The Times.

VOL. 6—NEW SERIES NO. 207. RICHMOND, VA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1892. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DECLINED TO CHANGE

THE OLD NAME OF THE CHURCH.

Changes in the Book of Prayer Completed by the Episcopal General Conference and the House Congratulated.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 11.—Special.—Probably the most important work of the Protestant Episcopal Convention was the refusal of the House of Deputies to change the name of the Church, so that it will remain as at present.

In the House of Deputies the proposed changes in the Book of Common Prayer were completed and the report of the committee on Standard Prayer Book accepted, with the exception of the appendices, also adopted.

In the morning the House of Deputies rejected Resolution 37, relating to burial services at sea, but later on reconsidered its action.

The first hour of the session of the House of Deputies was taken up with the usual committee reports.

Dr. Huntingdon, of New York, reported favorably the resolution to set apart Western Colorado as a missionary jurisdiction. Adopted.

A resolution to divide Washington into two missionary jurisdictions was referred.

The Conference of Seventh Day Baptists sent a memorial to the Convention on the subject of Christian unity.

Deputy Hill Burgwin, the chief parliamentarian of the House, proposed a set of rules for the consideration of the Hymnal on Friday, which greatly mystified the deputies. It was referred to the committee on rules.

TRANSLATION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

Much discussion was brought about by the introduction of a resolution to translate the Prayer Book into the Swedish, Portuguese and other languages.

Mr. Brown, of Long Island, said there were only two copies of the Prayer Book in Portuguese in existence, and the missionary work in Brazil in greatly hampered by that fact.

Dr. Cockey, of Chicago, spoke of the necessity for a Swedish version for use in that city and the contiguous country.

A delegate from Fond du Lac was in favor of leaving the Portuguese to those to whom God has given the work of converting them and looking after the unChristianed masses of our own country.

Dr. Hart at this point took the floor to contine the order of the day, the presentation and consideration of Prayer Book changes. In the 44th resolution it was proposed to shorten, by the omission of various phrases, the form and manner of making and ordaining bishops, etc. This awakened quite a storm of protests from those who did not faver the shortening of this portion of the Prayer Book. The resolution was lost.

The question was called for as soon as the reading of the 45th resolution ceased, and it was voted on without comment. It provides for the insertion of the Nicene Creed in the ordaining of priests. It was adopted.

Resolution 46, regarding the consecration of bishops and the omission of long phrases for shorter ones, was carried.

OTHER CHANGES.

The sixty-seventh resolution was also passed without debate. It merely makes such changes in the Litany and order for the administration of the Lord's Supper as have been made and printed elsewhere.

Resolution 48 provided for the printing of the Gloria Patri at the end of Psalm XXIV., and No. 49 for the omission of the words "performance of," and the prayer at the consecration of a church or chapel. They were carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The fiftieth resolution omits the fourth rubrics after the Gospel in the consecration of churches. It was adopted.

The next resolution makes a substitution in the prayer preceding the benediction in the same service. It was carried.

The last and fifty-second resolution changes the printing of the numbers of the Psalms in the Psalter to common numerals, and the continuous number of Psalm CXIX. The resolution was adopted.

INTERESTING REPORT.

Dr. Huntingdon, chairman of the joint committee on the standard Prayer-Book, presented the report of his committee. It is an immense volume, and, he stated, corrected and revised up to date. In point of size, Dr. Huntingdon said, it is five pages shorter than the old one. He then offered resolutions to the effect that the text submitted be accepted as the Book of Common Prayer, if the House of Bishops concur in the opinion; also that one copy be printed on vellum and delivered to the proper custodian; that 1,000 copies of the book be printed, reserving so many for the use of the diocese, and the remainder to be disposed of according to the best judgment of the committee. Adopted.

Mr. Hill Burgwin offered resolutions of which he had given notice that threw the House into a debate which lasted until the mid-day recess. These resolutions were to rearrange the articles and offices of the Prayer-Book.

A general debate ensued, with a sharp fire between Dr. Huntingdon and the author of the resolutions. An effort was made to lay the paper on the table, and to silence its advocate on parliamentary technicalities, but he held out and gained a vote.

The first of the series was taken up and lost by a large vote. The convention then took a recess.

THE MATTER REFERRED.

Finding that his resolutions would take up considerable time if further discussed, Mr. Burgwin, of Pittsburg, immediately after the House of Deputies was called to order this evening, moved that the remainder be referred to the committee on constitutional amendments. This was carried without a dissenting vote.

Representative Moorhead, of Milwaukee, at this point precipitated action on the matter of changing the name of the Church by moving that no further action be taken in reference to the standard Prayer Book until the omission on the title page had been filled. He wanted this matter referred.

THE MOTION TABLED.

Dr. Huntingdon, the chairman of the committee, proposed that this was as good time as any to dispose of the matter, and suggested immediate action.

Mr. Moorhead acquiesced and then submitted the following resolution: "That the words Protestant Episcopal be omitted from the title page of the standard Prayer Book."

To this Mr. Wilmer, of Maryland, offered a substitute, that as any change in the name of the Church, or on the title page, or elsewhere would delay the publication of the standard Prayer Book for at least three years, that action was at this time undesirable.

Mr. Atkinson, of North Carolina, then moved to lay Mr. Wilmer's motion on the table, and this was carried by 128 to 127.

On the motion to lay Mr. Moorhead's motion on the table, which brought the question of a change of name fairly before the House, a yea and nay vote was demanded, and it resulted: Ayes, clerical, 27; lay, 20; divided, 5. Nays, clerical, 31; lay, 13; divided, 1. So the resolution to table was carried.

Proposed changes in the text of the standard Prayer Book were then proceeded with.

The first resolution considered was a change in the wording of the burial service at sea.

BURIAL AT SEA.

While this question was being discussed the committee on conference appointed with reference to the resolution 37 relating to the burial of the dead at sea, and which resolution had been rejected by the House of Deputies, was submitted. This report recommended that the House of Deputies recede from its action and adopt the resolution.

After considerable parlimentary sparring the resolution was adopted.

The discussion then arose on the canon proposed by the committee, which provides for the separation of the services and offices in the Prayer Book.

As some opposition developed, it was on motion referred to the committee on canons. The House then adjourned.

The House of Bishops receded from its action with reference to resolution 42, agreeing with the House of Deputies, so that the 69th Psalm will be continued on Good Friday.

The request that New Mexico and Arizona be divided into separate missionary districts was adopted, but with the proviso that this be continued under the same Bishop.

The request for a division in Wyoming was not granted.

The committees on new dioceses recommended the division of the dioceses in Virginia.

Those sections of the canon on marriage and divorce not acted upon were referred back to the committee on canons.

After adopting resolutions congratulating the House on the successful termination of the work of Prayer Book revision the House adjourned.

ASKING THE RETURN OF CARICO

Attorney-General Scott Wants Him Brought Back to the Courts of Smyth.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Attorney-General R. Taylor Scott, of Virginia, was before the Supreme Court to-day in a rather unusual proceeding. He asked, on behalf of the Commonwealth he serves, that the court issue a writ of mandamus against Judge Paul, of the Western District of Virginia, compelling him to return to the courts of Smyth county, Va., the case against one Carico, charged with the crime of murder.

Attorney-General Miller said he had not heard of the case until last night, and was not acquainted with any of the documents on file. In view of the novelty of the case and to give him time to look into it, he suggested a postponement of consideration for a few days. The matter was then set down for hearing on Saturday next.

Mr. Scott said to a reporter of the United Press that Carico was a deputy United States marshal, who, without warrant or justification, murdered a man in the highway in Smyth county. Because of his position, Mr. Scott said, Judge Paul issued a writ of habeas corpus, took him out of the possession of the State authorities, and had him tried for the crime in the United States District Court.

"I waived the irregularity of the proceedings," continued Mr. Scott, "and prosecuted Carico before Judge Paul and convicted him. The court set aside the verdict of the jury, released the man on his personal recognizance and set the case down for a second trial on the 13th instant. In view of this proceeding to-day, however, Judge Paul writes that he will postpone the trial until the Supreme Court acts."

Judge Paul's action, Mr. Scott further explained, was based upon the 643d section of the revised statutes, but this section, Mr. Scott asserts, applies only to cases in which the collection of internal revenue is involved. In the case of the State of Virginia against Reeves he says that the supreme court decided under precisely similar conditions that the United States Court had no jurisdiction.

Destructive Explosion.

Orono, Maine, Oct. 11.—Two large digesters in the Bangor Pulp and Paper Company's mill exploded this morning, causing the loss of two lives and injury, more or less serious, of six persons. The digester room, the steam engine room and the machine room were shattered into masses of debris. One of the mammoth digesters was thrown three hundred feet into the air, and huge iron beams, timbers and bricks were scattered hundreds of feet from the site of the building. Richard Zein and William Eddy were killed. Walter Smith, Austin Whittemore and William Buchana were seriously injured, and Wilson Crosby, H. Farrell and James McQueen were badly bruised. The total loss will be over $300,000.

Fashionable Marriage—Third Party.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 11.—Special.—Mr. W. B. Devine, of Richmond, was married at Wilfred, S. C., this evening to Miss Lillie Benson, eldest daughter of Mr. John B. Benson, of that place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. E. Todd, of Charlotte, N. C.

The work of tearing down the old Episcopal church, preparatory to building a large and handsome new structure, began to-day.

The Third party is on the wane in this county. Many bolters are returning to the Democratic ranks, and Democratic prospects are brightening wonderfully.

A Game of Base-Ball.

Scottsville, Oct. 11.—Special.—In accordance with previous agreement, Arvon's base-ball club crossed bats with Scottsville October 8th. The score stood at the end of the fourth inning, the game being stopped then on account of rain:

Scottsville, 9; Arvon, 3.

Arvon had as their battery Foster and Enright, considered one of the best in Virginia.

This is the second time Scottsville has beaten Arvon, and both times Arvon had a crack pitcher. Davis, of Richmond, held the box during the first game.

Walker Glass was killed here a few days ago by Phil. Young, a negro.

Emperors William and Joseph Meet.

Vienna, Oct. 11.—Emperor William arrived at the Hetzendorf station, near Schoenbrunn, this morning and was received by Emperor Franz Joseph, the cabinet and the military officials of the court. After the Emperors had embraced and kissed each other they proceeded to the Schoenbrunn summer palace. The object of the visit is not political. The German Emperor is merely observing the tradition of his grandfather, who made it a point to have a friendly meeting with the Emperor of Austria every fall.

For Violating the Election Laws.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 11.—Judge Frazier and Circuit Clerk Alexander Picket, of Bullock county, were arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the United States election laws in the apportionment of managers of the November election in that county. It is alleged they refused to appoint the inspectors submitted by the Third party. It is said they are liable to a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment.

Louis Kossuth Nearing the End.

Buda Pesth, Oct. 11.—Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, who has been living in Italy during recent years, is reported to be in an alarming state of debility. He is ninety years of age.

For the Court of Appeals.

New York, Oct. 11.—Judge Andrew, of Syracuse, has been nominated for the chief justice of the court of appeals by the Republican State committee.

La Fleche the Winner.

London, Oct. 11.—The New Market sweepstakes were won to-day by La Fleche; Golconda second and Broad Corrie third.

ALL HANDS INDICTED.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR TREASON

And the Carnegie Company Officials for Murder and Conspiracy.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 11.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the grand jury came into court and returned true bills against the Homestead advisory committee, charged with treason.

The information was made before Chief Justice Paxson on Friday, September 30th, by County Detective Beltzhoover against David H. Sagannon, John McLuckie, David Lynch, Thomas J. Crawford, Hugh O'Donnell, Harry Bayne, Elmer E. Bail, Isaac Berrs, Henry Bayard, T. W. Brown, George Campeno, Isaac Critchlow, Miller Goglan, John Coyle, Jeck Clifford, Dennis M. Cush, William McConegly, Michael Cummings, William Combs, John Dirken, Patrick Fagan, W. H. Gaches, Matthew Harris, Reid Kennedy, John Miller, C. S. Searight, John Murray, M. H. Thompson, Martin Murray, Hugh Ross, William T. Roberts, George Rylands, and George W. Sarver, charging them with treason.

Warrants were issued the same day, and so far about fifteen of the thirty-three members of the committee have been found.

True bills were also returned against H. C. Frick, John G. A. Leishman, Lawrence Phipps, F. T. Lovejoy, Superintendent Potter, Otis Childs, Henry Curry, Nevin McConnell, Captain Cooper, Fred Primer and all other of the Carnegie officials and Pinkerton detectives, charged with murder and conspiracy.

THE GLOBE'S STORY DENIED.

The Other Morning Papers Pronounce it a Gigantic Fabrication.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 11.—Several Boston papers this morning print two or more columns each giving the results of their investigations into the details of the Globe's story yesterday in connection with the Borden murder case. In their head lines the Journal pronounces the story a "Gigantic Fabrication;" the Herald says: "It is full of flaws and based on falsehoods;" the Post calls it a "Collossal fake," and the News says it is all lies.

The papers agree in stating that the assertion that Lizzie Borden has been unchaste is demonstratively untrue. They agree too in the conclusion that many of the alleged "witnesses," whose testimony was anticipated have no existence in fact.

The Globe says: "Detective E. G. McHenry furnished the Globe with the Borden story published yesterday morning. He admits and also asserts that the facts are true. He states that the names and residences of alleged witnesses were purposely given wrong for obvious reasons.

Fall River, Mass., Oct. 11.—The general feeling has changed in regard to the Borden case, and the defendant's counsel is receiving encouraging telegrams from all sections condemning the alleged disclosures in the case and encouraging him to continue his work for Lizzie Borden. The three local papers express editorial opinions of a similar character, and call upon the State to get rid of its hired detectives.

Directions to bring libel suits have been given to Mr. Jennings, of counsel for the defense.

POSTAL LAWS VIOLATED.

The Making Use of the Postoffices to Get Votes for Harrison.

Detriot, Mich., Oct. 11.—Daniel J. Campau, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of Michigan, has formally made complaint to Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, against the conduct of the Republican postmaster of Michigan. These office holders are now making, at the request of the Republican Central Committee, a list of all the voters, patrons of their offices, with notations as to their politics, connection with the farmers' movements and labor societies, and to enlist the prominent Republicans of their towns in the work. The chairman further charges that the postmaster at Pontiac receives large numbers of newspapers containing a campaign broadside that is in no sense newspaper matter, in violation of the postal laws. He further charges that Democratic campaign literature, properly addressed and stamped, is thrown into the waste basket by the Republican postmaster at Shaftsburg. Mr. Roosevelt has replied that the charges will get an immediate investigation.

Lee and Gordon in Middlesex.

Saluda, Va., Oct. 10.—Special.—General Fitzhugh Lee and Hon. J. L. Gordon, en route to New Market, arrived here somewhat late Friday night, but not too late for the citizens of the town to turn out and give them a cordial reception, which was responded to briefly by "Our Fitz," who was followed by Mr. Gordon in a stirring address, replete with argument and illustrated by anecdotes in such a manner as to elicit applause even from opponents. At New Market Saturday night the people poured out to hear and see these favorite sons of Democracy who did not fail to present all of the issues of this momentous contest in the most impressive manner, administering at the same time such an antidote to Third partyism that many of its advocates went away satisfied. Middlesex is all right.

A Horrible Murder.

Palmyra, Oct. 9.—Special.—A horrible murder occurred near Central Plains, in this county, last evening. It seems that a lot of white men and negroes had been gambling in the woods near Kidd's store, and a dispute had arisen between Munroe Young, a negro, and Walter Glass, a young white man. The party dispersed, and while about a half dozen of them were on their way to Central Plains, the negro Young, who had ambushed himself on the roadside, fired a load of gun-shot full into the face of young Glass, killing him instantly. The negro escaped, but was captured at a late hour last night at a negro dance. He was lodged in jail here to-day and will have his preliminary trial to-morrow.

Southall Speaks—Several Marriages.

Jetersville, Va., Oct. 9.—Special.—The Democratic club of this place met yesterday evening, and Hon. R. G. Southall, of Amelia Courthouse, made a fine speech. Very few Third party people were present. The Third party club had advertised speaking for last night, but owing to the rain no one was out.

Miss Lucy Rawlett and Mr. Ashby White, both of this neighborhood, were married on the 5th instant. Miss Rosalie Anderson, of Rodophil, and Mr. Diggs, of Cumberland county, were married the same day. There was a reception at Dr. Anderson's the same night, and Mr. and Mrs Diggs left for the Exposition on the morning train.

Mr. Epes at Prospect.

Prospect, Va., Oct. 8.—Special.—Yesterday was a field day at Prospect, in Prince Edward county, for Hon. J. F. Epes. His speech was for the people and to the people, and was received with hearty applause. There was not a dissenting voice against him. No Third party man could be seen, and there was no one to represent the Republicans. Among those who heard Mr. Epes were several old Confederate heroes, including Captain Johnson, who was wounded at Gettysburg and disfigured for life, of Company H, Eighteenth Virginia; Lieutenant Glenn, of Company D, Eighteenth Virginia, and Captain Garden, of Company K, Eighteenth Virginia. Mr. Epes in his speech paid a high tribute to Mr. J. B. Gunn, who recently died at Prospect, who was a gallant soldier, and who lost his right arm at Gettysburg.

It did my heart good to see how they received Mr. Epes, for they well knew of his record as a soldier, a follower of the gallant Stuart and Fitz Lee, who in every battle acquitted himself as one of the bravest of the brave.

Mrs. John A. Coleman Dies.

Danville, Va., Oct. 11.—Special.—Mrs. John A. Coleman died at her home this morning, after a long illness of typhoid fever. The deceased lady was the daughter of Dr. John R. Cabell, and was born and reared in Pittsylvania county, near this city. She was united in marriage with Mr. John A. Coleman, of this city, in 1873. She leaves a husband and five children, besides a large circle of friends, to mourn her death.

The political campaign in this county is getting red hot. Appointments for Democratic speaking have been made at various places all over the county for nearly every day this month. Picnics and barbecues are the order of the day for next week.

A special messenger was sent to Richmond yesterday to prevail upon Governor McKinney to come here and make at least one speech. The Governor consented to attend the grand Democratic picnic and barbecue, to come off at Ringgold, Saturday, October 22d. A monster meeting is to be addressed by Senator John W. Daniel and Lieutenant-Governor J. Hoge Tyler is booked for four speeches in the county. All the Danville speakers are in the field, and are meeting the people every day.

Death of a Faithful Negro.

Stevensville, Oct. 10.—Special.—There died recently at his home in King and Queen county, of heart disease in the seventy-fifth year of his age, Beverley Sparks, pastor of Zion Colored church, and formerly servant of Mrs. Julia Todd. All during the late war Beverley Sparks was faithful to his widowed mistress, and his remarkable success in training his children to be respectable men and women was due to his honesty, industry and fervent piety. He was a conscientious Democrat, and the best man of his color ever raised in this county. He was laid to rest yesterday, and his funeral was attended by fully a thousand people of both colors.

Tobacco Crop—Appointment of Teachers.

New Store, Va., Oct. 10.—Special.—The farmers have, with few exceptions, succeeded in housing their tobacco before the frost. The tobacco crop is better than was expected.

The county school board will meet at the court-house to-day, and decide the most important questions up before the committee, i. e., the increasing of teachers' salaries, and appointment of teachers.

Many Buckingham people have been in attendance on the Farmville fair the past week.

Lunenburg Politics Active.

Meherin, Oct. 10.—Special.—Our people are now thoroughly stirred up over politics. There were many Third party men among us some time ago, but they are rapidly returning to the Democratic party. A Cleveland and Stevenson club will be organized here this week, and expect to enroll as many as one hundred members, which will result in much good to the cause.

Good Speaking at Williamsburg.

Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 10.—Special.—The county court for the county of James City and the city of Williamsburg convened today, with Judge Smith presiding. The case of the College of William and Mary against the city school board, which has been twice tried, resulting both times in a hung jury, was postponed until the next term. Only the ordinary routine business occupied the attention of the court until the recess, when Mr. A. J. Barnes, chairman of the Democratic party of the county, announced that there would be public speaking. When this announcement was made the sovereigns, who were scattered around in all directions, began to move toward the court-room, which was soon filled to its utmost. On the rostrum were the Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler, candidate for Congress, and Hon. James L. Gordon. Mr. Cary C. Armistead called the assemblage to order, and in a few well-chosen words introduced Mr. Gordon to the audience.

When the storm of applause had subsided Mr. Gordon began by saying that he was no stranger here, as he had spent two of the most pleasant years of his life in the ancient metropolis as a student of old William and Mary. He said that as the fires of American liberty were first kindled on this very spot, he would speak to-day of the danger which now threatens that liberty, and then dissected the iniquitous Force bill and held it up in all its horror to his audience. The orator then addressed himself especially to the farmers present, and said that he did not propose to try to teach them methods of farming, but he did propose to present to them the platform and vague theories of the party which is now asking their support on the ground that it would benefit them.

The speaker then in a clear and impressive manner held up to ridicule the claims and assumptions of the People's party, and showed that to vote for them would not only not benefit the farmer, but would redound to the injury of his best friend and protector—the Democratic party. While he exposed the fallacies of the Third party, he warned his hearers that they were not to be despised, as there were very many in Virginia, and to carry the State would require hard and untiring work.

Mr. Lassiter, of Petersburg, was next introduced, and warned his hearers of their fate if the glorious cause of popular government as represented by the Democratic idea should fall at the polls in November next, and urged them to increased activity, as "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Major Lassiter was followed by Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler, candidate for Congress in this district, who said he did not propose to make a speech, but simply desired to say a few words in explanation of his position on the "No Fence law" as passed by the last Legislature, and for the injurious effects of which upon our people he has been largely censured. After explaining this to the crowd he announced, as time was limited by the court, that he would address our citizens at 8 o'clock in the evening. With this announcement the meeting adjourned.

When 8 o'clock arrived the court-house bell was rung, and soon a crowd assembled which filled the building. Chairman Armistead introduced the speaker, who began by saying that as all knew he was our congressional nominee, and that the Democratic standard had been placed in his hand a few weeks ago by the Newport News Convention, which "was as representative a body of men as ever sat in the halls of Congress or in the Parliament of England." He then went on and made an exhaustive speech on the tariff, and argued in a forcible manner how protection oppressed the masses and how it is the interest of our people to have a modified tariff. Mr. Tyler is a good speaker, and had the attention of the crowd from the beginning to the end. He gave a cheerful account of the Democratic prospects over the Second district where he had traveled, and predicted, if the proper efforts were made, an overwhelming victory for Cleveland, Stevenson and Tyler on the 8th of November.

COMMERCE'S TRIBUTE

TO THE MEMORY OF COLUMBUS.

A Great Parade Participated in by Many Ships and Thousands of Citizens—The Marine March.

New York, Oct. 11.—New York commerce to-day paid tribute to the memory of Columbus. The vast business of the second seaport of the world was practically suspended, and more than 300 steamers and tug-boats, the smallest of them larger than the 75-ton "Santa Maria," the 50-ton "Pinta," or the 40-ton "Nina," in which the great discoverer and his companions made their adventurous voyage, dropped their ordinary avocations and formed in majestic holiday parade to do him honor. From the green heights of Fort Wadsworth, on the western shore, to the entrance to the Narrows, eastward to the shoals of Rockaway and the sandy reaches of the Hook, southward to the highlands of the Navesink, and northward to the dim blue outlines of Palisades and the grassy slopes of Riverside afar up the Hudson, the scene was one of marvellous life and beauty. And all New York was there to see it. Every one of the 250, steamers, tugs and yachts forming the escorting fleet, as well as each of the vessels composing the naval militia, was crowded with guests. All the points of view in the harbor and along the bay, the upper stories and roofs of all the great buildings in the city, and both shores of the Hudson were thronged with spectators.

NAVAL PARADE COMMITTEE.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the steam tug Howard Carroll left the Barge Office, having on board the Committee on Naval Parade and their distinguished guests. The committee consisted of Howard Carroll (chairman), W. C. Whitney, H. S. Cram, J. Schuyler Crosby, L. F. Fechtman, J. W. J. Hurst, S. Nicholson Kane, General Martin T. McMahon, Charles H. Raymond, E. V. Skinner, J. H. Starin, William H. Wickham, James W. Tappin, T. J. Brown and ex-officio Mayor Hugh J. Grant, General Horace Porter, William Sulser, J. H. V. Arnold and Charles G. F. Wafle, Jr.

Their invited guests included Vice-President Morton, Secretary Charles Foster, of the Treasury; Secretary Tracy and Assistant Secretary Soley, of the Navy; Governor Flower and his personal staff and other dignitaries.

The steamers having on board the committee of 100 and its numerous guests, left the foot of Terry street about the same time and steamed down the bay.

The parade centered and revolved around the foreign naval visitors, the war ships of France, Italy and Spain. The vessels were the "Arethusa," the flagship of the French Atlantic squadron; the "Hussard," another French gunboat; the Italian cruiser "Giovani Bausan," and the Spanish man-of-war "Infanta Isabel."

ORDER OF THE PARADE.

Waiting in attendance on the foreign visitors at the reception point, prepared to escort them up the river, were the United States squadron commanded by Commodore Erbin, U. S. N., consisting of the flagship Philadelphia, the armored cruiser Miantonomoh, the dispatch boats Atlanta and Dolphin, the dynamite gunboat Vesuvius, the coast survey steamer Blake, the revenue cutters Grant and Dexter, and the lighthouse steamer Armenia, together with the torpedo boat Cushing, assigned for the use of the director of the parade, S. Nicholson Kane. Thus they lay waiting for the start:

French flagship L'Arethuse, flanked by the United States steamer Miantonomoh, Captain Scard, and the United States flagship Philadelphia, Captain Barker.

French gunboat Hussard, flanked by the coast survey steamer Blake, Lieutenant C. S. Vreeland, and the United States steamer Vesuvius, Lieutenant Shroeder.

Italian cruiser Bausen, flanked by the revenue steamer Grant, Captain Thomas Smith.

Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabella, flanked by the lighthouse steamer Armenia and revenue steamer Dexter, Captain J. A. Stam, and the United States steamer Cushing, Lieutenant Winslow.

The escorting fleet was composed of two squadrons, each of ten divisions, in charge of senior officers and numbering over one hundred vessels in each squadron.

THE PROCESSION STARTS.

At 12:30 the signal to start was given, and the column formed. First came the naval militia of the State of New York, under command of J. W. Miller, consisting of tugs, divided into four squadrons, forming the patrol line of the parade.

Every tug as it fell into line sounded its shrill whistle, and the deep-voiced fog signals of the larger steamers bellowed a response.

Swiftly through the water came the torpedo boat, Cushing, the flagship of the parade, Commodore S. N. Kane on board, and its three attendant vidette boats, the steam yachts Aida, Allegra and Helvetia. Next in order was the steamer Howard Carroll, with the distinguished guests of the naval committee; then the visiting war ships and the United States naval squadron escorting them at the rate of about seven knots, with the visitors in the centre. The flagship Philadelphia headed the starboard column, followed by the Dolphin and the Vesuvius. The Miantonomoh headed the port column, followed by the Atlanta and Blake.

The three steamers fell in after the war vessels and headed the column of the escorting fleet. So they moved through the long double row of gaily decked waiting vessels, bands playing, whistles blowing, flags dipping, yards manned and every possible display of enthusiasm being made. When the last boat of the war fleet had run the gauntlet of this peaceful holiday making flotilla the escorting vessels weighed anchor and followed in set order in their wake.

THE DIVISIONS.

The first division, flying the municipal flag of the city of New York, with its conspicuous crossed anchors, was headed by the tugs of the dock and fire departments, and consisted of a special division of chartered steamers.

The second division was under the command of Vice-Commander Morgan, of the New York Yacht Club, with Chester Griswold as fleet captain. It comprised twenty-four steamer yachts.

The third division was comprised of eleven steamers.

The fourth division comprised the Staten Island, Brooklyn and North River ferry-boats. The other six were miscellaneous steamers and tugs.

As the war ships, which had been anchored in the lower bay passed Fort Wadsworth and Lafayette the guns of those forts boomed out a national salute of twenty-one guns, which was taken up by the Philadelphia, and under its lead, by the other vessels of the squadron and returned by the visitors.

Passing Governor's Island another national welcome of twenty-one guns burst forth from the ruddy walls of Castle William, and again was echoed back in thunderous reverberations by the fleet.

THE MARINE MARCH.

At just 1 o'clock the watchers on the top of Washington building saw a puff of white smoke arise afar in the distance, and heard faintly the dull boom of many big guns. It was the salute of twenty-one guns fired from each ship of war and answered by the forts. The marine march had started.

Slowly the form of the parade could be made out as the line moved majestically up the harbor between the hundreds of vessels anchored each side the channel.

At 1:45 the police boat patrol, forming the nose of the line, passed Liberty Island, and the smoke from a thunderous salute enveloped Liberty statue. Just behind the police patrol came the boats of the reserves, five deep, flying the naval militia's flag, blue field with two crossed anchors and the State coat of arms.

In solitary state floated a long, narrow, low-lying craft, the torpedo boat Cushing, on board of which was Director of the Naval Parade Kane.

As the procession neared the battery and could be distinguished from the surroundings it was seen that the ships were arranged in three columns. The American vessels flanked the foreign ships of war.

Next following the Cushing and its videttes was a line of white-banked passenger steamers flying the city flag. Then came the first line of battle ships. The big white hull of the double-turreted Miantonomoh with her two low circular turrets, dipping down deep in the water, was first to be noticed and recognized by everyone. She was flanked by the flagship Philadelphia, looming higher out of the water than any other craft, and the French flagship L'Arethuse, the largest war ship in the parade. Her lofty spars rising skyward from the black hull overtopped everything.

A MIGHTY SALUTE.

As these majestic ships showed their prows past Governor's Island the Philadelphia gave the signal for the salute. Then ensued one of the most interesting and picturesque scenes of the parade. Every man-of-war fired twenty-one guns. The sharp crack of the lighter guns mingled with the deep boom of the heavier ones. All down the long line white puffs of smoke wreathed from the port holes of the advancing ships in succession. The big guns of Fort William on Governor's Island belched forth an answer. The shots were fired in rapid succession all around the circular fort. The rising smoke formed a ring of mist, belted the grim walls of the massive pile for an instant and then floated away to mingle with that from the ships.

The war ships, of course, were of most interest to the sightseers. At intervals of 150 yards in three columns 300 feet apart, sailed after the Miantonomoh, Philadelphia and L'Arethuse, nine other naval engines of war. Slowly the ships moved by, passing up North river, past the crowded docks and piers, flags flying and the glistening sides reflecting the sunlight, making the occasion a memorable one to those who witnessed it.

The escorting fleet brought up the rear. It was in ten divisions, divided into two squadrons, port and starboard. It numbered a great many craft of all descriptions, but sailed in line with something like the procession of marching soldiers. For an hour the scene was continued, the last vessel passing the battery at 2:30.

The Clevelands See the Parade.

New York, Oct. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland witnessed the parade from the deck of Mr. Benedict's steam yacht, Oneida. Mr. Cleveland and his wife spent the night at Mr. Benedict's home in Greenwich, Conn., and came down on his yacht this morning. The yacht anchored off east Twenty-sixth street. Mr. Cleveland sat in the stern of the yacht, and wore a yachting suit and cap. Mrs. Cleveland walked up and down the deck of the craft looking very happy.

IN BEHALF OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

An Alleged Death-Bed Confession Saying She Did Not Poison Her Husband.

London, Oct. 11.—Editor Stead, formerly of the Pall Mall Gazette, and now of the Review of Reviews, has written an article entitled: "Ought Mrs. Maybrick to be Tortured to Death?" for the next number of that publication. The chief feature of the article is Mr. Stead's assurance that he has a copy of the death-bed confession of Henry Wilson, who says that he and a woman other than Mrs. Maybrick administered the arsenic that caused Mr. Maybrick's death. Wilson died recently in South Africa. A similar copy of the confession is also in the hands of Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General.

Mr. Stead believes the confession, and thinks that the punishment of Mrs. Maybrick is about to be considered by the United States Government. In view of prospective remonstrances from diplomatic sources and the great probability that Mrs. Maybrick is innocently punished, Mr. Stead urges that she be released before Christmas, lest she die in prison. Home Secretary Asquith, or the Earl of Roseberry, or Mr. Gladstone, he says, should act at once to save her from death in confinement.

ACTION TAKEN AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The attention of Secretary of State Foster was to-night caled to the London dispatch in regard to the article written by Mr. Stead in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. The Secretary said that he would at once telegraph the United States consul at the Cape of Good Hope, directing him to investigate the correctness of the statement that Henry Wilson had made a deathbed confession that he and a woman other than Mrs. Maybrick had administered the arsenic that caused Mr. Maybrick's death. Pending the consul's reply the Secretary said the department would take no action in the matter. The Secretary intimated that if the statement was true the department would take steps to have the case properly brought before the attention of the English officials, and request that Mrs. Maybrick be discharged.

Like Jack the Ripper's Work.

London, Oct. 11.—The trunk of a woman's body was found to-day in the garden around a villa in the outskirts of Pollokshields, a suburb of Glasgow. It had been terribly mutilated. The woman had been disembowelled, her breast had been cut open and other horrible methods followed by Jack the Ripper had been attempted with evident clumsiness. The head, legs and arms had been cut off and scattered through the garden. The features of the face had been so mutilated that they were unrecognizable.

The caretaker named McEwan is suspected of the murder. He has not been at his post since the discovery of the murder, and the police have been unable to find him. He is a man of great muscular development, and the condition of the woman's trunk shows that the body was dismembered as much by main strength as by the use of the knife. McEwan drank heavily and was eccentric, but was rarely violent while in liquor.

Cashiered for Lecturing.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 11.—The Minister of Militia yesterday struck off the roll of militia officers of Canada Lieutenant E. A. MacDonald, of Toronto, who has recently been lecturing in Boston in favor of annexation of Canada to the United States. Bowell says he does not wish to interfere with freedom of speech, but he thinks MacDonald's views incompatible with holding a commission in Her Majesty's forces.

Italy Wants More Indemnity.

Rome, Oct. 10.—The foreign office has cabled for the second time orders to the Italian Minister in Rio Janeiro to insist upon indemnity from the Brazilian Government for the Italian subjects who were maltreated in Santos and St. Paulo.