TWO TO ONE FOR REVISION.

NO MISTAKING WHAT THE NEW YORK PRESBYTERY WANTS.

Some Pretty Pointed Talk Before the Vote was Taken—98 to 48—The Love of God in a Footnote—More Voting Yet to be Done.

Every seat in the Scotch Church in West Fourteenth street not occupied by clergymen and elders was filled yesterday with listeners, mostly women, and there were scores of persons standing during the voting of the New York Presbytery on the revision of the Westminster Confession. In the prayer with which he opened the session Moderator Sample put up a petition that the Presbytery be so guided as to "do nothing which would cause the world to blaspheme."

After it had been determined to allow presbyters who had not spoken before three minutes in which to explain their vote, the Rev. Dr. Bliss moved to adopt the following section of the report on revision, which is the first one dealing with the matters at issue:

This Presbytery would regard with apprehension any attempts to remodel the Confession of Faith, as endangering the integrity of our system of doctrine. We deprecate most earnestly all such changes as would impair the essential articles of our faith, contained in that Confession which has so long served as our standard, and to which we are bound by so many historic and personal ties. We desire only such changes as seem to us urgently needed and generally asked.

Dr. Worrall moved to strike out the final sentence. He declared it to be unnecessary, and inconsistent with what went before. Elder Henry Day and Dr. Crosby opposed its omission on the score that, in place of being unnecessary, it was essential to the meaning of the preceding paragraphs. The Rev. Dr. Robinson wanted it struck out because of the assumption, he said it contained, that changes in the Confession were desired.

The section was finally adopted without the concluding sentence, and the sentence was then prefixed to the next section, so that it read as follows:

We desire only such changes as seem to us urgently needed and generally desired, to wit: First—We desire that the third chapter, after the first section, be so recast as to include these things only: the sovereignty of God in election, the general love of God for all mankind, the salvation in Christ Jesus provided for all, and to be preached to every creature.

As soon as the adoption of this section, thus prefaced, was moved, the Rev. Dr. Paxton moved to amend by striking out all after the word chapter and substituting the words "be retained unchanged."

General laughter greeted this queer amendment, and Dr. Booth asked the Moderator whether it was in order.

Dr. Crosby said: "Dr. Paxton is in order. He is responsible if the amendment is a foolish one, but he has a perfect right to offer a foolish amendment if he sees fit."

The Moderator took the same view, or, rather, a view that affected the situation in the same way, and Dr. Paxton proceeded to speak in behalf of his amendment. He said that he moved it in part to call attention to the blunders surrounding the report of the committee, which spoke of changes being "urgently needed" when the Confession had existed for over 200 years before any change in it was suggested. The report also "deprecated most earnestly all such changes as would impair the essential articles of our faith," and the first change it recommended struck out of the Confession a cardinal doctrine, the very core of Calvinism.

"Preterition and election go hand in hand," continued Dr. Paxton, "and to assert the one and not the other will put the Presbyterian Church in an absurd position. We don't want to be held up to the ridicule of the world."

Dr. Paxton went on to declare that the adoption of the report would be breaking the contract entered into a generation ago by which the union of the old and new Churches was effected. He also thought the third chapter not the proper place in which to insert a declaration of God's love for the human race.

Dr. Crosby, after asserting it was precisely the proper place, said:

Preterition is not the opposite of election. God passes by no man. He has regard for the non-elect and does all He can to save them. I believe in the destruction of the wicked, but I don't believe they are created in order to be destroyed.

Elder Day ridiculed Dr. Paxton's contract argument, and then the Rev. Mr. Harlan said:

"If Dr. Paxton were asked to recast the third chapter, he wouldn't put preterition in."

"Yes I would," returned Dr. Paxton with great earnestness.

Dr. Briggs also attacked Dr. Paxton's position, and then the Rev. Dr. Robinson said the two theological seminaries between them made a pair of shears which cut in pieces the Confession of Faith.

When a vote was taken Dr. Paxton's amendment was negatived by a large majority. Undeterred by its fate, the Rev. Dr. Hall now arose and offered the following substitute for the section:

We recommend that the General Assembly, should it see proper, formulate a brief explanatory footnote disclaiming the interpretations said to be put on certain portions of Chapter Third to the alleged harm of the truth and of the Presbyterian Church.

In advocating this Dr. Hall said it was the duty of the Church to protest against the Universalism which was pervading the religious atmosphere.

Dr. Van Dyke said in opposition to this substitute:

Dr. Hall's remedy is as adequate as a bread poultice would be to stop a leak in a ship. (Laughter.) And now, I ask, why should any one stand up here and talk about universalism in connection with the members of this Presbytery, men born in the purple of the Presbyterian church?

Dr. Hall interrupted him to say that he made no such reference whatever, and that the inference of the speaker was not in his mind or in his language. He repeated what he said, and Dr. Van Dyke retorted that the reference to universalism was out of date.

Dr. Crosby, as soon as he had quietened, said:

"The only objection I have to Dr. Hall's proposition is this, that it places the love of God—in a footnote."

"The love of God is stated as clearly in the second chapter of the Confession as it is in the committee's report," declared Dr. Hall in a ringing voice. This aroused such applause that the Moderator had to threaten to have the Presbytery adjourn if it was repeated.

Dr. Hastings said the argument of Dr. Paxton that the doctrine of the divine sovereignty in election involved reprobation was an argument for the report. If reprobation went without saying after the announcement of God's sovereignty in election, why need it be set forth? He repudiated the idea of the report containing a loophole for universalism or second probation.

Dr. Hall's substitute for the section was defeated by a rising vote of 82 to 43, and then the section was adopted viva voce. The following sections were then adopted also viva voce almost without opposition.

Second. We desire that the tenth chapter be revised so as to appear to discriminate concerning "infants dying in infancy," or so as to omit all reference to them (sec. 3), and so as to preclude that explanation of sec. 4, which makes it teach the damnation of all the heathen who make it clear that there are some elect heathen who are regenerated and saved by Christ through the spirit, and who endeavor to walk in penitence and humility, according to the measure of light which God has been pleased to grant them.

While there are other points which the Presbytery would be glad to see modified or changed—as conspicuously chap. xxiv., sec. 4, and chap. xxv., sec. 6—nevertheless we prefer to confine our suggestions for revision to the third and tenth chapters, as above indicated.

When, however, the recommendation that a short creed be adopted as a supplement for the amended Confession were read Dr. Robinson wanted to know to whom the committee was talking—to the General Assembly or to the Presbytery? He said he didn't know how to approach this part of the report.

"Better not approach it," suggested Moderator Sample.

Dr. Robinson went on to denounce the recommendations, and the Presbytery finally determined to have the roll called and take a formal vote on the sections of the committee's report which had already been adopted, leaving the recommendations for a new creed until to-day. Among those who explained their vote were a colored clergyman named Carr, young Dr. Deems, and Moderator Sample, all of whom voted no. The latter said there was great danger that the action of the Presbytery would be misinterpreted by the outside world, and that while he approved of part of the report, he could not endorse it as a whole. The vote was 93 ayes, 43 noes.

Before it was announced Dr. Robinson gave notice that he would present at a subsequent session a protest against the adoption of the report by the Presbytery.

To-day's meeting begins at 2 P. M.

IN FAVOR OF REVISION.

The Chicago Presbytery Thinks Changes in the Catechism Must be Made.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The Chicago Presbytery to-day met to consider the question of the revision of the Confession of Faith. The report of the Committee on Revision was as follows:

"The committee appointed to propose an answer to be returned by the Presbytery to the Assembly's overture touching revision of the Confession of Faith recommend the following, replying to the questions submitted to the Presbyterys by the General Assembly of 1889:

"The Presbytery of Chicago recognizes in the first place the fact that the Presbyteries constituting it and the Presbyteries and deacons under its care are profoundly sincere in their adoption of the confession of this Church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures.

"The Presbytery recognized only the fact that since the Confession of Faith was composed, and especially since the religious awakening of the eighteenth century, the attitude of the Church toward systems of doctrines toward differences with systems, toward the evangelization of the race, and toward philanthropic efforts has changed. Whereas, 200 years ago the conflict of the Church was with various forms of history, its chief conflict today is with infidelity, agnosticism, and paganism, and the Church accordingly now gives greater prominence to the doctrine of God's love, His readiness to forgive, and His plan of salvation than to His sovereignty.

"The Presbytery therefore desires that the new positions which the Church has taken shall find some form of confessional expression.

"The Presbytery also agrees with certain of our ministers and people referred to in the preamble of the assembly's overture that there are forms of statement in our confession of faith which are liable to misunderstanding and expose our system of doctrine to unmerited criticism and which present a stumbling block to many whom the Church desires for office bearers, and believes that the Confession can be so amended as to set forth the same doctrines in more exact accord with the teaching of Scripture.

"But whether the objects thus set forth shall be attained by a revision of the present Confession of Faith, or by some form of declaratory statement accompanying the same, or by the addition to our standards of some short and simple creed, clearly setting forth the present attitude of the Church, the Presbytery, recognizing the practical difficulties which surround the subject, is willing to leave it to the General Assembly or such large and representative committee as it may appoint.

"J. H. WORCESTER, Jr., S. J. McPHERSON, W. H. SWIFT, CHARLES H. HOLT, JOHN DEWITT."

"We assent to the foregoing report, except that the change we desire is revision.

"W. C. ROBERTS, CHARLES L. CURRIER."

"The undersigned is unable to assent to the paragraph beginning 'The Presbytery also agrees with certain of ministers, &c.,' or to the amendment of any of the doctrinal affirmations in the Confession; that is, to say, the erasure from the Confession of accurate doctrinal statement now held as a right in our Church, thus either making it a forbidden statement or reducing it to the position of a merely tolerated statement. He cannot, for many reasons, vote to recommend.

"JOHN DEWITT."

A combined assault at once commenced upon the committee's report after the Rev. William Worcester, Jr., had read a long explanation of the report. The debate lasted several hours, and the report of the committee was finally voted down.

Dr. Striker then moved that the Presbytery answer "yes" to the first question, that of favoring a revision. This was adopted by an overwhelming affirmative vote, so that, primarily the Presbytery put itself on record as in favor of some sort of revision.

The questions next taken up were as to exactly what revisions the Presbytery would favor, and upon these various propositions a long debate ensued.

NO BALLOT REFORM IN A HURRY.

The Hudson County Ballot Boxes to be Sent to Trenton To-day.

TRENTON, Feb. 3.—The memorial of the Hudson County Ballot Reform Association urging the Legislature to pass a ballot reform bill in accordance with the suggestions of Gov. Abbett was presented to-day, but only partly read. Action in this matter is destined to be slow. The only thing certain about it is that no ballot reform bill can be passed this winter unless it be a strictly non-partisan measure. Republicans say that after studying the suggestions of Gov. Abbett they find among them propositions that it would be unwise to incorporate in the bill. Speaker Heppenheimer has appointed Messrs. Marsh, Voorhees, Kerr, Mullone, Edwin, and Cole as the House members of the special joint Committee on Ballot Reform. The committee organized to-night by electing Senator Martin of Essex Chairman and Assemblyman Marsh of Union Secretary. They will hold a preliminary meeting to cut out their work on Wednesday, and on the following Wednesday will begin their public sittings.

Boyle of Hudson, around whose ears a small storm was raised for introducing a bill in the House last week lessening the powers of the Jersey City Board of Finance, explained tonight on a question of privilege that he introduced the bill by request, and that he had made the discovery that it had been improperly drawn. The bill, he said, was simply to alter the procedure with respect to contracts, simplifying it and doing away with the red tape now in vogue. Boyle promised to appear before the Committee on Municipal Corporations and submit an amendment to the bill.

The Senate Committee on Elections has decided not to begin the investigation of the charges of corruption at the Hudson polls until next Monday. It is believed that fully two months will be consumed in the investigation. All the ballot boxes used at the last election in Hudson county will be brought to Trenton to-morrow in custody of city officials of Jersey City and Hoboken. The Election Committee has appointed three men to take charge of the boxes, but Jersey City officials will not let the boxes go out of their care.

Senator Adrain introduced a bill to-day to provide a national flag for each public school in the State. The flags are to be flown the year round from the top of the schools, and they are to be paid for out of the school moneys of the State.

A BRIGHTER DAY FOR THE DALYS.

Help Comes to the Afflicted Family When They Need it Most.

Martin Daly, the sick stevedore, and his hungry children have got relief through the publication of the story of their distress and of their fear that Mr. Gerry's agents would invade their home and carry off the children. Persons who were touched by their pitiful story yesterday sent money, food, and clothing enough to them to relieve their fears of becoming a charge on the community. This is one of the letters that came to THE SUN office:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: Enclosed please find check for $50 for Mother Martin Daly's family, mentioned in your paper this morning. I hope THE SUN will prevent any separation of the children from their father. Don't use my name, but put the donation down to cash.

This and other contributions sent to THE SUN were:

Cash	$50
A. F. R.	10
E. A.	5
Mary B.	1
"Judge"	1
James Cowell	1
"Baldy"	1
Unknown friend	1
Total	$70

Besides this some $40 more was sent to Mr. Daly through other means. His dingy garret room at 58 Mott street held last night loaves of bread, a basket of potatoes, cans of preserves, and lots of other provisions. The five children slept on the floor between two warm comforters in place of the cold boards and rags of the night before. A Mr. Price offered to furnish two rooms for housekeeping and to pay two months' rent in advance.

BISHOP M'NAMARA LOCKED OUT.

He is Unable to Preach Against Romanism in a Jamaica Hall.

Bishop McNamara, formerly a Catholic priest, engaged the Town Hall in Jamaica for a meeting Sunday night, at which he designed to preach against Romanism. When the Bishop, accompanied by his wife and some friends went to the hall about 7 o'clock that night they found a noisy crowd in front of the place and the doors of the hall closed. The trustees of the building, fearing trouble, had decided not to allow him the use of the hall, but it seems they did not send him any notice. Mrs. McNamara stood on the portico looking down the steps at the crowd.

"Is it possible that we are prohibited from holding our meeting here?" she said. "Is it possible that this town is under the power of the Church of Rome?"

As the Bishop and his little band of followers walked away he declared that the hall should be opened to him yet. "In spite of the rum interest or that of the Romish Church."

He has hired a room on Smith street, in Jamaica, and will hold meetings there this week. He and his party were jeered all the way home after a meeting in the Town Hall which they held last Thursday.

A Catholic Priest Forbids Dancing.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 3.—Last Monday evening the family of Thomas Cavanaugh gave a party at their home in this city. Father Glenn, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, with which the Cavanaughs are connected, visited the house, and, taking the names of the persons present, warned them that the law of the Church forbade dancing after dark. Some of the guests left the house, but a majority remained. Yesterday at both masses the names of the dancers were read, and a statement was made on behalf of Mr. Cavanaugh, exonerating him and blaming his wife and daughter, who, it is charged, insisted on continuing the party contrary to the wishes of the husband.

Battle with an Oyster Pirate.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Late Saturday night the State oyster police schooner discovered a dredging schooner at work at the mouth of Chester River, on forbidden ground. Capt. Harney ordered the dredger to surrender, and received a reply in the form of a volley from small arms. He returned the fire, and the dredging schooner then endeavored to make her escape. A solid shot, however, brought her to, and she was captured and taken to Winchester, Md. The hull, spars, and sails of the dredger were badly riddled by the fire. No person was hurt.

WONDERS OF THE NEW SOUTH

THE STORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIDDLESBOROUGH.

A Busy Town that Has Sprung Up with Magical Quickness in a Quiet Valley of Kentucky—The Wealth of Iron Around It

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Feb. 3.—Two years ago it was my good fortune to travel on mule-back over the entire country surrounding Cumberland Gap, including that portion which is now known as Middlesborough, the magic industrial town of only eight months' growth. This section at that time lay in passive lassitude, and the people were content to live as they did years ago, unmindful of the great abundance of wealth under their door steps. The one-crop idea, the negro, and the mule was the *ultima thule* of all expectations. "Sufficient unto the day" was the gauge of all individual effort and activity. Nature was bountiful in giving all the elements of productive wealth, and nature—human nature—was about as slow in taking hold of these wonderful advantages as Dame Nature was in forming them in the ages past. No doubt the want of capital and the "knowing how to do," as expressed by one of the natives, prevented a move in the right direction to stimulate and calculate what might be done to enhance the value of this favored section, where all the stores of mineral wealth lie just under the covering of mother earth.

During my observations here only two years ago, and with the practical skill and information imparted to me by Mr. A. A. Arthur, the founder of the present town of Middlesborough, the idea suggested itself that in time an industrial city will be built at this point for the reason that the coal, iron, and limestone lie in juxtaposition to each other in remarkable variety, abundance, and richness, and with railway facilities which would eventually come, there could be no possible doubt as to the building of an industrial centre which would command the attention of the country.

As to the speculations indulged in at that time, the following information is given to show how truly the South is becoming the great industrial mart of the Western Hemisphere, and how near one may anticipate what may to done if intelligent effort, combined with capital, is used with judicious management and forethought.

Middlesborough a year ago was a valley of quiet repose where the cattle roamed in quest of food and drink. It was a valley hushed in silence except that now and then a teamster's wagon rumbling over the hills beyond gave forth reverberating sounds slowly moving on to the markets below. No sound of the industrial hammer, no weighty movement of the mill, no clamor of the furnace, no turbulent movement of the engine could be heard in this peaceful region where nature smiled her best. All was quiet and peaceful calmness. But how different to-day. The industrial hum of energy and force is witnessed on every hand. New buildings, new industries, new methods are the potent evidences of the hour. Middlesborough has arisen from the quiet and peaceful valley, and to-day seeks and demands recognition as one of the coming centres of trade, traffic, and manufacture in this favored region of the South.

Judge by the work already accomplished within the last eight months and the amount of capital expended in the furtherance of the new town among the everlasting hills, there is every reason to believe that Middlesborough will soon assume a position second to none in her capacity to emulate and build up in commercial thrift and importance.

Here is what has been accomplished in the town of eight months' growth:

Completed buildings	$67,800
Buildings in course of erection	224,930
Industrial concerns	691,000
Buildings under contract	274,895

If so much has been accomplished in so short a time, what may be expected of this place in the next twelve months?

The Middlesborough valley contains about nine square miles, or 43,561 square yards. The iron area of the south side of Cumberland Mountain and its foothills is about 400 yards in width. Allow for outcrops and make it 440 yards. Following this land twenty miles into Virginia and twenty miles into Tennessee, there will be found a solid area of iron ore of 48,480 square yards. The three veins of the Dyeston ores aggregate about 10 feet in thickness. The Oriskany ore covers the same area, and the oneonta shows 15 feet in thickness. The limonite ore in the same territory shows pockets of 30 feet in thickness, so we may average the lead at 15 feet. This would cover the whole of Middlesborough valley with a solid sheet of red fossil oriskany, and limonite ores 40 feet in thickness. It does not require an expert or geologist to understand these facts. The merest novice can examine the shafts which have been sunk, the veins which have been opened, and notice their uniformity in thickness of veins and width of territory.

The point selected for the town of Middlesborough is in the beautiful valley of Yellow Creek, two miles northwest of the Gap, in Bell county, Kentucky. This valley is four and a half miles in extreme length by three and a half in extreme width. It is of irregular shape, owing to the crowding down of the spurs and foothills of the mountains, which environ it on all sides. Here will be located the future great manufacturing metropolis of the South. Here are gathered the forces which are soon to revolutionize the production of iron and steel, and which are destined to largely control the iron, coal, and coke markets of the South. Extensive plants are located here, and others are proposing to come. When these coming will bring thousands of people and insure the spending of much money.

The manufacture of iron and steel are, of course, the leading features, and already three furnaces are under contract, with the prospect of a fourth. Two of these are coke furnaces, with a daily capacity of 150 tons each, and the other a charcoal furnace with a capacity of fifty tons of car-wheel iron per day.

Says Prof. Proctor, the able and well known State Geologist of Kentucky, in speaking of the ores of this section tributary to Middlesborough:

"The Bessemer steel ores of the Lake Superior region are over 700 miles from the nearest coking coal, while the abundant Bessemer steel ores of this region are less than 100 miles from the Kentucky coking coal. Assuming Cleveland and Youngstown region as the natural meeting point between the Lake Superior iron ores and the Connellsville coke, the cost of the raw material (coke, limestone, and ore) necessary for the manufacture of a ton of Bessemer pig, will be at least $5 a ton more at those points than will be the cost of similar materials at favorable localities where the Kentucky coke and the North Carolina magnetic ores meet together; and the difference in the cost of materials necessary to make a non-Bessemer pig will be yet greater and more in favor of the same region. The facts above stated are at last known and appreciated by firm masters and railway builders. Four important lines of railway are now being rushed to rapid completion and will penetrate this region the coming year, viz.: (1) The Cinch Valley extension of the Norfolk and Western; (2) the South Atlantic and Ohio, from Bristol; (3) the K., C. C. and L. Railway, from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap; and (4) the Cumberland Valley extension of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, through the great water gap in Pine Mountain to a connection with the K., C. C. and L. Railway at Cumberland Gap, and with the Cinch Valley extension of the Norfolk and Western.

Kentucky lies athwart and midway between the East and the West and between the North and the South, and great lines of railway traverse the entire length and breadth of the State and others are being pushed to rapid completion, and from every section comes the information of an industrial awakening such as the State has never before experienced.

It is a noteworthy fact that new railways are being constructed along the routes traversed by our pioneer fathers down the Ohio river, and others through the great mountain gaps and along the "Wilderness Road," and movements inaugurated within the past year, backed by ample capital and intelligence, will continue until Kentucky is placed in the front rank as a manufacturing State, as she has been in the past as an agricultural State.

The inducements offered by Middlesborough are varied and many. In the first place her wonderful field of iron deposits, to say nothing of the equally large and valuable tracts of timber, is sufficient to attract the capitalist and the investor. Besides this the importance of the discovery of coking coal nearby and its bearing upon the future industrial development of Middlesborough is a wonderful advantage this place has over other sections. The railway facilities which this town will soon enjoy when the gap is opened is another great advantage in the development of the place, and this, added to the fact that free manufacturing sites will be furnished by the Middlesborough Town Company to parties who may desire to locate, is of itself sufficient guarantee that the incorporators of this new town are determined to build upon foundations as firm as the hills that encircle the place.

If any evidence is needed to sustain the oft-repeated argument that where the soils, climate, and mineral products are in the greatest proportion there will be found the highest conditions of human development, then indeed is Middlesborough, Kentucky, a remarkable and positive proof of the fact above, and no less a strong exposition of the truth that where the raw materials abound there must be in all human exigencies of affairs, the best possible location for cheap and profitable manufacturing. H. H.

Improvements in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 27.—The branch railway that the Central Company is building to Tampico will be completed in March. It is expected that work will soon begin on the harbor improvements at that point. The intention is to cut a deep channel through the bar which now prevents the entrance of large craft into the river, which has a fine channel 200 feet wide and with 26 feet of water. The Eads system of jetties will be employed to keep the channel, when cut, permanently open.

HAGGERTY'S FATAL BLOWS.

His Victim Sank to His Knees, Fell Over on His Side, and Died.

FREEHOLD, Feb. 3.—The trial of Asher Haggerty for the murder of Edward Baggett, a young farmer, last August opened here to-day in the Monmouth County Court. Peter H. Quackenbush testified that he was on the front porch of the Monmouth House of Freehold at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 10. Haggerty came out of the hotel, and walking up to Baggett, said:

"I have a notion to smash your head for you."

"I do not want to have anything to do with you," said Baggett.

Haggerty then struck Baggett several blows on the left side of the face and neck. Baggett sank to his knees and then fell over on his side. Haggerty tried to jump on him, but was pulled back by other persons. Baggett gasped two or three times and died.

David S. Olphant, who was sitting on the stoop, testified that Haggerty followed Baggett from the barroom. He charged Baggett with following him about all day. When young Baggett denied the charge Haggerty struck him in the face, and then, grabbing him by the lapel of his coat, struck him three heavy blows in rapid succession on the left side of the neck under the jaw. Baggett sank upon his knees and rolled over dead.

Adrain J. Smith testified that when Baggett fell Haggerty would have jumped on him if he had not been restrained by those who were standing on the stoop. James F. Randolph testified that he saw Haggerty and Baggett in the barroom. They had no quarrel there. Baggett went out the back door. Haggerty said: "I won't strike a boy," and then followed Baggett. The witness heard the sound of a blow on the front stoop. When he went out Baggett was dying, and Haggerty had been arrested by Constable Johnson. Drs. D. McLane Forman and William M. Hepburn testified that Baggett's death was caused by the blow struck on his neck.

Hiram Cobble testified for the defence that he saw Baggett kick a basket, which he thought belonged to Haggerty. He saw no blows struck.

Haggerty himself testified that he had walked from Tullytown, Penn., to Freehold, in order to get a judgment from a man who owed him wages. He did not remember having had a quarrel with any one and was positive he did not engage in a fight that day.

The case will go to the jury to-morrow.

FISHERMEN IN THE STORMS.

The Worst Weather Ever Experienced—One Vessel Given Up For Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 3.—The experiences told by our fishermen arriving from the Banks are the most harrowing that have been related by them for many years. The weather on the North Atlantic, always boisterous in January, have been phenomenally so this winter. The fishermen unanimously pronounce it the worst they have ever experienced. A series of heavy westerly gales, increasing at times to hurricane force, has swept over the banks of Newfoundland for the last six weeks, which has been in contrast with the fine weather prevailing along the coast from Cape Sable to Cape Hatteras.

So far as known the only vessel from among the fleet that is overdue is the schooner Alice M. Stroupe, which sailed from this port on Dec. 6 on a fresh halibut trip to Grand Bank. And was last spoken on the Bank on Jan. 5 by the schooners Willie M. Stevens and Gladstone, at which time she sailed for home with a fare of 45,000 pounds of halibut. Since then she has not been heard from, and it is thought she was lost in the hurricane of Jan. 6, that carried a crew of fourteen men, who were all from the Canadian Provinces with one exception—Charles H. Swim, cook, of Gloucester. Besides three widows and four fatherless children, nearly all of them left parents, brothers, and sisters in the Provinces. They were all young men of good habits, being honest, sober, and industrious. The Alice M. Stroupe was a fine vessel, measuring 89.70 tons.

IT FAIRLY RAINED BULLETS.

Nobody Hurt in the Last Naval Battle on Chesapeake Bay.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—Information has just reached here of a rattling fight between the State schooner Helen Baughman and the oyster-dredging schooner Lightning. The latter was caught near the mouth of the Chester River at work on forbidden grounds, and, being called upon to surrender, gave leg bail. The State vessel was, however, too quick, and was soon alongside. Thereupon the pirate changed his tactics. He assumed the offensive, and soon bullets were flying at a lively rate.

Capt. Harney of the Baughman returned the fire, and when the dredger saw he was getting the worst of it, he tried to beat a retreat. The Baughman followed and threw several solid shot from her cannon across the schooner's bows, at the same time keeping up an incessant fire on the vessel with rifles. The dredger replied occasionally, but spent most of the time in trying to escape in the darkness. Finally the Baughman got alongside the dredger and poured volleys of bullets into her hull. Then it became too hot for the oyster Captain, and he hauled to and permitted Capt. Harney to come aboard.

The captured schooner presented a badly damaged appearance. Her sails and ropes were cut and torn by the Baughman's shot, and her hull was fairly riddled with bullets. No one on either of the vessels are hurt, but several narrowly escaped being shot.

PROF. NAGLE CREATES SURPRISE.

Married the Scrubwoman and Astonished Her Attorney, Too.

Mrs. Caroline Nagle is suing her husband, Prof. Frederick Nagle of St. John's School, Sing Sing, for a limited divorce, alleging cruelty and abandonment. A motion for alimony and counsel fee was made before Judge Patterson in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mrs. Nagle's counsel represented that she had been beaten and abused. She avers that for five years after 1869, the year of her marriage to Prof. Nagle, she supported him and his daughter, besides lending him money, which he has not repaid. She accuses him of abandoning her in 1888.

In response, the Professor's counsel read a statement of another color. He set forth that the plaintiff had been the defendant's scrubwoman, and that his marriage to her was in consequence of the attachment existing between his child by his first wife and the plaintiff. The abandonment story he disposed of by stating that on Feb. 23, 1888, she chased him out of the house with a carving knife. In conclusion, he accused her of having received in her house a German girl, upon whom an unlawful operation was performed. The girl dying, Mr. Nagle charges that after her burial in the Potter's Field, this wife appropriated the unfortunate young woman's property and $500 which she found among her effects.

Mrs. Nagle's counsel expressed surprise, and Justice Patterson gave him time to answer.

But He Can't Quiet Chatter.

Mr. Julian Ralph, editor of *Chatter*, is waiting for word that the Postmaster General has withdrawn his order, which excludes Mr. Ralph's bright little irreverent weekly paper from the mails on the ground that it is not a newspaper. Mr. Ralph was asked what action he was going to take in order to obtain his rights from the Post Office Department, and replied that he would take no action that would tend to relieve it to any newspaper editor in the United States whether *Chatter* was a newspaper or not, and that Mr. Wanamaker had got to retract his order on its own motion, because it was an unjust order and could not be maintained.

Mr. Ralph has retained Messrs. Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson as his counsel, but he has not yet obtained their opinion on what course to pursue in this matter. He firmly believes that their advice to him will be to do nothing, not even to worry. One opinion is that Mr. Wanamaker's action is prompted by spite. Mr. Ralph printed a comic poem treating of public men in a humorous way and one verse began: "Johnny Wanamaker has got the grip." As for the insurance feature which Mr. Wanamaker makes as his excuse for throwing *Chatter* out of the mails that is simply a feature of the paper. By an arrangement with an insurance company all the readers of the paper have their lives insured for a week, just as the readers of some other papers get chromos or a trip to Europe. The probabilities are that Mr. Wanamaker cannot stand fun if it happens to be at his expense.

Bargains at Jackson's Mourning Store.

A throng of people jostled each other yesterday at Jackson's mourning store, 777 Broadway, in their eagerness to take advantage of the fire sale, which had been advertised to begin that morning.

The quality of the goods kept at this house is so well known that such an opportunity presents itself of securing them at fully 50 per cent. below market prices the public is prompt to take advantage of it.

The cause of this sale is that the three upper floors of the building, which were gutted by fire some weeks ago, are not yet ready for occupancy, the main floor is in consequence overcrowded, and the arrival of spring goods makes a thinning out absolutely necessary. The reduction in prices extends to every department. Wraps, jackets and long garments are phenomenally low in price. Persian lamb capes are only $11.50. Kid gloves are 49 cents, and other makes at still lower figures. Sheilias are at 7 cents per yard, figured cambrics 5 cents and all other lines of dress goods at proportionate figures. In embroideries, laces, dress trimmings, fast black hosiery, and millinery special bargains are also to be had.

Labor Notes.

The Knights of Labor of Syracuse at their last meeting urged the abolition of the Erie and lateral canals, and the replacement of the former by a railroad, the bed of which should be owned by the Government, either national or State, and the trains run by leasing the roadbeds to private parties. This would give the State the benefit of the taxes, and at the same time give to the farming and other classes the benefits of full and free competition.

TALK IS CHEAP,

and the press teems with advertisements of sarsaparillas, and other liver, blood and lung remedies, but there is *one* medicine, and *only* one, the claims for which, as a cure for all lingering diseases arising from Torpid Liver or Biliousness, or from impure blood, are backed up by a positive guarantee! If it don't do just as represented in *every case*, the money paid for it is promptly refunded.

This peculiar medicine sells beyond all others throughout the civilized world. And why should it not? "Talk is cheap," but when it's backed up by a positive guarantee, by a house of long established reputation, for honesty, integrity and sound financial standing, then *words* mean *business!* And that's just what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., mean in guaranteeing their Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs, which is Lung-scrofula, purifies and enriches the blood, thereby curing all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, and kindred ailments.

$500 OFFERED

for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By its mild, soothing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

WANT IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Many a Home Without the Commonest Necessaries of Life—No Work, No Credit.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 3.—Like a half loaf of bread given an almost famished man was the trifling bit of work given the past week to a few of the hard-coal miners of this anthracite basin. Want and poverty exist everywhere about the region, but the men are bravely fighting it down and keeping the fact in the background. But they cannot long keep up the battle. Fully 15,000 men, women, and children are actually suffering. Their condition has passed the line of want, and there's many a home in Schuylkill and neighboring coal counties where even the commonest necessaries of life are not to be found. There is no work, and no credit. Stocks of coal at tidewater have increased, notwithstanding the unparalleled restriction in production. The coal companies are trying to sell their stock of mined coal, but they can't. A number of collieries have started up, but it is only for a brief period. The miners must live, and to keep them from moving away a few weeks' work has been provided for them to earn a pittance to pay their very meagre store bills.

There was a time when corporations were said to have no souls, but in this present "hard times" among the delves in the bowels of the earth the old proverb may be modified, because the coal companies have some souls. It is a fact that the leading company is doing all it can to sell coal. The sharp competition referred to a few weeks ago in these despatches has been increased, and the advices to hand are that Mr. Corbin and other coal officials of the Reading road have been across the water in England to do some lively figuring and bidding for the sale of coal. If this is not done, and if there is no cold weather, the mines must shut down altogether, for there will be no demand at all for coal for domestic uses.

It is this condition of affairs that now confronts at least 20,000 coal miners in this part of Pennsylvania. Naturally, they are casting about for work elsewhere. As yet there is no work to be had. Later on in the season there may be repair or farm work to be had, but that is a very remote possibility. Commenting on the poverty and want among the miners a coal corporation authority says: "This idleness will exhaust the resources of many a poor miner, and they would gladly welcome a busy season now."

Wholesale prices have been severely cut, stove coal being reduced 50 cents per ton below circular rates in New York harbor. A further reduction is looked for, in fact, there are no regular rates now upheld. It is hinted that tolls are also to be reduced. Thus far the production this year is about a half million tons of coal less than it was last year for the same time. The coal sales has not increased trade any. Furnace and steamboat sizes are in steady demand, and that there is brisk, but that is only a small matter in the coal business.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION STYLE.

The County Democracy May Have a New Leader Every Month.

The big men in the County Democracy are talking of a new scheme by which it is hoped recruits will be attracted to them and the vacant spots in their district organizations filled up. The idea is to replace the sub-executive committee of which Justice Power is the Chairman by a committee made up of representatives from the various districts. This committee is to perform all the duties which now devolve upon the sub-executive committee. It is to be highly representative, and is to have no permanent Chairman. At every meeting a new Chairman is to be elected. This is the great scheme of the Central Labor Union. Either ex-Secretary Fairchild, Charles J. Canda, or Gen. John Newton will probably be elected Chairman of the County Committee in place of Power. Four months hence this new scheme is carried out the Committee of One Hundred will have the power of adding to its number. This will enable it to put new members in a prominent place at once, and be an inducement for them to join.

"If the time ever comes," said the reporter's informant, "when we have any patronage to distribute it may be necessary to put one man in permanent charge of the whole machine, but just at present this is quite unnecessary."

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace said yesterday, in reference to the reports that he would be asked to take the leadership of the County Democracy, that he had never thought of such a thing, and that he did not believe any attempt was being made to find a new leader.

Tom Costigan, the leader of the Fifteenth district, said that Justice Power has been trying for two years to throw off the burden of leadership, and that he would be very glad to be relieved of it.

"He has been perfectly satisfactory to us," said Mr. Costigan, "and there is no truth in any of the statements that the County Democrats are dissatisfied with him."

Shot Himself While Delirious.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 3.—George A. Dennisston, Jr., teller of the National Bank of Orange County at Goshen, put a bullet through his brain at 2 o'clock this afternoon, dying instantly. Two months ago, while in the garret of his house getting down some fishing tackle, he struck his head against a rafter. An abscess formed from the effects of which he has been confined to his bed for a week past. It was expected that surgeons would perform an operation yesterday for the relief of the patient, but he seemed better and they delayed the operation. This afternoon he arose in a fit of delirium, took a pistol from the bureau, and fired, falling dead. He was 32 years of age and a son of ex-Sheriff Dennisston. He leaves a widow.

Studying the Leprosy Problem.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3.—The Government has decided to permanently retain the services of Dr. A. C. Smith of Newcastle, N. B., as medical expert in leprosy. Since the discovery of three cases of leprosy on Cape Breton Island last year, Dr. Smith has been making a thorough investigation, and it has been deemed expedient to continue the investigation and secure Dr. Smith's undivided attention for this work. Dr. Smith has for some years acted as physician at the hospital for lepers at Tracadie, N. B., and has done excellent work in helping the unfortunates.

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