LATE NEWS BY WIRE

Bishop Andrews Addresses the Baltimore Conference.

DUTIES OF THE CHRISTIAN PASTOR

Advice to Candidates for Deacon's Orders.

THE EXAMPLE OF PAUL

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—Today's session of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened slowly, only a small proportion of the members being present when the regular order of business was taken up; some of the presiding elders, even, were absent and had to be summoned from neighboring apartments before things were in smooth working order. By 9:30, though, there were only a few vacant seats within the bounds of the conference reservation, while in the galleries and on that part of the floor to which the public has admission there barely remained a trifle of standing room.

Washington was represented more heavily among the spectators than on any previous day. The great majority of the onlookers were ladies, and if their comparative silence is accepted as an indication of interest, then they were more deeply interested in conference affairs than was the conference itself.

Address of Bishop Andrews.

The feature of the session was the address of Bishop Andrews to the three young men who had been recommended for election to deacon's orders.

Prior to this deliverance there were occurrences of minor interest. W. L. Orem, deacon, stationed at Forestville, Prince George's county, was continued in the studies of the third year; Deacon W. Morgan Cross of Baltimore was allowed to withdraw under charges; Dr. J. M. Buckley addressed the conference on behalf of the Christian Advocate, of which he is editor; and Dr. Upham talked of Drew Theological Seminary and the work it is doing for Methodism.

Bishop Andrews' address to the candidates was listened to most attentively by the great audience; at times there was applause after the fashion common on secular occasions, and throughout it was judiciously punctuated with fervent but not noisy "amens" issuing from the clerical contingent.

Paul was the character depicted by the bishop; he it was upon whom the young preachers were adjured to gaze steadfastly if they desired to achieve the success necessary to bring forth the results that should be looked for as consequences of faithful administration. In that connection the bishop warned his hearers against anything like an assumption of the dictatorial, any idea, no matter how remote, of infallibility, and pointed out that even Paul—closely as he was in touch with Almighty forces—was guilty of error when, in his persecution of the church, he believed he was doing the best possible work for God.

Tribute to Dr. Parkhurst.

On the subject of topics and lines of work the bishop deprecated undue interest in secular subjects. He paid glowing tribute to Dr. Parkhurst—which resulted in ringing plaudits from his auditors—but made it plain that Dr. Parkhurst had a special call; there would undoubtedly and unfortunately be imitations all over the country by weaklings not especially called—men not competent to deal with the great problems to the solution of which Dr. Parkhurst had contributed so liberally. The true function of the Christian minister was, as a rule, to make Christian men; men who, in their respective lines of endeavor, would elevate the moral tone. There was just now too much pulpit discussion of the differences between capital and labor, of the classes and masses, of tariffs and such like matters. These topics had their place and the preacher should remember that his kingdom was not of this world.

Christianity in Everyday Life.

Yet the Christian minister should not be ignorant as to such important affairs. He should devote some time to their study, and in an unpretentious way seek to apply Christianity to everyday life. The minister might sometimes suggest, point out and urge thoughtfulness on the part of his congregation, but it was very clear to him (the bishop) that when he dealt with such topics great modesty would be becoming. Ministers could not afford to talk in a dogmatic and ex-cathedra fashion about those things; their main duty was the salvation of men.

The bishop warned the candidates against overmuch activity in exterior church work, for it diminished spiritual force; he trusted that God would raise up a body of laymen and laywomen who would relieve pastors of the work of church building and church sustentation.

Pastoral visitation was urged and glorified.

The address was thoroughly appreciated by every hearer.

The Naylor Case.

When the appointments were announced at last year's session of the Baltimore conference the action of the presiding bishop—Bishop Fowler—in removing Dr. Henry R. Naylor, then presiding elder of the Washington district, and assigning him to duty at a station generally regarded as inferior, caused much surprise and excited a somewhat bitter controversy. Since that occurrence twelve months have come and gone, but the Naylor case is as lively a topic as any that is being discussed in the corridors and in quiet corners of the Mount Vernon Place Church. To secure for publication anything like an interview on this subject, with the name of the preacher interviewed, approaches quite closely the impossible. Many of them privately express the opinion that the transfer of Dr. Naylor was an outrage, but there is a widespread awe of the bishops, and, consequently, much discretion as to public utterance. Just now those who believe that Dr. Naylor was wronged seem to have an intangible impression that Bishop Andrews is going to right the matter as far as he possibly can. The source of the rumor that such action is contemplated is as hard to find as a man who honestly avows admiration for the Fifty-third Congress; many sincere efforts to discover it have proven unavailing; but it cannot be doubted that the rumor exists, that it is being nourished and cherished by many of the people in the conference, and that it daily waxes stronger. The precise location of the source is not, however, a matter of any real consequence, say some of the investigators; they seem to be satisfied that Bishop Andrews proposes to remedy a condition which they emphatically declare—in private—should never have been created. So, underneath the surface there is a good deal of talk about the Naylor case, and Bishop Andrews' action is awaited with keen interest. Those who condemn Bishop Fowler's action talk as though there would be a movement to abridge the powers of the bishops in case some reparation is not made by Bishop Andrews.

Great Publishing Companies.

Few people outside Methodism's inner circle have anything like a specific idea of the tremendous business done by those two closely related publishing houses known technically as the Methodist Book Concern, New York, and the Western Methodist Book Concern. These establishments are operated by agents of the church and have achieved the highest of mercantile ratings and a measure of financial success that is the more remarkable because the field is denominationally limited. The statement made to the conference by Dr. Hunt, the senior agent, was a revelation to those who had never considered the subject. The total net capital of the eastern house is $2,015,840.34. The net capital of the western house is $1,381,112.04; a total of more than three and one-third millions. Last year the eastern house sold goods to the amount of $868,135.78, while the western house got rid of publications to the extent of $889,186.75; in all nearly two millions of dollars, that produced profits that aggregated $194,472.06, of which the western house contributed $127,564.46, or nearly twice as much as that made by the eastern house, although the eastern capital is almost double that of the western, and the sales were within a hundred thousand dollars of being even. There was paid in dividends to annual conferences, in subsidies, etc., the sum of $136,591.76, of which something like one hundred and twenty thousand dollars has gone to superannuated preachers. The Epworth League is also a book concern beneficiary; last year it was helped in its magnificent work to the extent of about twenty-eight thousand dollars.

But while there is liberal disbursement for these good causes, money is being reserved for broadening the foundations of the concerns. The net capital is being steadily increased, during the past two years it having grown to the extent of $129,718.22, which sum is being applied to providing increased facilities for manufacturing and to diminish the money invested in insurance.

In the annual report of the book committee this interesting comparison occurs: "We desire to remind you that the dividend to the annual conferences paid in 1882-83 was only $15,000; that in 1888 it was only $30,000. This reference is made to emphasize the payment, in the last two years, to the superannuates of our church, of $238,570. * * * This showing is in the face of a severe financial depression which has shaken many of the most vigorous business houses of the country, and has especially visited publishing interests." This year the share of the Baltimore conference amounted to $1,668.

Rev. Dr. E. D. Huntley.

One of the best known among Methodist ministers in Washington a few years ago was Dr. E. D. Huntley, then pastor of Metropolitan M. E. Church. Fearlessly independent, he spoke with plainness that was frequently painful to those whom he believed to be, and who generally were, in the wrong. He was, therefore, both popular and unpopular, but neither approval nor applause seemed to work any change in his sturdy and too-rare methods. During recent years Dr. Huntley's health has been somewhat impaired, and while in search of suitable climatic conditions, the impressible doctor moved back to the region from which he came to this city to take charge at Metropolitan. Now it appears that he will soon return to the Baltimore conference. He is doing well in Milwaukee, though, information to that effect being conveyed in a letter read by Secretary Maydwell; sent by Presiding Elder J. R. Creighton of the Milwaukee district, Wisconsin conference. The letter says:

"The Rev. Dr. E. D. Huntley is in the second year acting as 'supply' at Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, Milwaukee district, Wisconsin conference. The immense competition, the stronger churches of the other denominations being near by, and some special circumstances connected with this old historic church, render the field a difficult one. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the marked ability with which Dr. Huntley has met the demand, to the noble influence he is continually exerting, and to the high respect in which he is held by the ministry and laity of the entire city."

A WARRANT FOR DANA.

Proceedings Taken in New York in the Libel Case.

NEW YORK, March 8.—United States District Attorney McFarlane, with a certified copy of the indictment against Charles A. Dana and A. Laffan and the bench warrant issued by Judge Cole of Washington for the two men, appeared before Commissioner Shields this afternoon and made oath that according to his belief the persons named in the indictment were both guilty of criminal libel. Commissioner Shields immediately issued the necessary warrant and they were placed in the hands of United States Marshal McCarty for execution.

They will undoubtedly be served this afternoon.

IN THE JURY'S HANDS.

Hayward's Fate Yet to Be Announced.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—The fate of Harry Hayward, charged with the murder of Catherine Ging, now rests in the hands of the men whom Mr. Erwin calls "twelve yeomen of this republic." Today the last word of Judge Smith's charge to the jury was spoken and the trial, so far as judge and counsel were concerned, was at an end, after having lasted almost seven weeks. Court opened an hour earlier than usual to give Mr. Erwin time to close his argument for the defense, which had already lasted two days.

It took Judge Smith forty minutes to read his charge to the jury. He declared that the verdict must be guilty as charged or not guilty.

In judging of the credibility of the witnesses the jury was entitled to consider their attitude on the stand, the reasonableness of their statements and the conditions under which they testified. If it was believed that any witness had testified falsely it was at liberty to discard his evidence, except wherein corroboration from other reliable sources established its credibility.

If it was apparent that any witness was possessed of ill-feeling against the accused that also might be taken into consideration. If the jury found that any witness had given testimony on a promise of immunity from punishment that must also be carefully weighed.

The charge was generally conceded to be fair and impartial.

The ruling passion in Harry Hayward was strong in the presence of death. He placed a bet of $10 this morning that the verdict would be an acquittal and that it would be reached inside of two hours by the jury.

Judge Smith stayed in the court room for an hour, and then, as no word came from the jury room, went home to dinner. The court was adjourned until 2 o'clock. The verdict is awaited with anxious suspense by the whole city, and the newspaper offices are flooded with telephonic inquiries.

There is a firm belief among the police and deputies on duty at the criminal court room that in case of a "not guilty" verdict there will be rioting. There is no way in which Hayward can be taken from the court room except through the crowd, and many threats of violence are being made.

A Verdict Reached.

Later—A verdict has been reached and the judge sent for.

A Gift to Bismarck.

NEW YORK, March 8.—"Bill Cody" and "Lil," a buffalo bull and cow, have arrived in Jersey City from Cincinnati en route for Germany, where they will be presented to Prince Bismarck a few days before his eighty-first birthday, which will be celebrated the 1st of next month. The iron chancellor is said to have remarked recently: "I have always had a desire for American buffaloes for my collection." There were two splendid specimens in the Cincinnati "zoo," and an admirer arranged to send them.

The Haverhill Strike.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 8.—A committee from the striking stitchers of this city attempted to make a settlement with the Gale Shoe Company, but the company refused absolutely to treat with them except as individuals. This is the first indication of anything like a break in the ranks of the strikers.

The Alaskan Boundary.

FORT TOWNSEND, March 8.—William Ogilvie, chief of the Canadian surveyors, who have been locating the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, arrived from Juneau last evening, and says there is no prospect of a dispute between the two governments relating to the boundary. He says most of the Yukon placer mines are in British territory.

A Thousandth of a Second.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Prof. Chas. D. Bliss of the school of pedagogy of the New York University has invented a pendulum chronoscope for use in pychological, physiological examinations and laboratories for measurements. The instrument measures periods of time of one second or less, and is accurate to one-thousandth of a second.

A Terribly Fatal Epidemic.

SERGENT, Ky., March 8.—An epidemic something like smallpox is raging in Mud Creek, Floyd county. Two hundred cases are reported, and the epidemic is very severe on middle-aged people. Ten deaths were reported yesterday in less than three hours.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY WRECK

Some One Turned a Switch and Nailed It.

Two Persons Killed—Roland Reed and Associates Injured—Wonderful Escape From Greater Damage.

MACON, Ga., March 8.—The Florida vestibule train going south was terribly wrecked at Scotland, Ga., by a tampered switch. The train consisted of three Pullmans, first and second-class coaches, mail and express car. Every one of these was derailed. The Pullman and first and second-class coaches were thrown on their sides.

One of the coaches was occupied by the Roland Reed Company, and the other had a full complement of passengers.

Mrs. C. H. Subers of Pickens, Miss., with ticket to Ocala, Fla., and her five-year-old daughter were killed.

The injured are: Roland Reed, leg and back; Miss Mary Myers, New York, wrenched in back and shoulder; Jas. Douglass, Brooklyn, slightly injured; Miss Isadore Rush, New York, slightly injured; Julian Reed, Philadelphia, slightly injured; W. R. Berlan, New York, slightly injured.

All of the above are of the Reed Co., who cancel their dates and return to Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffner of Elivia, Ohio, and Mrs. R. H. Morton of Cincinnati are slightly injured. Mr. Roland Reed, at a great risk, rescued three of the ladies from the burning car. Mrs. Suber's nursing babe escaped uninjured.

That there was no greater damage is miraculous, as the train was running fifty miles an hour.

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch says: The switch had been turned and nailed down by unknown parties. Engineer Moore saw this, reversed his engine and applied the air brakes, but it was too late.

The injuries of Mr. Reed, Miss Isadore Rush and Mrs. Mary Myers are not serious.

FEARS OF SMALLPOX.

Taking Precautionary Measures at the Missouri Capital.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 8.—The capital is experiencing a smallpox scare. It is asserted that the disease exists in several towns within a few miles of Jefferson City.

The state board of health met with Gov. Stone today and issued a proclamation, prohibiting sheriffs of all the counties in Missouri from bringing prisoners to the state penitentiary while the smallpox exists in so many towns of the state. The proclamation is taken as a precautionary measure.

This morning Mr. Schooler of Chariton introduced in the house a resolution to have a committee of three act in conjunction with the local board of health in establishing whatever quarantine regulations may be deemed necessary.

SHOOK THE CITY.

Tunnel at Providence, R. I., Blown Up by a Gas Explosion.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8.—The counter-weight tunnel on College Hill has been blown up by a gas explosion, which shook the city. One man is reported killed. The tunnel is now on fire.

In Pursuit of Incendiaries.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 8.—Meigs county is in a furore of excitement over a case of incediarism and burglary. Last night at 10 o'clock the general store of George Edwards, at Georgetown, on the Southern railroad, was burned. The store was fired by unknown parties and burglarized of a large quantity of goods, a portion of which the robbers were compelled to drop in making their escape. Citizens are in pursuit.

Another American Countess.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Count Jean Edward D'Hulby and Francesca Monti Lunt were married in old Trinity Church yesterday. He comes of a much more ancient family than the De Castellanes, and his mother, from whom he gets his title, was a Borghetto, and this means much in Italy.

A Venerable Cod Fish.

BOSTON, Mass., March 8.—The artificial cod fish that has for many years hung opposite the speaker's desk in the old representatives chamber in the state house is to have a place in the new chamber occupied by the legislators. The speaker appointed a committee to place the fish in its new place, which was done with much ceremony.

Price of Spirits Advanced.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The receivers of the whisky trust announce a further advance of 1-2 a cent a gallon on the price of spirits, making a total advance of 2½ cents a gallon since the Spirit Distillers' Association was formed.

A Gift From Graduates.

NEW YORK, March 8.—President Raymond of Union College announced this morning to the under-graduates that the Chicago Alumni Association had pledged to give the institution a large and costly dormitory building and also to endow a professorship.

No Decision Reached.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—The meeting of the Presbyterian general assembly committee on control of seminaries and trustees of Western Theological Seminary adjourned without coming to any conclusion of transferring the control of the seminary to the general assembly.

Carpet Weavers Given an Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—Bromley Brothers have granted their art square weavers an advance of 6 per cent in wages to go into effect at once. The Ingrain Carpet Weavers' Union has selected delegates from each of the sixty-three ingrain carpet mills in this city to prepare a wage schedule that will be presented to the manufacturers in May.

Eulogizing Frederick Douglass.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—Six hundred negroes from all walks of life attended a mass meeting held here last night to eulogize Frederick Douglass. All the colored public school teachers of Kansas City were present and made addresses, as did several ministers and others.

Caused by an Overheated Stove.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—The four-story building at 255 South 2d street, occupied by G. Walker, Kelley & Co., furniture agents, and Al Zugsmith, manufacturer of jewelry boxes, was gutted by fire this morning. Kelley & Co. will lose between $8,000 and $10,000, and Zugsmith, $2,000. The loss on the building is about $1,500. The re is thought to have originated from an overheated stove.

Preferred Death to Disease.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Oscar Rotah, formerly a nurse in Mount Sinai Hospital, committed suicide today. He was suffering from an incurable disease and it is evident that he killed himself in order that those who have been caring for him might receive his life insurance.

Combining Sculpture and Flowers.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The National Sculpture Society will hold its second annual exhibition from Tuesday, May 7, to May 23. In connection with the display of sculpture there will be an exhibition of landscape gardening, the purpose being to show the possibilities of combining sculpture with flowers and plants in both natural and formal gardening and in interior decoration. It will be the first exhibition by the society where flowers and plants have been displayed in connection with the exhibit of sculpture.

Gabriel Dupre of South Dakota sold a buffalo bull lately for $1,000.

TREASURY FIGURES

Assistant Secretary Curtis Denies Recent Publications.

HE SAYS THERE IS PLENTY OF MONEY

Misapprehensions Due to Ignorance of Financial Operations.

THE GOLD WITHDRAWALS

Acting Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department made the following statement this afternoon in regard to the financial situation:

"In view of certain statements in the newspapers that treasury officials are embarrassed by an alleged failure in gold deliveries under the recent contract, and other assertions of a similar nature calculated to mislead and disturb the public mind, I wish to say that the actual withdrawals of gold from the treasury since the first of March, 1895, have been $355,947, of which $281,087 has been for the redemption of United States treasury notes, and $74,260 for the redemption of United States notes, and divided among the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, St. Louis and Chicago. These are no more than the ordinary withdrawals which in the past have usually taken place at this season of the year. Moreover, during the same period, the treasury has received considerable gold coin in exchange for various kinds of paper currency.

"The apparent falling off in the gold reserve was caused by a misunderstanding in taking up in the gold reserve statement of the Treasury Department from the daily reports of transactions sent from the subtreasury at New York a large amount of gold which had been deposited for examination and count and which should not have been included in the gold reserve until the final certificates of deposit upon which bonds could be issued were delivered.

The February Figures.

"The February figures quoted in the article as withdrawn include the heavy withdrawals of the earlier part of that month before the gold purchase contract was made, and one single large item not withdrawn for export, concerning which there has been considerable newspaper comment."

"The writers of the articles evidently do not understand foreign exchange, or the method of doing business therein. The treasury officials who are charged with the responsibility of these transactions have no anxiety whatever in regard to the method which is, and has been, pursued by the sellers of the gold coin under the recent contract. They are satisfied to contemplate the fact that for five weeks the withdrawals of gold coin have not exceeded the normal amount, with the exception of the instance quoted above, and that no exports of gold whatever have been made during that time.

"In regard to the excess of government expenditures over receipts, it is well known that the latter are rapidly increasing, and that up to this time nothing has been received from the income tax and very little from sugar duty, both of which will be important elements of government receipts in the near future.

Plenty of Money.

"There is plenty of money in the treasury to pay the appropriations, and the statement in some articles 'that if the treasury had the money the passage of the enormous appropriations bills would lead to the immediate disbursement of immense sums of money' is totally untrue. There is a question of law as to when the appropriation for the payment of the sugar bounty becomes available, and until that question is settled it will be impossible to make any payments thereunder. Moreover, all the claims for bounty must be adjusted before payment, since payment must be made pro rata if the appropriation is insufficient.

"The total available cash in the treasury today amounts to $83,371,495 over and above the $100,000,000 allowed to cover the gold reserve, which is $89,745,534.11.

"The treasury officials have no anxiety as to their ability to meet all obligations in the immediate future with ease, and are confident that the expected revival of business will assure the future. The prosperity of the country will be greatly hastened when some effective method is found of checking those alarmist articles written by newspaper correspondents and news gatherers who are willing to sacrifice the truth and their own consciences—if they have any—to create a cheap sensation and play upon the feelings of an already overwrought public."

MR. WILLIAMS' CASE.

Nothing Yet Known of It at the State Department.

Nothing has yet been received at the State Department in regard to the reported demand that Mr. Williams, United States consul general at Havana, should be recalled. If Mr. Williams' exequatur had been actually withdrawn the department would have been notified at once, so it would appear that affairs have not yet reached that point.

Susie Martin's Murder Recalled.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The skull found Wednesday night in the cellar of 459 West 46th street has been positively identified as that of little Susie Martin, whose mutilated trunk was found on the night of March 19, 1894, in the cellar of 517 West 39th street.

The Strike of the Miners.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 8.—There is little change in the miners' strike in the Pittsburg district. The men are holding for the 69-cent rate and reject all compromises. About 1,000 men have been granted their demands and are at work.

Rev. Dr. Cottrell Drowned.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Mar. 8.—A special from Taveres, Fla., says that the Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Cottrell of Russellville, Ky., was standing on the shore of Lake Dora, when he was seized with vertigo. He fell into the lake and was drowned. Dr. Cottrell was a prominent Methodist minister of the Kentucky conference, and was well known throughout the southern states.

Can't Give a Cigarette.

GUTHRIE, O. T., March 8.—The house has passed a bill prohibiting the manufacture or giving away of cigarettes or cigarette paper in the territory, under penalty of a $500 fine, one-half of which is to go to the informant.

If a paper receives credit for having a larger circulation than it really enjoys, a reason exists for withholding from the advertiser the actual circulation figures and mystifying customers with "about" and "approximately." The Star, however, has a circulation that it is proud of and each Saturday prints a detailed sworn statement of its actual circulation, giving the advertiser what by business ethics he is plainly entitled to—a guarantee of that which he is buying. The advertiser in The Star is not asked to "trade jackknives, sight unseen." He knows exactly what he is paying for. The Star is alone among Washington newspapers in making public announcement of its circulation figures. Last week the daily average was 35,640 copies.

THE UNION STATION WALL

The Question of Its Thickness Provokes a Long Discussion.

Expert Opinions Differ and the Commissioners Will Decide—The Station in Georgetown.

Several of the precious working hours of the District Commissioners were taken up today in a lengthy dissertation on the general subject of geology, and especially of a certain portion of the geology of what used to be known as Georgetown. Words like drifts, chist, erosion, exfoliation and strata were bandied about with the utmost recklessness, and Commissioners Ross and Truesdell looked dazed, while Maj. Powell, whose experience as an engineer has familiarized him with such matters, took an active part in the discussion. For the time being the board room, usually the scene of routine business, reports, decisions from the attorneys and matters of like sort, had more the air of a college lecture room.

It all came about through a hearing given to representatives of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, and President Dunlop was on hand, with Mr. C. C. Glover and the engineer of the road, backed up by the presence of Mr. Bernard R. Green, the superintendent of the new Congressional Library building. The subject under discussion was the necessary thickness of the retaining wall to be built around the excavation made for the new union station at 36th and M streets. On the Prospect avenue side of the excavation, where the hill has been dug into, the cut is in the neighborhood of sixty feet, and the plans for the new building include a wall which is at the same time to be a part of the new building and also to act as a back to shore up the side of the hill.

Mr. Green's Views.

The original plans for the work included a wall with a thickness of four feet. After a personal investigation of the premises Mr. Brady, the inspector of buildings, decided that the thickness was not sufficient on account of the nature of the ground, which is largely made up of what is known as rotten rock. The plans were made on the supposition that the hill was practically solid rock, which would need but little shoring up. Inspector Brady held that the wall should be at least eleven feet in thickness, and on a further investigation came to the conclusion that that was not sufficient and refused to let the work go on until the matter was decided. In the course of the hearing today Mr. Bernard R. Green, who was called in by the railroad company as an outside and unprejudiced engineer, expressed himself as of the opinion that a wall of eleven feet thickness would be ample. He had with him photographs of the cut, and went into a deep and scholarly consideration of the character of the ground. He said that in some places it was solid rock, which would need no bracing, while the hill altogether was of such a nature that it would require but little support, if any, to keep it in place.

Mr. Brady Objects.

Mr. Brady took exception to this opinion, and stated that the ground is for the most part made up of rotten rock, loose earth and sand, and would require an immense wall to make it safe. He figured out on the rule of 40 per cent of the height for a wall of this nature, and, as the wall is to be 55 feet high, this would mean a thickness of 22 feet. If any error was made, Mr. Brady said, he thought it ought to be on the side of safety, for if any accident should ever happen the blame would not rest upon the railroad company, but upon the District authorities who had permitted a faulty construction. The geological structure of the hill was gone into at length, as well as the character of the building which is to be erected, and Mr. Brady was firm in his demands that the wall should be so thick and solid as to prevent any possibility of mishap.

It took several hours for every one to express all his views on the subject. The Commissioners did not come to a conclusion today, evidently desiring to have some time in which to digest all this mass of learned facts. They will, however, decide the matter within a day or two, so as not to delay the work of construction.

CABINET CHANGES.

More Than One-Third of the Heads of Departments Have Resigned.

The resignation of Postmaster General Bissell is the first break in the cabinet of President Cleveland. He has been singular in holding his official advisers together so long. All but one of the Presidents have had their cabinets more or less disintegrated by deaths and resignations, and few have held them intact for the two years which mark the length of Mr. Bissell's term in office. Even Washington's two Secretaries of State, his Secretary of the Treasury and his Secretary of War resigned their offices. Not only have members of the cabinet resigned and died in office, but some have been removed.

It is customary when a new President takes office for the members of the old President's cabinet to retire. The rule has not been invariable; for in the early part of the republic's history Gideon Granger served his country as Postmaster General for thirteen years—that is, in four different presidential terms. But, as a rule, the outgoing President takes his cabinet with him, and this is the most frequent cause of the retirement of cabinet officers from their positions. Next to this cause comes dissatisfaction with office holding or with the particular conditions of office holding in a particular case. More than one-third of all the cabinet officers of the United States appointed by the President have resigned their offices. Up to 1876 this is the way the record stood:

	Number appointed.	Resigned.
Secretary of State	27	8
Secretary of the Treasury	31	12
Secretary of War	40	12
Secretary of the Navy	30	13
Postmaster General	27	11
Attorney General	38	15
Secretary of the Interior	14	6
Total	207	77

This list does not include those who have been transferred from one position in the cabinet to another, or those who have retired with outgoing Presidents.

It is by no means singular for a man to decline a cabinet office; though it is usual for the declination to be made privately. The President of the United States seldom appoints a man to a cabinet position until he knows that the appointment will be accepted. President Cleveland consulted Mr. Wilson of West Virginia and asked him if he would accept the Postmaster General's office before he sent the nomination to the Senate. But several of the Presidents have made nominations which were declined. Isaac Shelby declined the office of Secretary of War in 1817 after his nomination had been confirmed. John McLean declined the same office in 1841, and Edward Bates in 1850. Theophilus Parsons declined to be Attorney General in 1801, and James A. Pearce would not accept the place of Secretary of the Interior in 1850.

Transfers of Real Estate.

Deeds in fee have been filed as follows: Edward W. Byrn et ux. to Candace Crawford, lot 23, sq. 633; $1,500. Jos. F. Batchelder et ux. to Christian J. Ubhoff, part original lot 11, sq. 795; $10. Chas. H. Cragin and Wm. McK. Osborn, trustees, to Nonie L. Sullivan, lot 131, sq. 78, Georgetown; $955. Appleton P. Clark, jr., and Seth A. Terry, trustees, to Chas. T. Sparo, lots 229 to 238, sq. 855; $17,300. John C. Davidson et ux. to the Presbyterian Alliance, lots 25, 26, 27, 79 and 80, blk. 2, West Eckington; $10. James E. Hunt et ux. to Thomas Walker, lot 2, blk. 21, Effingham place; $500. Andrew A. Lipscomb and Robert Cohen, trustees, to Alex. T. Britton, lot 52, sq. 139; $25,000. Katharine Stines to Henry A. Clarke, lot 36, sq. 204; $10. Brainard H. Warner et al. to Lewis H. Jinkins, lot 53, Garfield; $100. John W. Talbert et ux. to Sarah E. Denny, part lot 11, sq. 792; $10. Elsa Whitehead et ux. to John M. Clapp, original lots 1, 5, 6, 10 to 18, 16, 17, 18 and pt. original lots 14 and 15, sq. 172; $10. Louis Gundling to Samuel M. Taylor, lot 241, sq. 362; $10. Lottie A. Fillmore to Sidney E. Rosenthal, lot 57, sq. 482; $9,000.

A train load of 300 negroes leave Memphis this week, bound for Africa.

WANTS HIS FREEDOM.

Writ of Habeas Corpus in Case of George Tolman.

Mr. Henry E. Davis this afternoon filed for Geo. R. Tolman a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, praying for the petitioner's release from jail, to which he was sent by Judge Hagner on the 19th of last month for contempt of court.

January 22, 1892, the wife of the petitioner, Eva Frances Tolman, filed a suit against him for alimony. May 2 following the petitioner, a Treasury Department clerk, was decreed to pay Mrs. Tolman $50 a month. Tolman noted an appeal, contending that where a wife failed to apply for divorce alimony could not be granted.

The Court of Appeals, however, sustained the judgment of the lower court, and the case was remanded there, with directions to enforce the judgment. Tolman, although receiving an annual salary of $1,800, failed to make the required payments, and, more than once, was cited to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court. At length, on the 19th of last month, Judge Hagner committed him to jail as in contempt of court until he should purge himself thereof by paying his wife the sum of $600.

The petitioner claims that he is financially unable to pay the amount; that he has been, and still is, willing to receive his wife and provide for her, and alleges that he was not given a proper hearing, and that his imprisonment, because of his inability to pay the required sum, is indefinite and without warrant of law.

The petition was presented to Judge Cole, who promised to decide tomorrow morning whether he would or would not allow the writ.

THE SHOOTING OF FOSTER.

District Attorney Birney Examining Into the Affair.

Referring to the shooting last Monday of the young colored man, Foster, by Officer Green, near Hillsdale, District Attorney Birney stated to a Star reporter this afternoon that he was engaged today in reading the testimony in the case. He would also send for witnesses, and he remarked that The Star could state that there was not the least doubt of his placing the testimony before the grand jury, and asking for an indictment of the policeman.

It is understood that this will be done at once, and an indictment, should the grand jury hold the officer responsible, would probably be returned in a few days. While the grade of the offense is always in the discretion of the grand jury, it is believed that the indictment, if there is any, would not be for an offense more serious than manslaughter.

The penalty for manslaughter is imprisonment for not more than ten years or a fine of not more than $1,000, or both. The imprisonment, if less than a year, is in jail. More than that it must be in the penitentiary.

The district attorney was called upon yesterday afternoon by Col. Perry Carson and the other members of the committee of colored citizens appointed to call the attention of the prosecuting authorities to the case. The committee had first called upon the clerk of the Police Court for a warrant for the officer's arrest, and was referred to Mr. Birney. The district attorney informed the committee that he had not had the opportunity to examine the testimony in the case, but stated he would do so at the very earliest moment.

At a meeting of the committee held yesterday it was announced that a mass meeting would be held at the Fifth Baptist Church next Wednesday, when many speakers would address the meeting. A similar meeting will probably be held at Hillsdale Monday or Tuesday evening.

A Lively Blaze.

There was an exciting scene in police headquarters about 1 o'clock this afternoon when fire was discovered in the detectives' room adjoining the office of Inspector Hollinberger. Several members of the detective corps were in the front room, when they noticed smoke coming from the rear room. When one of the detectives went to the door he saw a big blaze in the room. The fire had started under the desk of Detective Rhodes, and the burning of a big calendar on the wall made quite a blaze. For a couple of minutes it appeared as if the fire would spread and do considerable damage, but Detective Boyd emptied the contents of the water cooler on the burning desk, and with the assistance of others soon extinguished the flames.

The fire happening as it did in the building soon to be occupied by the Commissioners showed plainly the necessity for a stand pipe and hose to protect the building from fire.

The only damage done was the partial burning of the desk and carpet.

Real Estate Matters.

A. D. Addison, real estate broker, reports having closed the following sales since January 1: To Jno. S. Larcombe, through C. D. Lieberman, lot 12 and 14 feet of lot 11, sq. 92, R street near 21st, for $2 per square foot; to Col. O. A. Ernst, through Thomas J. Fisher & Co., 30 feet front of lots 27 and 28, sq. 137, Connecticut avenue near Dupont Circle, for $4 per square foot; to Mrs. Mary N. Austin, through J. Lowrie Bell, house 2017 O street northwest; also to the same for Harry M. Baker, through Pitney & Bradford, house 1708 Rhode Island avenue.

Andrew A. Limscomb and Robert Cohen, assignees of R. H. Willet, have sold to Alex. T. Britton for $25,000 lot 52 in square 139, premises No. 1220 Connecticut avenue northwest.

The Property Was Stolen.

About a month ago William H. Warder assigned his hardware business on 7th street to a South Washington dealer, and today he was in the Police Court for selling some hardware that had been stolen from the store of Barber & Ross. A young man named Bernard Lee stole the hardware, which consisted chiefly of locks and hinges. He was employed in the store, and when he appeared before Judge Miller today he said he committed the series of thefts, as he had no money, and wanted to pay a bill.

The bill was $1.50, and he only realized 75 cents from the sale of about $10 worth of the stolen property.

Warder had disposed of the most of the property to merchants, and the charge against him was receiving stolen property.

Judge Miller held him guilty of the charge, and imposed a fine of $50 or sixty days.

Left by His Father.

Henry Shortell, a thirteen-year-old boy, was turned over to the board of children's guardians by Judge Miller today. It was alleged that he was left at the house of Mr. Skinner by his father, and the father's whereabouts are not now known.

Case of Almagro.

The case of Manuel De Almagro, the Argentine minister's bookkeeper, who was arrested for the alleged embezzlement of $3,000 of his employer's funds, as published in yesterday's Star, will be called in the Police Court tomorrow for a preliminary examination.

Grain and Cotton Markets.

Cotton and grain markets, reported by W. B. Hibbs, 1421 F st., representing Hubbard, Price & Co., New York.

GRAIN.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—May	54⅛	54⅝	53⅞-4	54⅛
July	55¼	55⅝	55	55⅛
Corn—May	45	45½	45	45¼
July	44⅞	45⅛	44⅝	45
Oats—May	29⅝	29⅞	29	29⅛
July	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅝
Pork—May	10.85	11.00	10.77	11.00
July	10.95	11.17	10.95	11.17
Lard—May	6.62	6.65	6.57	6.65
July	6.72	6.77	6.72	6.77
Ribs—May	5.60	5.62	5.55	5.62
July	5.67	5.75	5.67	5.75

COTTON.

Month.	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
March	5.67	5.68	5.62	5.64
April	5.67	5.67	5.61	5.66
May	5.71	5.73	5.67	5.70
June	5.74	5.74	5.68	5.71

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Flour firm, unchanged—receipts, 7,396 barrels; shipments, 367 barrels; sales, 1,400 barrels. Wheat firm—spot and month, 59⅞a59¾; May, 60a60¼; steamer No. 2 red, 56⅞a56⅞—receipts, 7,130 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels; stock, 460,178 bushels; sales, 30,000 bushels; southern wheat by sample, 58a60; do. on grade, 56⅞a59¾. Corn strong—spot and month, 48a48⅝; May, 49a49⅛; steamer mixed, 47½ bid—receipts, 41,197 bushels; shipments, 25,714 bushels; stock, 399,880 bushels; sales, 80,000 bushels; southern white corn, 49a50; do. yellow, 47½a48½. Oats firm—No. 2 white western, 36a37; No. 2 mixed, 34a34½—stock, 23,650 bushels. Rye firm but quiet—No. 2, 57—receipts, 500 bushels; stock, 21,318 bushels. Hay steady—good to choice timothy, $12.50a$13.00. Grain freights quiet, unchanged. Sugar firm—granulated, 4.14 per 100 lbs. Butter dull, unchanged. Eggs weak—fresh, 17. Cheese firm, unchanged.

FINANCE