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The Times.

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So exclaim all as they turn the leaves of THE TIMES Columbian Album. Too much to see—they could not remember it all. Their memory needs refreshing. The Album does it.

VOL. 7—NEW SERIES NO 305. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC DEFENCE.

REPUBLICAN CHARGES REFUTED BY SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN.

The Hawaiian Question Precipitates a Lively Debate in the House—Mr. Oates Defends Mr. Blount—Other Speakers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Pursuant to the agreement arrived at just before adjournment Saturday, the House met this morning at 11 o'clock, and in the absence of the chaplain prayer was offered by Mr. Everett (Dem., Mass.).

The House took up the consideration of the Hawaiian resolution, and Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) was recognized.

He arraigned the administration for its acts in Hawaii, and declared that if its efforts to restore the savage Queen had been successful there would have been witnessed for the first time the successful impeachment of an American Executive.

Mr. Johnson charged that the Executive had attempted to restore the Queen by menace and force, and to conceal his purpose from the American people in order to prevent their interposition, and that he had sent Mr. Blount to secure ex-parte evidence to give a color of justification to this policy. Gresham's letter to the President, the Executive message at the convening of the present session of Congress, the instructions to Willis, and the character of the latter's demand for the surrender of the provisional government were cited to show that force was designed. The recent protests that menace was never contemplated by Mr. Cleveland came only after his plans had begun to fail and the public indignation had risen.

Morse's Unparliamentary Language.

Mr. Johnson yielded two minutes to Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.), who said:

"Mr. Speaker, there is one remark that I did not have time to make which I desire to add to my speech of Saturday evening. For the last twenty-five years, since the days of reconstruction began, after the close of the war, the Shibboleth in the South, the political war-cry that has drowned all opposition, that has downed the Republicans and the Populists and all other parties, and that has made the South invariably come up of late years with a solid Democratic delegation in Congress, has been the cry of a "white man's government."

"On the one side in this controversy is a dissolute colored female. She has none of the glamour which attaches to royalty by birth. Her father was a colored barber. On the other side are not only white men and women, but nearly or quite all the virtuous and intelligent white people of the islands. And yet, strange to tell, at the command of their master, the great Grover Cleveland, his supporters, the cuckoos in the House and the Senate, staunch Southern Democrats, the loudest shouters for a white man's government, disregard all their ancestors' traditions about white supremacy and the white man's government."

Mr. Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio) took exception to these words, and demanded that they be taken down and that the gentleman be called to order.

Mr. Morse asked what there was in his speech that was objectionable.

Mr. Outhwaite: "I object to the insolent and insulting language addressed to this side of the House."

After a little debate, the words were taken down and read at the desk, when Mr. Morse arose to explain his remarks, but the Speaker called him to order.

The Speaker, after weighing the words, gave his opinion that the language was not parliamentary; no member had the right to speak of any member of the House or Senate as controlled by their master, the President.

On motion of Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, Mr. Morse was allowed to explain, Mr. Outhwaite alone voting no.

Mr. Morse withdrew the objectionable words relative to control Democrats by their master, the President, and all was peace and harmony in the House again. But the incident had consumed all of Mr. Morse's time, and Mr. Johnson refused to yield further, and proceeded with his speech.

The Sugar Question in Hawaii.

Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.) took as his text the sugar question in Hawaii. In 1876 the production of sugar in Hawaii amounted only to 26,000,000 pounds, and from 1852 to 1856 the importation of Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese less than three thousand. But, under the treaty of reciprocity with this Hawaiian sugar exempted from duty imposed on other imported sugar, the production of sugar in the Islands jumped to 213,000,000 pounds, and tens of thousands of Chinese, Japanese, and South-Sea Islanders had been imported to Hawaii. The result of this treaty was to take $5,000,000 annually out of the pockets of the American people without putting a single dollar into the Treasury. By the McKinley law sugar was put on the free list and a bounty given American sugar planters, and the advantage which the Hawaiian Islands enjoyed under the treaty of reciprocity being thus destroyed, the Hawaiian sugar planters desired to secure bounty which the American planters received. "Here is the motive and here are the advocates of annexation," said Mr. Patterson, impressively.

He then went on to arraign the precipitancy which had marked the Republican treatment of the Hawaiian question. He drew a parallel between the cases of Hawaii and Samoa. In the latter Islands the United States, in conjunction with Great Britain and Germany, maintained a barbarous king. He denied the assertion, so often made by the Republican party, that Hawaii should naturally be a part of the United States, arguing that there were but few Americans on the islands.

The Republican party were taking up the Southern campaign cry for a "white man's Government" for Hawaii; yet, in South Carolina, a few years ago, in the land of Sumpter, Marion, and Moultrie, they had upset a white man's Government and turned the State to the rule of a class much lower than Hawaiians. The responsibility for this rested upon the Republican party and they had endeavored to perpetuate that action by the enactment of the force bill. He thought the country should not pursue an imperial policy of extension, but a Republican policy of non-interference with foreign Governments.

Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) upheld the administration's non-annexation policy. It has been proposed to pay the Queen for surrendering her claim to the government, but he emphatically deprecated the proposition to pay the annuity of $20,000 to a woman who bore such a reputation as was given her by all United States representatives in Hawaii.

Mr. Oates Defends Mr. Blount.

Mr. Oates defended Mr. Blount from charges with which he has been assailed. Mr. Oates knew no man whose word he would rather accept than Mr. Blount's. He had served twenty years in Congress with honor and distinction, and he would not be likely to tarnish his unblemished record by making a false report, and he (Oates) believed what Mr. Blount had told. He believed the American minister mainly instrumental in the overthrow of the Queen. He admitted no actual force used, but claimed that coercion was used, which was quite as effective. He illustrated this by an amusing story of an election in the South, where a big burly negro saw that an election was going against his master, and determined to turn the tide of defeat. He knew it would be illegal to use force, but he planted himself before every man who came to vote, and glared down upon him until he slunk away, and the election was won.

Boutelle Has His Say at Last.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.), in defending the action of Minister Stevens, said his greatest crime was that he had always at heart the interests of the American Government and the American people. No one could ever bring that charge against the President. (Republican applause.) And one might search records in vain to show where the sycophants and parasites of a President had ever gone to such an extent in upholding a President as the Democratic party now presented. Mr. Boutelle arraigned the one-sidedness of the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It had no strictures for any one except those two men, Messrs. Stevens and Wiltze, who stood in Hawaii in defence of the traditional American policy of a closer connection with the Hawaiian group, and nothing was to be said of President Cleveland, Minister Willis, or Mr. Blount, who had dragged the fair fame of the country in the dust. (Republican applause.) He appealed to the House to wipe out the infamy which had been perpetrated in the name of high-minded Government, which, up to eight months ago, had had no cause to blush for its record. Only the President and an apostate Secretary of State had brought this degradation on the nation. But even that was not enough. Not only must we send a spy to American institutions and American influence in an island which is the key to the Pacific ocean, but we must also degrade our American navy by putting it in the hands of a Georgia politician in order to get some one who would give the order to "haul down the American flag." That order was unconstitutional; when that order was written the Constitution was violated, and the man who wrote it made himself liable to impeachment at the bar of the House of Representatives. The Secretary of the Navy, writing to the admiral of the American fleet (Admiral Skerrett), a man who had before carried the American flag ashore at Honolulu, among the plaudits of the American people, told him that he must confer with Mr. Blount, a private citizen of Georgia, and Mr. Blount, taking advantage of the first opportunity ever presented itself to him, gave orders to that gallant Admiral to "haul down that flag." "Oh! you are making a splendid record for yourselves," he cried, sarcastically, as he turned towards the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. Black (Dem., Ill.) took the opposite end of the argument and delivered a speech scintilating with wit.

He read a letter of ex-Secretary of State Foster disavowing the action of Minister Stevens in substituting the American flag for the Hawaiian as an emblem of authority. This was greeted by loud applause on the Democratic side. He said the native race was fast disappearing and had but very small fraction of land remaining in their possession; and Mr. Black appealed to country to "bury the little fragment of a race in its remaining land, and then let the plow of civilization go over their remains." Loud applause from the Democrats marked the close of the speech.

Mr. VanVoorhis (Rep., N. Y.) appealed for the annexation of the Islands. It was all very well to say that we would regard any approach by a foreign Government as an act unfriendly to our own, but if the Hawaiians, after being refused annexation by us, should apply to Great Britain, what could we do about it?

At the conclusion of Mr. VanVoorhis' speech, Mr. McCreary moved that at 5:20 the House take recess until 8 P. M., the evening session to be for debate only on the Hawaiian question. This was agreed to.

Mr. Griffin (Dem., Mich.) was the next speaker on the Hawaiian question. He said he cordially and enthusiastically endorsed the Administration. He would not change the dotting of an "I" or crossing of a "t" in what had been done or said by the Administration in regard to Hawaiian affairs. The President had done the right thing at the right time and in the right place. He (Griffin) was ready "to rally round the flag," to put it up when it was improperly hauled down, and to haul it down when improperly put up, but did not want to see it float at Honolulu as a signal that the great Republic of the United States had overthrown a peaceable and constitutional Government, and substituted in its stead a wretched and miserable oligarchy. (Democratic Aplause.)

When Mr. Blount had it hauled down he performed as creditable an action as a great soldier who under other conditions planted it on the parapet of the enemy.

At 5:30 the gavel fell, and the House took a recess till 8 P. M.

Ten members were present when the House met in evening session to continue the debate on the Hawaiian resolutions, and there was not much of an audience in the galleries. Mr. Brookshire (Dem., Ind.) was in the chair. The speakers were Messrs. Ham (Dem., Minn.), Post (Rep., Ill.), Stallings (Dem., Ala.), Lacy (Rep., Ia.), who gave part of his time to Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Stocksdale (Miss.). Chairman McCreary, of the Foreign Affairs Committee, was on the floor, and he got into several sharp colloquies with Messrs. Lacy and Post.

A SOCIALIST'S THREAT.

If the Police Interferes They will be Sent to Heaven by Dynamite.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Another meeting of the unemployed was held at Tower Hill to-day, at which the Socialist leader, Williams, announced that a demonstration would be made in Trafalgar Square on Saturday.

He declared that if the police interfered the procession of the unemployed would send them to heaven by chemical parcels post. This statement was greeted with cheers by the assembled mob.

Continuing, Williams declared that a piece of explosive the size of a penny, which could be carried in the pocket, would remove two lines of police. Again the crowd broke out into appreciative cheers as Williams enunciated his dangerous hint, many of the crowd shouting "It should be done."

Williams further said that if the foreign Anarchists reinforce the unemployed, there would be warm work for the police. The speaker was repeatedly cheered.

Death of Mr. H. P. Brown.

BEDFORD CITY, VA., Feb. 5.—Special. H. Perronneau Brown, Esq., died at his residence in Bedford county on Friday last.

He was the brother of Colonel J. Thompson Brown, of the First Regiment, Virginia Artillery, who was killed at Spotsylvania Courthouse, and of Mr. J. Willcox Brown, the banker, in Baltimore. His son, J. Thompson Brown, represented Bedford county in the House of Delegates of the last Virginia Legislature.

Mr. Brown has for many years led a retired life, but was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and, indeed, by all who knew him.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: J. A. Taylor, United States Attorney for the Western district of Tennessee; John J. King, collector of customs at Mobile, Ala.

MR. HERBERT'S ORDER.

TRANSFER OF VESSELS FROM THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

The Secretary Tells Mr. Hunton that it Already Has it's Share of Current Work. Portsmouth's Postmastership.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, February 5, 1894.

The smallest attendance of this year appeared in the House to-day to listen to a continuation of the unprofitable talk concerning the Hawaiian resolutions. The Republicans, on the one hand, attempt for political reasons alone, to cast reflections upon Mr. Cleveland for the part he played in the matter, and the Democrats, fully satisfied with the honesty of purpose which marked the actions of the President, are not willing that imputations should rest upon him, and, as a matter of fact, neither political party is at all interested in the subject, and the entire Congress, as well as the outside world, is heartily tired of ceaseless gabbie, and unnecessary partizan harangues about a threadbare question, which is as profitless as it is unentertaining.

Author of Ben Bolt.

Hon. Thomas Dunn English, the venerable Democratic representative from New Jersey, and the author of "Ben Bolt," walked out into the lobby this morning, and in a tone indicative of absolute weariness of the subject asked, "Oh why did Captain Cooke ever discover these Islands?" The sentiment was heartily approved by the well filled lobby of smokers, and in the meanwhile Congressman Oates discoursed to about forty members in the House upon the correctness of the former presidential position. The vote will be taken to-morrow afternoon and until then not a Corporals guard of congressmen will be in sight.

Congressman Tyler and Senator Hunton called at the Navy Department to-day to talk with Secretary Herbert regarding his recent order transferring two vessels to the New York navy yard for repairs after they had been ordered to the Norfolk yard. The Secretary informed the gentlemen that upon an investigation he had found that Norfolk had received already more than her equal share of the current work, and he had sent these vessels to New York, but would very soon order to Norfolk some other vessels upon which repairs had to be made.

Norfolk Delegation.

A delegation of gentlemen from Norfolk, including Messrs. Merritt Cooke, W. A. Young, Dawson McCormick, and R. B. Cooke, accompanied Mr. Tyler to the department. The different navy-yards are all eagerly on the lookout for vessels for repairs, in order to continue the employment of their laborers and mechanics during this season of general inactivity. Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who recently visited the Norfolk yard, is much pleased with the conduct and appointments of the works there, and has promised to do whatever he can to keep a sufficient quantity of work on hand to keep the men employed.

To-morrow afternoon the Senate will vote upon the Federal election laws, and on Wednesday notice has been given for the calling up of the Stewart resolution declaring against the proposed bond issue, and also that of Senator Vest relating to the erection of the new Government printing office. On the same day in the House Mr. Bland will call up his bill for the coinage of the seigniorage of silver, about $55,000,000, now in the Treasury. Mr. Bland thinks this bill will pass without any serious opposition, and does not consider that over a few days should be required for its debate.

Mr. A. H. Lindsey, the postmaster at Portsmouth, Va., arrived in the city this morning, and is registered at the Johnson. The four years after confirmation have passed with Mr. Lindsey, but Postmaster-General Bissell does not seem to be thinking much about removals these days.

Mrs. Peyton Wise left to-day for Richmond, where she will assist Mrs. Governor O'Ferrall in her reception to-night. Mrs. Wise will remain in Richmond for a week.

Some Places Not Given Out.

Omnipresent themselves, some of Congressman Meredith's constituents attribute to him an omnipotence that the genial representative would not care to possess. This morning two of them walked majestically into the press gallery of the House and took possession of two of the seats reserved for the fraternity of newspaper men. The courteous guardian of the limited space that has been set aside for the press, Charlie Mann, seeing two strangers within his domain, politely informed them that they were on forbidden ground.

"We are, are we; well, just wait until I go and see Leslie Meredith, and you will see whether we sit here or not," replied one, as they left in high dudgeon.

After some trouble, Mr. Meredith convinced them that there were at least some places in Washington that he could not secure for them.

Judge Harrison, of Staunton, one of the recently elected members of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, was at the Capitol to-day. Congressman Tucker introduced him into the members' gallery, from which point of vantage he listened a few minutes to Boutelle's harangue on Hawaiian matters. Afterwards, escorted by Mr. Tucker, he went over to the Senate, where he met several senators. The Vice-President, hearing he was at the Capitol, sought him out and found that in him he recognized an old and valued friend. Judge Harrison made a fine impression.

Personal.

Hon. R. Taylor Scott, Attorney-General of the State of Virginia, is in the city.

Messrs. H. D. Jesman, Charlottesville; C. D. Langhorne, Richmond; J. M. Neal, Danville; J. H. Chataigne and wife, Richmond; George Winfield, Charlottesville; Herman Cruesan, Roanoke, and John C. Blair, Virginia, are among the late Virginia arrivals at the Metropolitan.

Mr. Robert Lecky, Jr., of Richmond, is at the National.

Mr. William M. Moore, of Norfolk, is at the St. James.

There were no changes of fourth-class postmasters for North Carolina to-day.

The Virginia changes were as follows: H. C. Willis appointed at Bay View, Northampton county, vice W. F. Nottingham, resigned; James Morton at Brooke, Stafford county, vice Mrs. Adelia Lowery, removed; Mrs. Nannie F. Berger, at Pinnook, Franklin county, vice D. C. Berger, deceased, and A. E. Huff, at Rangeley, Patrick county, vice J. A. Nolen, resigned.

The following North Carolina post-offices have been discontinued: Belharen, Macon county, mail goes to Highlands, and Knight, Henderson county, mail goes to Delmont.

A special post-office has been established at Dongola, Pitt county, North Carolina, with Theodore L. Turnage as postmaster.

H. L. W.

FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

The Repeal Bill Under Discussion in the Senate—Chandler's Speech.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—A feeling reference to the death of Mr. Childs was made in the chaplain's opening prayer in the Senate this morning.

Mr. Hale offered resolutions reciting that the tariff bill has come to the Senate; that the representatives of many great industrial interests and many laboring men believe that no opportunity has been heretofore given to be heard upon its provisions; and that they now desire to present their objections to it before any action is taken by the Senate, and instructing the Committee on Finance to give opportunity to all parties who believe their interests affected to be heard before the committee reports its action to the Senate. He said that he did not desire immediate action on the resolution, and did not know that there was any necessity for it, because he would not assume that the Committee on Finance would decline to give such hearings. He asked that the resolution should lie on the table, and said that he would call it up soon for the purpose of making some remarks upon it. It was so ordered.

Mr. Berry moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee the anti-option bill introduced some time ago by Mr. George (Dem., Miss.), and now on the table. He made the motion to get an opportunity to state his position in regard to the subject in order to correct some misapprehension. He would vote for the bill.

Mr. Washburn moved to amend the motion so as to refer the bill to the Committee on Agriculture, but said that in the absence of Mr. George he would not press the amendment, but let the bill remain on the table for the present. He, like Mr. Berry, should vote for it, if it was the best bill that could be reported, because his belief was stronger to-day than ever as to the necessity of a measure of that kind.

Mr. Berry's motion was unacted on, and the bill still remains on the table.

Federal Election Law Repeal.

House bill to repeal the Federal election laws was then, at 1 P. M., taken up, and Mr. Chandler addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He began by saying that the Senate turned now from the question of money to the superior question of man and his liberty. He wished to speak briefly in behalf of the colored people of the country, who were sadly in need of national consideration and national protection. In the course of his remarks Mr. Chandler engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.), who said that he favored the repeal of the Federal election laws because they had proved to be utterly useless for the accomplishment of the purpose for which they had been designed. "The senator from Illinois," said Mr. Chandler, "in his new political associations abandons the Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, and leaves the colored people in the Southern States without the ballot with which to protect themselves."

"I would no more abandon the Fifteenth amendment," Mr. Palmer declared emphatically, "than I would abandon the Declaration of Independence. I regard them as being essential parts of each other."

Mr. Chandler declared that if emancipation was right, it was equally right to put on the statute books of the country the national election laws, which it was now attempted to repeal. Would not the next attack, he asked, be on the Fifteenth amendment? And, little by little, in the process of retrogression, the black man would be virtually reduced again to a state of slavery. That, at least, he said, was a fair inference. The work which would begin to-morrow in the passage of this bill would (if it were not stopped before it reached its legitimate result) be destructive of the freedom and interests of the black men throughout the entire South.

As a fair summing up of the system of lynchings and other outrages upon negroes in the South, Mr. Chandler sent to the clerk's desk and had read some extracts from a recent lecture delivered in Washington by Frederick Douglas, of whom he spoke as "the inspired apostle of the negro race."

Mr. Palmer Supports the Bill.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) supported the bill because he believed that the Federal election laws were useless, misleading, and a menace to every community where they were put in force. It was contended on the other side of the chamber, he said, that the colored people in the South had not their proper representation in governmental affairs. "We have been recently engaged," said he, "in a discussion of the Hawaiian question. The total population of those islands is about 90,000. The white American population is less than 2,000, and yet those 2,000 whites own more than seventy-four per cent. of the entire property of the islands, the natives owning but four-fifths of one per cent. of it. And the whites have overthrown the Government and have proclaimed, or are about to proclaim, a constitution with property qualifications.

"And I have heard one of the leaders of the Republican party in this chamber declare, a few days ago, that these men there who have overthrown the native Government were to be compared to the Washingtons, Russells, Sidneys, and other devotees of freedom. This is the view of the party that now claims to be the champion and preserver of the rights of the colored race."

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) said that if the States could be depended upon to do what is just and fair, they ought to be allowed to administer the election laws, but that if the States could not be depended on, the Federal election laws should be retained.

Mr. Frye did not believe any such dependence could be placed upon the States. He referred to the provision in the Constitution of Mississippi, that voters must be able to read the Constitution of the State or to interpret its meaning. He was told by Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) that that was no worse than the provision in the Constitution of Massachusetts.

"The State of Massachusetts has no such law," said Mr. Frye.

"It has a more stringent law," Mr. Gray insisted.

"The Constitution of Mississippi," Mr. Palmer put in, for the special benefit of Mr. Frye, "has very much resemblance to the Constitution of Hawaii." (Laughter.)

The discussion on the relative restrictions of the Mississippi and Massachusetts Constitutions was carried on for some time with considerable warmth. Finally the day's debate closed with the declaration by Mr. Palmer that the election law was a miserable abortion.

The bill went over till to-morrow, and the Senate, at 4:35, after a short executive session, adjourned.

RESURRECTION OF THE LOTTERY.

Postmaster-General Bissell will Fight the Rumored Revival.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Up to this time Postmaster-General Bissell has received no official information of the proposed or actual resurrection of the Louisiana lottery and the establishment of its headquarters at Port Tampa City, Fla. Some two weeks ago, however, a report to that effect reached the department, and the Postmaster-General at once referred the matter to the inspection division, with instructions to have the matter immediately investigated. These instructions were sent to the proper officer in the field, who, it is said, has had wide experience with the lottery company, and it is expected that his report will soon be forthcoming. Postmaster-General Bissell is thoroughly alive to the necessity for prompt and vigorous action in the premises, and in case the fact is established that the lottery company has again opened up for business he will exercise every power under his control to stamp it out.

He has asked the State Department to take it up with the governments of all of the Mexican and South American States, and, if possible, secure action by which the scheme of making drawings in one country in order to evade the laws of another be prevented.

VAILLANT DIED DEFIANT

HE SAW THE GUILLOTINE AND SHOUTED "VIVE L'ANARCHIE."

Refused to Drink Before His Execution and Said He Needed No Stimulant. History of His Crime.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Auguste Vaillant, the anarchist, who threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies December 9th, was guillotined at 7:10 o'clock this morning at the prison De La Rouquetta. Vaillant's last words as he was led to the guillotine were: "Death to the Bourgeoise; long live anarchy." About 1,200 people were present at the execution.

The execution of Vaillant, the bomb-thrower, was a decided surprise to the people of this city, who have for a week past been haunting the neighborhood of the Place de la Rouquette in anticipation of witnessing Vaillant's execution.

But late last evening the news spread throughout Paris in some mysterious manner that Vaillant was to be executed, and people soon afterward began gathering about the neighborhood of the famous prison of La Rouquette, and at 2 o'clock this morning, in spite of the fact that it was raining, a crowd had gathered and watched the workmen erecting barricades across all the streets leading to the square.

All the cafes and night resorts of various natures in the neighborhood of the prison began to do a good business shortly after midnight. Shortly before 3 o'clock a detachment of the Garde Republicaine arrived upon the spot, and the centre of the Place de la Rouquette was cleared. Later a squadron of mounted Gardes Republicaines arrived on the spot.

Monsieur De Paris Arrives.

The guillotine arrived in two large vans at about 3:30 A. M., and "Monsieur de Paris" (M. Diebler), the public executioner, dressed in a frock coat and a high hat, was noticed on the spot at about the same time, and the work of putting the guillotine together commenced.

While the work of erecting the guillotine was in progress M. Diebler informed the police officers that there seemed to be less space than usual in the square, but the officers replied that the crowd was kept at the usual distance, to which M. Diebler replied: "Well, never mind, however, a bomb might easily be thrown from the barriers."

The police, however, after consultation, determined to take the executioner's hint, and the barriers were ordered to be moved backward.

While this work was in progress the report reached the group of newspaper men that President Carnot has received several threatening letters and that the police were taking precautions to prevent the possibility of a bomb outrage.

M. Diebler's son-in-law and assistant told the reporters present that the executioner no longer holds both ears of the condemned man, as has been the case until recently, preparatory to the falling of the blade.

When asked the reason for this change, the assistant said that it was because the fingers of the public executioner had been badly bitten by Tropmann, at the time of the execution of that assassin, who objected to having his ears held in the manner described.

"M. Diebler now leaves the job of holding the ears to one of us assistants. We don't believe Vaillant will bite, however."

No Artificial Courage.

The judicial authorities arrived at the prison at 6:15 A. M., entering the cell occupied by Vaillant, they woke him and informed him that his last hour had arrived.

He turned deadly pale, but he began dressing with all the haste which could be expected, and remarked: "You see, I was right in saying my sentence would not be commuted."

But it was evident from his manner that he was considerably disappointed.

One of the officers noticed that his hand trembled slightly as he put on his clothes, and said: "Have courage Vaillant."

Vaillant smiled in a sickly manner and throwing his head up, replied: "Never fear, I will know how to die."

One of the prison officials offered Vaillant a large glass of some strong cordial, but Vaillant gently put it on one side, saying: "I have no need for artificial strength and despise a man who needs brandy to nerve him to meet his fate."

This bearing won him the sympathy of everybody present, and a veteran officer of the gardes said in an undertone: "That is not artificial courage."

One of the attendants offered to assist him in dressing, but he said gently but firmly: "I need no assistance, thank you; I am dressing as quickly as possible, and will not detain you longer than I can help."

In reply to a question as to whether he had any statement to make, he began making a strong profession of Anarchy, defending it in burning words until it was gently suggested to him that such remarks were useless and out of place.

Twice Vaillant refused to see the prison chaplain, saying: "I do not believe in religion, it is all a sham. Let those who profess religion give some evidence of it by extending a helping hand to the deserving poor. This will do more to crush Anarchy than all the armies in the world."

Defiant March to His Death.

At exactly 7:20 A. M. the veteran officer in command of the Gardes Republicaine gave the order to "draw swords." Soon the black gates of the prison swung open and Vaillant appeared, head erect and defiant. The crowd was not slow to notice that no chaplain accompanied the condemned man, and it was said in a loud tone: "He dies a true Anarchist."

Here and there were heard a few faint cries of "Vive l'Anarchie."

But these cries were quickly suppressed, and dead stillness was resumed as Vaillant marched onward to his death.

When he neared the guillotine he glanced at the gleaming knife, and then he shouted: "Vive l'Anarchie."

A moment later as he was ascending the platform steps he shouted: "A mort les bourgeoisie" (death to society).

He had hardly uttered these words when he was seized and thrown upon the sliding plank, to which he was strapped, and his head was thrust through the hole in the end of the scaffold, a spring was touched, and the shining knife sped downward with a swift and noiseless movement, and the head of Vaillant fell into the basket of sawdust, and all was over.

As the body was being carried away the crowds made a tremendous rush forward for the guillotine, but were restrained by the troops and police, who compelled spectators to remain in place until the guillotine had been entirely removed.

Thanks to the efforts of the authorities there was no disorder at the execution, but this was probably due to the large number of police and soldiers on hand. One of the features of the execution was the fact that among the crowd gathered to witness it was a large number of people in masquerade dress, who had come from the balls held last night. Among them were some of the demi-monde, who behaved in the most outrageously indecent manner.

History of Vaillant's Crime.

The crime for which Vaillant to-day paid the penalty with his life was committed in the Chamber of Deputies on December 9th last. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, while the Chamber was discussing an election case, Vaillant, who was sitting in one of the galleries set apart for the use of spectators, threw a bomb toward the floor of the house. The bomb exploded just as it left the man's hand, and he was among the number injured. About fifty persons were hurt by the explosion.

Deputy Abbe Lemire was the worst injured of all those struck by the flying nails, with which the bomb had been loaded, and for some time it was thought that he would die. The Count de Lanjunais was also seriously wounded. A majority of the injured were occupants of the galleries.

The consternation that followed the explosion was terrible. A wild rush was made by the visitors to get out of the Chamber, but the gendarmes, who are always on duty in the lobbies, caused the doors to be shut, and allowed no one to leave the building. It was due to this cool-headedness that the arrest of Vaillant was made.

As he attempted to leave the building he was detained by a gendarme, who thought he was displaying too much anxiety to get away. His arrest followed. He was taken to the Hotel Dieu, where his wounds were treated. After a time he made a full confession of his crime.

He said that he went to the Chamber with the intention of throwing his infernal machine on the President's table. He waited more than an hour for a favorable opportunity, and then, thinking it had at last arrived, he rose and hurled the bomb into the body of the House.

At that instant a woman sitting in front of him, resenting his leaning over her, pushed back, and thus prevented him from throwing the bomb exactly as he had intended. The machine struck the edge of the gallery, and at once exploded.

On the afternoon of January 10th Vaillant was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

Eighty Deputies appealed to President Carnot for a commutation of the death sentence. The appeal was sent by the President to the Pardons Committee, who reported on it adversly.

Vaillant's lawyer asked the Court of Cassation to grant a new trial, but on January 25th the court denied the request. Many efforts were made to induce Vaillant to appeal to the President, but he refused to do so.

INGERSOLL SUMMONED TO COURT.

Ordered to Show Cause for Being the "Prince of Paganism."

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 5.—The Salvation Army is after Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. Divesting itself of its militant character and assuming for the purpose in hand the character of a civil tribunal, the army, through its head local representative, W. W. Winchell, has summoned the "prince of paganism" to appear and show cause why he is such.

The proposed mock trial will be carried on exactly as if conducted before a duly authorized court. Strict discipline and dignity will be maintained. A judge and a jury will be selected. The plaintiff and the defendant will be represented by counsel.

The summons for Colonel Ingersoll is in part as follows: "You are commanded to appear at the court-room, Princess Rink, 558 west Madison street, the 8th day of February, 1894, at 8 o'clock P. M., then and there to testify the truth in a matter in suit wherein the Salvation is plaintiff, and the Satan, alias the Serpent, alias the Devil, alias the Angel of Light, alias Science, so-called, is defendant, and that you then and there bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid to be used as evidence, the Bible, which you blasphemed and the manuscript of the lectures, with which you uphold the defendant and this you are to omit under the penalty of the law of conscience."

Several thousand subpoenas have been issued for other eminent sinners.

When asked last night what he intended to do to save himself from the attack of the Army the Colonel smiled one of his blandest smiles and remarked: "Oh, I have no fight on with the Salvation Army. It is made up of good people. They mean all right, but they are not worth arguing with."

Sheriff Winchell will have trouble getting his witness into court.

In a lecture last night on "What Shall we do in Order to be Saved?" Colonel Ingersoll declared he had not torn down the hope of the Christian, but had merely endeavored to trample out ignorance. His belief, he declared, was in the gospel of cheerfulness, good nature, good health, good clothes, good living, cleanliness, and education; and he was against crime, ignorance, and depravity in every form.

SOUTHERN FIELD TRIALS.

Work of the Several Dogs in the First Series of the Derby.

NEW ALBANY, MISS., Feb. 5.—The competition in the derby of the Southern Field Trial Club began to-day and was quite even. There were twenty starters, of which half or more will in all probability be kept in the second series. The first series was finished to-day. Birds were not plentiful enough for good work, there being long intervals of time without any finding. The weather was pleasant and favorable.

The judges are T. H. Brundy, Marietta, Ga.; J. R. Gurnan, Stanton, Tenn.; R. P. McCargs, Olive Branch.

Berry L. was superior to Earl Palmer in the point of work, though neither ranged wide. Lightfield Rosalie displayed a good nose. Thalid, her competitor, made an ordinary showing.

Antoienette easily beat Topaz; Bessie Shoupe far excelled Amethyist in finding and pointing, of which she did a great deal. Neither showed a range above the average rods' mark, and Nellie Gladstone made an ordinary competition. Dan Durden and Sadie Ross were fast, or fairly good rangers, but they displayed only an average in point of work.

Major Thomas and Lads Rush made several good finds, the former showing superiority, although both were irregular in ranging. They were both industrious. Leona and Callie White maintained a good range or place to the end of their heat. The former succeeded better in fielding or more skillful in pointing. Each made a good showing.

Miss Hattie and Blueridge Mard made a creditable performance. Mark was the better worker on birds. Topsy's Rod and Allene exhibited the greatest speed and range of the day, each taking wide or swift cuts, beating out a great deal of ground. Rod showed a tendency to dwell on false scents. Both struck the train of a running bevy, which gave the dogs some puzzling work. Allene was quicker or sharper in tracking, locating, and pointing the bevy.

It was the most interesting of the day's heats. There is quite a large attendance of sportsmen.

Cadets at Trinidad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The apprentice training-ship Portsmouth arrived at Trinidad to-day.

The nautical school-ship Saratoga left Philadelphia to-day for her regular winter cruise in the West Indies. She will touch at Martinique, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, and Kingston, and will return to Philadelphia about May 1st.

The Senatorial Fight.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 5.—Senatorial caucus—Sixty-first ballot: McLaurin, 52; Taylor, 34; Campbell, 27; Lowry, 21.

Sixty-third ballot—McLaurin, 55; Taylor, 33; Campbell, 28; Lowry, 29.

The President has nominated for postmasters, Mary M. Force at Emma, Ala., and Sheppard Shine at Orlando, Fla.

THE END NOT AFAR OFF.

A DECISIVE BATTLE PROBABLY FOUGHT AT RIO TO-DAY.

The Insurgents Prepared to Make an Attack Upon the Government's Position at Nictheroy.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 4.—Unless present indications turn out incorrect, the fate of President Piexoto and Admiral Da Gama and his followers will be decided to-morrow, Monday.

During Saturday night and Sunday, the insurgents steamed their ships into positions of advantage, preparatory to making a thorough and decisive attack upon the government positions at Nictheroy especially. It is understood that this is the final and desperate effort upon the part of the insurgents and that on its success everything depends so far as the revolution is concerned.

It is expected that, early Monday morning, the insurgent commander will have succeeded in landing a force on shore which, covered by fire of rebel vessels will advance upon government positions and the final battle is then expected to be fought.

Foreign war ships are closely watching the operations and there has been no further interference of any sort up to the time this despatch is filed.

The general opinion ashore seems to be that the insurgents will be defeated and that the course of the rebellion in this part of the country, at least, will immediately follow.

Are the Rothschilds Backing Da Gama?

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Lisbon says it is stated on high authority that the Rothschilds are furnishing money to Admiral Da Gama, the commander of the Brazilian insurgents at Rio de Janeiro.

The Pall-Mall Gazette to-day further comments on the action of Rear Admiral Benham, the commander of the American fleet at Rio de Janeiro, who, in a most decided manner, gave the insurgents to understand that they must respect the rights of American shipping. The paper says there are so many European interests in Brazil that Admiral Benham will never be allowed to play the game that Patrick Egan, the former American Minister to Chile, played in that country. Admiral Benham, it adds, has no right to defend his action on the plea that European powers are intriguing to restore the Empire in Brazil, although the powers would have every excuse to re-establish the Empire if it was true that Brazil desired an emperor.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 5.—The American sailors from the Brazilian vessels Nictheroy and America, who arrived on the British steamer Trent from Pernambuco, concur in describing the men who now man the dynamite cruiser Nictheroy as a poor lot of sailors. They declare that they are so careless and so lacking in skill that a catastrophe may occur on board the vessel at any moment. The competency of the officers, they assert, is also doubtful.

SAVANNAH'S BIG BLAZE.

Nearly an Entire Block Destroyed, Entailing a Loss of $370,000.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 5.—The Savannah Grocery Company and M. Ferst's Sons & Co., wholesale grocers, and the Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Company, manufacturers of fertilizers, occupying nearly an entire block of five-story buildings on Bay street, in the heart of the wholesale section of the city, were burned out to-day, and other property suffered heavy damages.

M. Ferst's Sons & Co. are the heaviest losers. Their loss on their grocery stock is $150,000. The Savannah Grocery Company's loss on stock is $130,000; Wilcox & Gibbs, on buildings and grocery, $75,000; on Guano Company's stock and buildings, $15,000, making a total loss of $370,000.

The insurance is as follows: Savannah Grocery Company, $125,000; M. Ferst's Sons & Co., $129,800; the Wilcox & Gibbs Guano Company, on buildings, $57,500; on stock of fertilizers, $12,600, making a total of $324,900.

A shed in the rear of the grocery building, used for storage of salt, immediately adjoining the shed of the guano company, where a lot of sacking was stored. The fire began right at this wall, and swept into the buildings, carried by a strong wind. So rapid was its advance that although the fire began in the extreme rear of the grocery company building, the occupants of the building barely had time to escape, and saved nothing, except a few of the most valuable papers. The fire was the worst since the big fire of 1889, and the flames spread with the same rapidity which marked that disaster. The firemen were at a disadvantage from the beginning. When they arrived smoke was pouring out in great volumes and kept them back. Until the blaze broke through and cleared away the smoke the firemen were at sea as to locating the points from which to work, and by that time the fire was beyond control. The only casualty was the injury of William Tilton, a spectator, who was riding on a truck, and was injured in jumping off. The fire burned three hours and threatened the City Hall, one of Savannah's most venerable buildings, and all the city records were removed and placed in the banks until the fire was subdued.

The fire started on River street, within twenty feet of the river, but whether in the Savannah Grocery Company's building or the Wilcox & Gibbs Co.'s building is not known.

AN OBITUARY WILL BE IN ORDER.

A Posse in Pursuit of a Fiend who will Probably be Lynched.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Feb. 5.—Sunday night, at Pittsburg Junction, a small station on the Jacksonville and St. Augustine road, about fifteen miles from Jacksonville, John Johnson, a negro, who had been employed in that vicinity, broke into the house of George Bartlett while Mr. Bartlett was absent from home, and attempted to assault Mrs. Bartlett, who, save a child only four years old, was alone in the house. The fiend seized Mrs. Bartlett and began to choke her, but she fought the brute and at the same time began to call to her brother, who was in an adjoining house, for help. The negro, fearing the brother had heard the cries of the woman, fled.

A posse is in pursuit, and if the negro is caught an obituary notice will be in order.

KILLED WHILST HE SLEPT.

Bob Branch Shoots Down Ed. Hughes at Glade Spring.

BRISTOL, TENN., Feb. 5.—Special.—At Glade Springs, Va., thirty miles east of here, Bob Branch shot and instantly killed Ed. Hughes while he slept.

WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—For Virginia: The weather will continue fair, with warmer south winds.

For North Carolina: Fair, followed by increasing cloudiness in western portions, warmer, east to south winds.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 30; 12 M., 47; 3 P. M., 45; 6 P. M., 41; 9 P. M., 36; midnight, 34. Average, 38½.