. This afternoon the members visited the Augusta Exposition in a body, and to-night enjoyed a banquet dinner at the Hotel Bob Air.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of "What constitutes valid baptism," and developed a great difference of opinion among the members. As to the form, "immersion in water," there was unanimity; equally so as to the design and the proper subject for baptism, but upon the administration of the ordinance there exist divergent views. The two opinions were best set up in the paper of Rev. E. B. Pollard, of Virginia, and Rev. J. B. Moody, of Kentucky, on the question whether a man who was in a Pedobaptist congregation but demanded immersion of his preacher, should be received upon that baptism into the Baptist Church without rebaptism.

Mr. Pollard, of Virginia.

Mr. Pollard said: "There are two things which commend him—first, that believing in the New Testament baptism he dared to stand for it even in the midst of Pedobaptist circles and against Pedobaptist influence; second, that when he received more light and saw more clearly the illogical position he held in a Pedobaptist fold he got out. Is not a Pedobaptist Church a good place for a Baptist to come from? We have no lien on immersion. There is no peculiar Baptist baptism pre-requisite to admission to our denomination other than the New Testament baptism, and a baptism having the vital elements of New Testament baptism should be considered valid among Baptists. Rebaptism tends to exaggerate denominational differences, and since neither the nature of the ordinance nor the reason for the existence of Baptist churches as a distinct denomination make the rejection of alien immersion either necessary or expedient, we conclude that such baptism should be regarded as valid."

The Sprinkling of Infants.

Rev. Mr. Moody said: "One who believes in the immersion of believers for the purpose of showing his fellowship in the death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, and who believes also in congregational church government, does wrong in going to a Pedobaptist, who claims the commission to sprinkle infants, and who usurps the prerogatives of the churches, and teaches for doctrines the commandments of men. He should have gone to them with like faith with himself. So inconsistent is this, the Baptists should protest against it, and require the wrong to be corrected. If one wants a baby sprinkled, he must not come to me knowing my disbelief in the right. If he wants immersion, he should not go to one who refuses and abuses it. If the authority to administer is extended to those who refuse and abuse it, then there is no restriction under the sun. When Baptists receive such a baptism, they endorse flagrant inconsistency, and virtually say that a man who has not received it and does not believe it may scripturally administer it. From such inconsistencies may the good Lord deliver us."

"Blest be the Tie That Binds."

The exercises were concluded by a fine sermon on the "Indwelling Christian" by Rev. Carter Helm Jones, of Louisville, Ky., which was full of eloquence and tender feeling, after which Governor Northen the President of the Convention, and Dr. Lansing Burrows, pastor of the church in which the Congress is held, made remarks expressive of the pleasure this community had experienced in the sessions of the Congress, and hoping that they would come South again.

The members then united in singing "Blest be the tie that binds," during which all passed in front of the officers of the convention and shook hands in parting.

A PHOSPHATE TRUST THE LATEST.

A Company About to Be Organized to Control the Florida Rock.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 7.—A phosphate trust is in sight. A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., to the Manufacturers' Record says that a company is about to be organized to control the Florida phosphate rock. It is intended to dictate the standard, state the percentage of quality of each cargo, and the foreign buyers can purchase on these ratings or go without the phosphate. The capitalization of the company is not definitely settled, but will be between $100,000 and $500,000. This company will advance a stipulated sum to each mining company as it delivers its rock in market, the sum being sufficient to reimburse the company for actual outlay in the matter of wages, etc.; then when the rock is sold the balance of the amount due will be paid over. The new company are to analyze all rock and guarantee its quality.

The companies that do the mining will continue their individual existence, yet have a strong auxiliary company that will financier their sales. All rock will be sold in Florida, and thus there will be a large saving in doing away with salesmen and middlemen.

A FEMALE COLLEGE BURNED.

Three Persons Badly Burned—Narrow Escapes For the Young Ladies.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 7.—The Southern Female University was burned to the ground last night. The casualties were: Miss Minnie Dean, of Warrior, Ala., fatally burned; Virginia West, a servant, badly burned and arm broken from jumping from a window; J. B. Robins, badly burned. Loss, $60,000.

The structure was frame and the girls were saved with great difficulty, being hurried from their beds just in time to escape. Jim Foster was badly burned saving a young woman.

All of the missing young ladies from the Southern Female University, which burned last night, have been found.

Minnie Dean, who ran back into the burning building to save her jewelry, died this morning. The two servants burned will recover. The loss now is estimated at $60,000; insurance, $20,000.

TAKING BACK THE OLD MEN.

Resumption of Activity on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

EASTON, PA., Dec. 7.—There was a better feeling among the Lehigh strikers this morning. They realize that they cannot all go back at once. The cooler-headed men have prevailed upon the hot-heads that the best thing is to keep quiet. Superintendent Donnelly said this morning the new men who were competent would be retained. The company had no black-list, and would take back old men as needed. Several crews were sent for this morning.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Dec. 7.—The Wyoming division of the Lehigh Valley railroad is a beehive of industry to-day. Old men applied for their positions this morning by the score.

Inspectors have been placed on the division to examine the new men with reference to their competency, and if not up in all the rules and competent in every way will be discharged and the old men will take their places. It is said that in a month 95 per cent. of the old men will be back under the order of things.

All mail and express trains are running on schedule time to-day, arriving and departing nearly on time.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Dec. 7.—The Lehigh Valley strike is over at Mauch Chunk. At a meeting of railroaders last night the resolution of the afternoon refusing to go to work unless all were taken back was rescinded. By 11 o'clock this forenoon seventy-six had returned to work. Many of them, including three engineers, were sent out on the road at once. The others were told to hold themselves in readiness to receive a call.

HOWARD'S HANDWRITING

Recognized as That of Lord Moore's. Messrs. New and Lincoln to Testify.

JACKSON, TENN., Dec. 7.—In the trial of Rev. G. F. B. Howard alias William Lord Moore alias F. Ross, charged with conducting a fraudulent claim agency business, H. C. Anderson to-day identified the handwriting of William Lord Moore, of London, as that of Howard R. A. Hurst, who was the commissioner before whom the London depositions were made in Howard's libel suit in 1889, and recognized his handwriting in the E. Ross and William Lord Moore correspondence. His handwriting was also recognized as the same by G. C. Wilkerson, of the Jackson Banking Company. Mrs. Emily Fortner, of Bethany, Ill., exhibited letters and testified that she had sent money to E. Ross in New York, to secure an alleged estate in England; had afterwards received a letter from G. F. B. Howard, president of the Gulf and Tennessee railroad, proposing to secure the estate.

Hon. John C. New, consul-general to London under Harrison's administration, arrived to-night, and will testify for the government to-morrow. Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-United States Minister to England, will testify Saturday.

THEY MUST REPORT.

Married Treasury Clerks Must Appear on the Rolls.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Secretary Carlisle has issued the following order:

"Hereafter in all cases of marriages of the officers, clerks, or other employes of this department, whereby a change of the name is legally made, no compensation of any kind or character will be allowed except in the legal name of such officer, clerk, or other employe. Heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions of the Secretary's office are hereby directed to report at once all employes now borne on the rolls under illegal names, together with the proper legal names of such employes.

"From and after the 1st day of January, 1894, when it becomes known to the department that any employe is serving under a name other than his or her proper legal one, such employe will be dismissed from the service.

"In no case will pay be allowed after the 1st day of January, 1894, to employes serving under an illegal name."

This order, it is stated, will affect forty clerks in the Treasury Department.

WAITING AT ROME.

Signor Zanardelli Holds Another Conference With the King.

ROME, Dec. 7.—The political situation here is still uncertain. No one knows exactly what the outcome will be, but, so far as can be learned, it is that Signor Zanardelli, if he is unable to modify his present ministerial list, will definitely throw up his mandate to form a cabinet and resume his place as president of the Chamber of Deputies. He had a conference lasting three hours with King Humbert this afternoon. The summoning of Signor Farini, president of the Senate, and others by the King was only for the purpose of procuring their advice.

It transpired this evening that the disaffected members of the Zanardelli Cabinet were Admiral Racchia, Minister of Marine; General Baratirie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General San Marzano, Minister of War, and Pietoro Vacchelli, Minister of Treasury. All four withdrew from the Cabinet, and immediately afterward Premier Zanardelli renounced the King's mandate to form a ministry.

LYNCHED AFTER THE TRIAL.

Alabama Citizens Dispose of an Alleged Murderer in Short Order.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 7.—E. Reuben Smith, a clerk in Tubb's store at Berlin, near Pineapple, Ala., was found dead in bed in the rear of the store Tuesday night. He had been murdered, his head had been mashed to a jelly, and the store and safe robbed.

Bloodhounds were put on the trail of the murderer. A negro stranger in the neighborhood was caught. He was given a trial before a magistrate and the testimony is said to have been strongly against him.

As he was being taken back to jail late yesterday afternoon, he was seized by friends of young Smith, and hanged without ceremony to a neighboring tree.

TO BURN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

It is Believed an Organized Effort to That Effect is Being Made in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 7.—It is believed that there is an organized attempt to burn the Roman Catholic churches here. Last evening Father D. J. Riordan, while making a tour through St. Elizabeth's church, of which he is pastor, discovered a blaze among a pile of rubbish in the confessional. He gave the alarm, and with the aid of the janitor and others, soon put out the fire. The refuse had been heaped in the centre of the floor. Two nights ago, Father Hishen, of the Holy Cross church, found a pile of rubbish burning on the floor of his church, just as Father Riordan did in his. The latter firmly believes a plan is on foot to burn the Catholic churches here.

GIVEN $5,000 DAMAGES.

Verdict in the First Case Growing Out of the New Orleans Lynching.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 7.—The verdict in the case of Abagnate against the city was opened this morning. The jury gives the plaintiff five thousand dollars. The original claim was for thirty thousand, but the charge of the judge reduced the amount to be claimed to ten thousand dollars.

There are six more cases, in most of which the same points are raised. The first of these cases will be tried on the 8th instant, and others immediately after. The jury which rendered the verdict to-day will try each of the other cases. No exceptions were taken during the recent trial, and there will be no appeal, the counsel for the plaintiff being satisfied with the result.

Cotton Statistics.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—Following are the weekly cotton statistics: Total sales of the week, 62,000 bales; American, 54,000 bales; trade takings, including forwarded from ship's side, 65,000 bales; actual export, 8,000 bales; total import, 159,000 bales; American, 129,000 bales; total stock, 1,092,000 bales; American, 900,000 bales; total afloat, 325,000 bales; American, 315,000 bales; speculators took 800 bales and exporters took 3,300 bales.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

BELIEVED THAT THERE WILL BE MATERIAL CHANGES IN THE BILL.

Free Raw Materials May be Abandoned or Modified Materially—Meeting of the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee held a conference this morning, at which an effort was made to come to some conclusion as to the policy to be pursued in the consideration of the tariff bill. The members were slow in reaching the room and the conference proper lasted not more than fifteen minutes and was adjourned until to-morrow morning at the same hour.

It was decided that a comparative statement should be prepared showing the difference between the rates of the tariff under the Wilson bill and the existing law, and as soon as this is received the committee will begin work on the bill independent of the action of the House. From the tenor of the remarks of the leading members of the committee, the inference is drawn that there may be numerous changes in the Wilson bill when it is reported to Senate, and it is not without the range of possibilities that the entire principle of free raw materials may be abandoned or modified materially.

The opinion of those Democratic senators in a position to know the disposition of the party is that the bill cannot possibly pass the Senate before the last of February, and that it will be impossible for it to take effect in March, as now provided in the bill.

The full finance committee will decide upon the question of hearings at the next meeting.

To Press Consideration.

The tariff bill, from present appearances, will be reported to the House on the 13th instant. The purpose of the Democrats is to press consideration of the matter as rapidly as possible. General debate will begin on December 18th; this will give five days for consideration before the holiday recess. Some of the Democratic leaders think the bill ought to pass the House after three weeks' debate. If this programme be followed, the bill will go to the Senate not later than the 20th of January.

This, however, is counting without the Republicans. They will ask that three weeks be allowed for general debate and a fortnight at least for a consideration of the measure under the five minutes' rule. They propose offering amendments freely when the important schedules are up, and will take it in if this privilege is not accorded them.

The Ways and Means Committee room has been the storm centre to-day, around which the representatives of practically all of the protected interests have gathered. The corridor on which the committee room is situated is filled with people who clamored in vain for admission. The Democratic members of the committee sat within behind closed doors. The air about the committee room was filled with rumors to-day of important changes to be made in the bill. It was said that the metal schedule, for example, would be greatly modified in a number of important items.

Mr. Bostner, who is in charge of the movement to force a Democratic caucus for the consideration of the tariff bill, asserts most positively this evening that a caucus will be held. He says although the petition for a caucus has not been formerly circulated, Democrats of the House have been canvassed, and many more than enough members to secure a caucus have signified their willingness to sign a petition.

THE DAVENPORT INQUIRY.

Lieutenant Purcell Tells Some Funny Stories About Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The testimony taken by the court of inquiry which Lieutenant Davenport asked for in relation to his conduct while executive officer of the Nipsic, one of the American men-of-war wrecked by the Samoan hurricane of five years ago, is assuming a decidedly spicy and personal aspect.

Lieutenant Purcell, one of the witnesses examined, has put on the records of the court in detail a statement, that as soon as the ship had been beached on the night of the storm, Lieutenant Davenport disarrayed himself to quite a Garden of Eden extent, and filling his mouth with $20 gold pieces, gracefully dived from the main chain of the ship and swam ashore. This was after the order had been given to abandon the ship, but an hour before any of the others of his brother officers had left. The witness admitted a personal dislike to Davenport, and that he had made a report against him to the New York Yacht Club, which had resulted in the withdrawal of Davenport's appointment for membership.

Republicans to Fight the Administration

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Senator Sherman, as chairman of the Senate Republican caucus, has announced the membership of the Republican Advisory Committe of the Senate, which is to consist of Senators Allison, Hale, Aldrich, Cullom, Dolph, Manderson, Washburn, Quay, and Dubois. The duties of the committee are indicated by its name. They are to be of the same nature as the duties of the Democratic Steering Committee, though the Republican members object to that designation. It is understood that the Republicans of the Senate are here preparing for an aggressive fight in the Senate and that the appointment of this committee is the first step towards the organization for it.

National Bank Robbed.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Dec. 7.—The South Bend National Bank was robbed to-day of $15,000. While the cashier was at dinner, the assistant cashier was called to the door by a stranger, who kept him in conversation long enough for a confederate to slip into the vault and secure the money.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—For Virginia: Generally fair, variable winds.

For North Carolina: Fair, northeast winds.

Weather conditions and general forecast: The storm has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana, increasing in intensity.

A ridge of high pressure extends from New Foundland to the Middle Gulf Coast, and thence to the North Pacific Coast, and will dominate the weather, which will be fair over the entire country except in the extreme northwest, where there will be snow flurries. Snow flurries have occurred in the lake regions and light rains on the Middle Gulf and South Atlantic coasts. The temperature has fallen in the lower lake region and the Alleghany mountain, and has generally risen elsewhere. The temperature will rise east of the Mississippi river except on the Atlantic coast, where it will remain stationary.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the thermometer at The Times' office yesterday:

9 A. M., 34; 12 M., 47; 3 P. M., 44; 6 P. M., 42; 9 P. M., 38; 12 M., 38. Average, 40 1-2.