

MR. CLEVELAND SUMMONED.

The President-Elect to Appear Before the Chancery Court of This City.

THE SHERIFF SERVES THE PAPERS

When the Distinguished Huntsman Returns From a Successful Gunning Trip on Hog Island.

EXMORE, VA., Nov. 30.—The chief incident of today on Broadwater Island was the arrival of Sheriff Samuel Jarvis, of Northampton county, with a summons which he sought to serve on President-elect Cleveland. He came over from the mainland at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but was forced to wait until the gunning party returned from the day's sport before presenting the document. The sheriff was seen by a representative of the United Press, but he was unable to furnish any information except that the summons was for Mr. Cleveland to appear before the chancery court at Richmond, Va. He did not know what case was involved. He stated that when the summons reached him for service at Cape Charles City, which is the county seat of this county, he regarded the whole matter as a practical joke. Upon writing the clerk of the court at Richmond he received an assurance that the document was genuine, and came to Exmore at noon for the purpose of carrying out his instructions. He could not give any particulars on the subject.

The ducking party, which went out in the channel opposite Hog Island, returned shortly after 4 o'clock and were in excellent spirits. Mr. Cleveland occupied the floating blind with George Doughty, who loaded his gun. He bagged nine brant, six red heads and five butter-balls. Mr. Jarvis occupied a stationary blind and killed fourteen birds. Hargis picked up the game for both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Jarvis. Tom Doughty took at Thomas Jarvis, a member of the club from Philadelphia, who was also successful in shooting water fowl. Each party was entirely independent of the other.

The telephone line connecting Cobb's Island and Smith's Island with Broadwater was completed to-day. This is a part of the life-saving line, which is being constructed along the Atlantic coast from Lewes, Del., to Cape Charles, Va., connecting all stations between these points. Superintendent Bolton, after two or three unsuccessful attempts, to-day laid the cable between Broadwater and Cobb's Island, and it is in good working order. It is expected that the section between Smith's Island and Cape Charles will be completed within a few days, thus establishing direct communication between Broadwater and the outer world.

Thomas E. Ludlum, Mayor of Sta. Isle, N. J., who has been the island as a member of the club since Saturday, left for his home this evening.

The programme for to-morrow will be practically the same as to-day, although it is likely that another location will be selected for using the floating blind. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland has declined the invitation received from the Old Dominion Acoustic club to shoot upon their preserves. So far as can be learned no definite time has been determined for Mr. Cleveland to return North. President-elect Cleveland, however, it seems probable that he may spend another Sunday upon Broadwater Island.

MR. CLEVELAND SUMMONED

To Appear as a Witness in the Chancery Court of Richmond.

Several weeks ago Mr. Willis B. Smith, a lawyer, who lives in Chesterfield county, began proceedings in the chancery court of this city against Mason and others.

Among those who have been summoned to appear in court as witnesses in this case is President-elect Cleveland, as a member of the advisory board to the Olcott committee. The suit was brought to secure a settlement of certain claims against the Olcott committee, and has been pending from the settlement of the State debt.

The suit has been set down for the next term of the chancery court, which begins on Monday next, but it is uncertain when the case will be reached.

Although Mr. Cleveland has been summoned as a witness, it is not likely that he will appear in person when the case is tried, but will be represented by counsel.

Some three years ago, when renewed efforts were made between the foreign bondholders and the State authorities to bring about a settlement of the State debt, the bondholders, through their representatives in New York, the Olcott committee, secured the appointment of an advisory board, consisting of Mr. Cleveland, ex-Secretary of State Bayard, Minister Phelps and several other prominent people. This board has done some very effective work, and has been to a great extent instrumental in the settlement of the debt question.

Since this settlement, by an act of the Legislature during the last session, several suits for claims against the foreign bondholders for commissions, etc., have been entered in the chancery court of Richmond, and the suit of Smith against Mason and others is one of this class.

TILLMAN CROWNED.

The South Carolina Governor Inaugurated at Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.—Governor B. R. Tillman, of Edgefield, and Lieutenant-Governor Eugene B. Gary, of Abbeville, were inaugurated at noon to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives, the General Assembly being in joint session. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice McEvoy. Governor Tillman made a brief address, in which he said:

"These have been troublous times in South Carolina, times of deep agitation and discussion, of aggressive thought against conservative thought. I have been put forward as the exponent of that demand in the State which seeks for better things, for important progress; and, to the best of my ability, I have counselled the people in a way which I believe will lead to important results. Since I have been in office I have had an eye single to the public welfare, looking only to the glory of the State. My past must be a guarantee for the future."

This is Governor Tillman's second term. A bill of importance introduced in the House to-day was that which refers to the failure to place new State bonds on the debt maturing next July, and authorized the State Treasurer to publish notice that all bonds not met at maturity should be entered in the chancery court of Richmond, and the suit of Smith against Mason and others is one of this class.

The special House committee on prohibition to-night decided to report unfavorably on all prohibition bills except the Childs bill, the iron-clad measure gotten up by the Prohibition State executive committee, which will be amended so as to provide for a State dispensary, and will be reported to the House Friday.

Mr. Foster on His Ear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster to-day sent another letter to Congressman Fitch,

chairman of the committee investigating the work of the Federal election laws. The Secretary says he does not desire to continue the correspondence now that they quite understand each other on the law in question. He takes it that Mr. Fitch is satisfied he has a right to appear in court when Mr. Davenport presents his accounts and resist their allowance if any charges are made against the United States. The Secretary declares that the intimation of Mr. Fitch that Davenport's accounts have heretofore been allowed and paid "in the dark" are without foundation as far as it refers to the Treasury Department, and reminds the chairman that their payment, made and the amount thereof has been frequently a matter of Congressional inquiry.

COMPLEXION OF THE SENATE.

It Looks Now as if Mr. Stevenson Will Have to Cast the Deciding Vote.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The belief is growing among congressmen and senators in this city that if an extra session is to be held at all it will not be called for the early part of the incoming year. Office holders under the Republican Senate are naturally somewhat anxious as to the political complexion of that body should the Congress, and some of them are still relying upon a possible Republican majority. They are claiming forty-three Democrats and Populists and forty-five Republicans. More reliable figures, however, appear to be forty-three Democrats, forty-one Republicans and four Populists, who will probably vote with the Democrats. In the event of a tie upon the question of reorganizing the Senate the power of the Vice-President to give the casting vote becomes a question of interest. This question was settled when Mr. Arthur assumed the presidency of the Senate, by a motion to postpone a resolution of Senator Pendleton's to reorganize the Senate on a Democratic basis was left to the deciding vote of Mr. Arthur, who voted with the Republicans, thus postponing the reorganization. Later, when Senator Anthony proposed reorganization on a Republican basis, the result of the vote on the motion was a tie, and Mr. Arthur cast the deciding vote, giving the reorganization to his party. Senator Hill, of Georgia, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, contested the right of the Vice-President to give the casting vote on questions affecting reorganization, but Senator Logan cited a precedent for the Republicans' claim that was established some time in the thirties. The deciding votes of Mr. Arthur in the two instances cited are presumed to be sufficient precedent for Mr. Stevenson to follow if the Senate should be evenly divided politically.

EFFECT OF THE CORN TARIFF.

It Causes the Greatest of Mexican Railway Blockades.

GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 30.—To-day the Mexican tariff on corn goes into effect, and the cause of the greatest railroad blockade this country has ever known becomes a part of its history. There was probably never a case where the railroads showed themselves so energetic in handling the business of others. The greatest fault seems to have been with the Mexican roads, whose rolling stock is very meagre, and whose management seems to have been very bad.

The connecting lines on this side of the line were greatly embarrassed. Cars that were sent south months ago have never been returned, and there seems to be a chance for speculation as to whether they will get back within the next six months or not. Everything seems to have been pushed down to the border and there left to take care of itself, and while things are not as bad as they were during the greatest rush, everything is still in a muddled state.

The result of the rush has been to attract attention to the railroad condition on the other side of the Rio Grande, and many changes of office have already been made. The roads are also taking steps to increase their rolling stock, and should the improbable happen that there be such a movement again, it is safe to say that it will be better handled.

THE CENTRAL'S FINANCES.

The Special Committee Makes an Exhaustive Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Georgia Central directors met this afternoon, when the financial committee appointed to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the road presented its report. The report was exhaustive, and covered thoroughly and finally all of the questions which are vexing the stockholders.

Great secrecy was observed in reference to the meeting. When it adjourned each and every person present refused absolutely to give any information that the financial committee had presented an exhaustive report. No action was taken at this meeting in reference to the report, but it was said that the directors would hold a meeting by themselves to consider it.

Mr. Hollins and the Georgia Central directors are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent their plans becoming public. It is said that the Hollins syndicate will undertake the reorganization of the company, if they can get control of the big block of Central stock owned by the Richmond Terminal stockholders.

It is expected that to-day's meeting would authorize a bid for the Richmond Terminal stock, but Secretary Wharter assured the reporter that nothing was done at the meeting except to hear read the report of the financial committee. This report, he admitted, offered a solution to all the road's financial ills, but it must be acted upon by the directors before it will be made public.

More Trouble for the Central.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 30.—There is a prospect of a strike to-morrow of telegraphers, and perhaps of firemen and engineers on the Georgia Central railroad system, as a result of the ignoring by General Superintendent Wadley of the requests of the committee representing the three organizations of railroad employees.

The Macon and Atlanta Sold.

MACON, GA., Nov. 30.—The Macon and Atlanta railroad was sold at public auction this morning. The total purchase money amounted to \$419,000, and it was bought by J. R. Young, of Savannah, representing a syndicate composed of creditors and bondholders. This syndicate will at once organize, and the road will be built. Most of the iron, cross-ties and other equipments were purchased at about one-fourth their value. The road bed sold for \$125,000. The Macon and Atlanta runs from Macon to some point on the coast between Savannah and Charleston, where a port will be established. Only a part of the road has been laid with iron and graded.

A Foul Week.

ARKANSAS CITY, ARK., Nov. 30.—The north-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train leaving here at 12:45 P. M. to-day jumped the track about one and a-half miles from this city. A coach rolled down an embankment of about twenty feet, injuring twelve or fifteen passengers, probably half a dozen of which are fatally injured.

Dr. Scott's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The funeral services for the Rev. Dr. Scott's funeral services occur at 3 o'clock Thursday in the East Room, will be closed to the public. The President and the funeral party will return to Washington from Washington, Pa., Friday at midnight.

THE TWO HERESY TRIALS

MORE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. BRIGGS DISMISSED.

Professor Smith Enters His Plea of Not Guilty to the Several Charges of Heresy Against Him.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—At the Briggs trial to-day the objections taken to the amended charges by Dr. Briggs were first taken up. Dr. Francis Brown moved that the first objection, namely, that the charges of November 18, 1892, were disposed of by the dismissal of the case on November 4, 1891, and that the Presbytery could not legally cite him a second time to answer to charges which they had dismissed. The motion to sustain the objection was lost by an overwhelming majority. The second objection to the order and regularity of the proceedings in the Presbytery in any and every action taken against Dr. Briggs since the dismissal of the said charges on November 4, 1891, was also lost. The third objection was waived because of some misunderstanding among the members. The fourth objection, objecting to the relevancy of all of the proofs from Scripture, Confession and Catechism, was voted down.

The sixth objection was to the offer of evidence by wholesale, thus referring to the submission of his inaugural address and writings without specification. This objection was not sustained, the vote being 68 to 65, and was a blow to Dr. Briggs, as it showed the opinion of the members, and furnished the basis of the final vote after the evidence of the trial is all in.

"I am Not Guilty," Says Dr. Smith.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 30.—At this morning's session of the Smith heresy trial Elder Sproul, of the Cincinnati Presbytery, offered a protest against the action of the Presbytery in refusing to sustain Professor Smith's objection to the first charge. It was admitted and referred to the proper committee. The Presbytery decided that the citations from the Scriptures and from Professor Smith's pamphlet should be considered a part of the specifications. On motion of the committee the charges and specifications were printed as amended. The clerk read the charges and specifications as amended, and announced that Professor Smith acknowledged service of same. The moderator then called upon Professor Smith to enter his plea. In a firm voice he replied: "I am not guilty, Mr. Moderator."

Dr. Low then said the prosecution would offer its evidence; that testimony for the defense would then be offered, and Professor Smith could testify in his own behalf. A motion prevailed that the first charge be dismissed as unavailing. The first charge was that Professor Smith taught erroneously to the New York Evangelist, March 19, 1892, and April 7, 1892, that a doctrinal qualification is only required of the officers of the Church at the time of ordination. Dr. Low said the committee had the prosecution committee had the two articles in the New York Evangelist, referred to in the charge.

Professor Smith said he admitted the authorship of the article in question and had no further testimony to offer. Dr. McKibben then read the articles and the citations of the prosecution committee, consisting of extracts from the constitution of the Presbyterian Church, the certificate of licensure, the baptismal formula and the Scriptures. A recess was then taken.

The afternoon session Professor Smith said he expected to construct the texts of the articles according to the obvious meaning of their words. Dr. McKibben said the committee had no desire beyond ascertaining whether the articles were doctrinally correct as referred by the prosecution. They had the kindest feeling toward Professor Smith, but were acting for the Presbyterian church. If Professor Smith would disavow the interpretation put upon his language the committee would even be willing to arrest the charge. Professor Smith said he referred to disprove the charge. The issue being thus clearly defined Dr. Low proceeded with his argument. He reviewed the articles by Professor Smith, published in the New York Evangelist, to show that they were contrary to the direct teaching of the Scriptures, and placed upon them by the prosecution committee.

RICHMOND MEN IN DANVILLE.

The Mayo Tobacco Orderer and Dryer. Shipments of Plug Tobacco.

DANVILLE, VA., Nov. 30.—Special—A party of Richmond tobacco men and capitalists reached here this morning on two Pullman cars and have been doing up the town. The object of their visit is to investigate the workings of the Mayo tobacco orderer and dryer, which for some time has been in use, and is now on exhibition in the factory of the American Tobacco Company. Great things are claimed for this machine, it being alleged that by its use leaf tobacco can be graded, dried and made ready for any and every use, regardless of weather conditions. The visitors and a large number of Danville tobaccoists to-day saw the machine in operation, and all declared themselves pleased with its operations. Among the visitors were: G. H. Tenderberger, of Louisville, Ky.; W. H. Merton, of Richmond; R. M. Morton, of Bank Williams, W. T. Hancock, Jr., Professor Peple, S. P. Mayo, J. F. T. Anderson, H. B. Owen, C. A. Peple, L. H. Lightfoot, C. D. Langhorne, James E. Kearney, W. P. Mayo, Percy Montague, Victor Williams, W. E. Dibrell, W. J. Whitburn, W. H. Campbell, J. B. Johnson and others. The party was taken in charge by a number of Danville men, shown the sights, and at 3 P. M. excellent dinner was served at the Richmond and Danville railroad restaurant. The Richmond visitors left to-night for home.

The shipments of plug tobacco from Danville in November were 45,960 pounds. Shipments from January 1st to November 30th, inclusive, 5,930,560 pounds. This is a falling off as compared with the same period of last year.

After the prayer meeting service at Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal church to-night, which service was conducted by Rev. Herbert M. Hope, late pastor of the Main-street Methodist Episcopal church, the many admirers and friends of Mr. Hope without regard to denominational lines presented him with an elegant gold watch as a token of their high regard. Mr. Hope will leave here Friday for Petersburg, where by appointment of conference he becomes pastor of the Market-street church, of this city.

CHOLERA AND IMMIGRATION.

The One Must be Restricted in Order to Prevent the Other.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The United States Senate Committee on Immigration continued its session to-day. It is believed that the committee have practically agreed in the affirmative to the following propositions: All immigration, except from North and

South American countries, shall be suspended for one year from March 1, 1893, the law to be framed so as not to hinder the free return of American citizens or the easy admission of visitors.

After the meeting a statement was made to representatives of the press, to the effect that the time had been mostly consumed in the consideration of the aspect of the question in relation to the probability of the cholera virus being carried next year. The shutting down of immigration, it was argued, would lessen the danger of such a visitation.

Dr. Edson, of the Health Board, had been summoned to give his views regarding the probability of cholera coming to this country and the probable effect of cutting off immigration. Dr. Edson expressed himself as strong in the belief that cholera would probably come to these shores in the spring. He has studied the subject thoroughly, and finds strong reason to think that there is a big fight in store for the country against the dreaded disease next spring. The Doctor also expressed himself as being of the opinion that the enactment of the proposed law, which would restrict immigration for one year, beginning next spring, would be a most potent factor against the fight to keep cholera off the shores of America.

Dr. Jenkins, of the Health Board, who is in Chicago, is said to hold the same opinion.

Colonel Webber, of the Immigration Commission, was present also to hear the discussion and to aid the committee by making suggestions. The committee will meet again to-morrow and continue the discussion. They feel that the matter is an important one, and will be deliberate in whatever they do. The committee is authorized to send for and examine persons, books and papers, and to administer oaths to witnesses. The present indications are that the committee will adopt the idea of restricting immigration to this country for one year and make it the basis for a report to Congress.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

General Manager William Henry Smith Resigns—Officers Elected.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 30.—The regular annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held here to-day, with the largest attendance ever held. Great interest centered in the meeting on account of the agitation prevailing press circles throughout the country, and the tendency toward new combinations. The membership of the Western Associated Press was divided as to the best policy to pursue, and on this account the plan for a readjustment proposed by the special committee appointed to formulate a new constitution was not adopted. The meeting was antagonized by some of the members who thought it wiser to adhere to the policy that was successful for many years. These were led with ability by Mr. R. W. Patterson of Chicago, Mr. D. H. Houser of St. Louis, Mr. W. J. Murphy of Minneapolis, Mr. Scripps of Detroit and Mr. H. M. DeYoung of San Francisco.

Very full discussion was had, extending over three days here and in Chicago, and every interest involved was accorded a hearing. Good feeling prevailed, and the result was the approval of the policy recommended by the special committee on reorganization, in which there was practically a unanimous acquiescence.

Charles F. Hensley, chairman of the executive committee, made a full report of the work of last year, which was unanimously approved.

The report of the general manager showed the affairs of the association to be in a prosperous condition and its business rapidly increasing. The board of directors was re-elected, and Eugene H. Perdue of the Cleveland Leader.

In making his report, the general manager announced his purpose to retire from active journalism, as he felt that he had earned the right of a few years of life to be leisurely. Subsequently a committee was appointed to draw up a resolution bearing upon Mr. Smith's retraction. The following report was made, unanimously adopted and directed to be spread upon the minutes. The committee was requested to have a copy engrossed, signed by the officers and sent to Mr. Smith:

"Resolved, That William Henry Smith, its general manager, intends to withdraw from active newspaper work. He became connected with this Association in an official capacity November 1, 1889, and has continued with it to its present time. During this twenty-three years of association with the business has developed from \$18,000 to \$64,000, and from 8,500 words daily to 30,000 and 45,000 words daily, with only 5 or 10 per cent. increase in cost to our members. Over nine millions of dollars have been expended under his supervision, and every nickel has been accounted for. The Association now desires to express to Mr. Smith its appreciation of his eminent services and his sterling integrity, and to extend to him the cordial good will of all its members.

A RESIDENCE BURNED.

Thought to Have Been the Result of Incendiarism—Negroes Implicated.

DOVER MINES, Nov. 30.—Special.—Mr. William Amos, who lives in Hanover, was so unfortunate as to have his residence burned about two weeks ago. It is thought that it was the result of incendiarism, and a couple of negroes have been lodged in Hanover Courthouse jail to be tried for the deed.

The recent Methodist Conference in Norfolk returned the Revs. R. H. Mullin and E. P. Parham to their fields of labor, and both enter upon their duties with bright prospects.

The pulpit of the Baptist church, owing to the sickness of the pastor, Professor Harrison, has been filled by different divines of the Baptist pulpits of Richmond.

Catholic Bishops in Session.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 30.—All the Catholic bishops of this province are gathered in this city in a special session. It is generally believed that the liberal views as to public schools advanced in the East will be the chief theme.

The Hearing Concluded.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 30.—The hearing in the Reading Coal Combine case was concluded to-day. The committee will go over the testimony submitted at Washington.

VIRGINIA DELEGATION

TO THE NICARAGUA CANAL CONVENTION REACH NEW ORLEANS.

Attendance Very Great From All Parts of the United States—The Opening Exercises and Committees.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 30.—Special.—Governor McKinney and party had a delightful day in New Orleans. We arrived here this morning, all well.

The Times Democrat says: "The gathering here is one of the most representative commercial assemblies in the United States. Every State has sent delegates. Distinguished merchants, financiers, engineers and professional men of the highest standing are here to take part in a meeting destined to play a conspicuous part in the future of the Nicaragua canal. From Michigan and Maine, from California and Connecticut, from Nebraska and New York, from Oregon and Ohio, from Minnesota and Missouri, from all parts of the country delegates have been appointed to attend. They have come in pairs and scores. A hearty welcome is being given them by the citizens of New Orleans. The hospitality of the most hospitable city in America is being offered them."

That unusual interest is taken in the convention is shown by the large attendance at this, the busiest season of the year. The convention was called to order by L. J. Odendahl, president of the board of trade, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Palmer. The address of welcome, warm and hearty, was from N. S. All the States and Territories seem to be represented, and there is great enthusiasm, more than 400 delegates being present.

At the afternoon session a very able address was delivered by Hon. J. B. Jones, of Arkansas, on the possible complications and the duty of the United States.

DISMAREK DEFENDED.

Herr Richter Replies to Caprivi's Attack. Danger of a Cabinet Crisis.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The budget was read for the first time in the Reichstag to-day. Herr Richter, speaking on the military bill, replied to Caprivi's attack upon Bismarck. Herr Richter said that Prince Bismarck had claimed for the chancellor, when he occupied that office, the right to differ from himself, but never had Prince Bismarck gone so far in self-contradiction as Chancellor Caprivi, who, in 1871, had uttered a warning against military pessimism, and who now breeds whole cultures of the bacilli of distrust and disquiet.

Chancellor Von Caprivi waited some time before replying to Herr Richter's attack. He spoke with vigor and earnestness, which evoked repeated applause from the right of the house. Without repeating the argument of his last week's speech for the bill, he addressed himself at once to Richter's accusation, that he was cultivating "bacilli of distrust." He denied that his speech in 1871 was in conflict with his recent utterances, and pointed out the distinction between cool and careful preparation for adequate self-defense and the excessive haste of a war scare.

The Chancellor is said to realize that he is fighting for his official life, as evidence accumulates that a dissolution and appeal to the country would prove fatal to the Government's demands and to his further lease of power. He will contest every inch of ground in the present Reichstag, and, if he fails, will probably retire at once.

EXAMINING THE PLAN.

The Special Committee Hard at Work on the Rothschild Proposition.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The committee of twelve appointed by the International Monetary Conference to examine into and report on the proposals submitted by Mr. Alfred De Rothschild, one of the British delegates, sat yesterday for luncheon and to discuss the plan for international monetary stocks of the world and the actual production and consumption of gold and silver.

Senator Jones, one of the American delegates, has prepared a special statement of the consumption and production of silver. The committee has consented to request the Danish delegate, C. T. Tietjen, to submit his plan as an addendum to the De Rothschild plan. Mr. Tietjen is a monometallist. He proposes the coinage of silver five franc, four shilling and dollar pieces, rated to gold according to the price of silver in the year previous to the adoption of the international agreement with seigniorage of 10 per cent. He also proposes the appointment of a permanent international commission to fix the initial price.

Should the price of silver fall to 5 per cent. below the coinage ratio, the commission will have the authority to fix a new ratio and order a recoinage of pieces. These coins will be a legal tender, internationally, the banks to keep them as a reserve against notes, and they have the right to demand gold in exchange for them at any time from the Government issuing the particular coin bill. The members of the committee declare that their proceedings must be kept completely private until definite decisions are attained. They will not communicate to the delegates not belonging to the committee the progress they are making in the discussion.

The special committee chosen by the conference to consider the plans of Alfred De Rothschild, Adolph Soether and Moritz Levy, for the rehabilitation of silver, have closed their work without having come to any definite conclusion.

A Pretty Marriage.

KEYSVILLE, VA., Nov. 30.—Special.—The Baptist church was to-day a scene of loveliness in its beautiful dress of evergreens and flowers, the occasion being the marriage of Miss Lettie F. Hodges and Mr. Harry D. Peters, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. They were made one by

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PROBLEMS.

Some Questions That Will Come Before the Legislature.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 30.—Within a few weeks the South Dakota Legislature will again be in session, and what it will do is now a topic of interest. One of the principal questions will be the resubmission of the prohibitory clause of the State constitution. If that is brought up and carried through there is strong probability of further amendments being presented, one of which will be the election of United States Senators by a popular vote.

The coal famine and the grain blockade throughout the country, at the present time result in drastic railroad legislation, although a strong effort will be made to prevent any interference with railroads, for fear of its interfering with developments in that line next year. There is a strong demand for changes in the revenue law which will compel telegraph, telephone and express companies to bear a more equal share of the burden of taxation than they do. The Independents may also bring up the usury question again, but its day of importance has passed.

The Field Trials.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Nov. 30.—The all-day stake of the Philadelphia Kennel Club Field Trial was continued to-day. The following dogs ran together in the second series: Betty S. with Gay, Prawn with Harry C., Lena W. with Cunt Anteo, Calerine with Gladstone, Grouse with Rupert, Jupiter with Hempstead Duke, Miss Ruby with Pete. Finalists: Mertin Brighton, Tobe with Antevola, Heinekin with Lora.

The Running Races.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Nov. 30.—To-day's races resulted: First race, seven-eighths of a mile—Anthem first, Haytience second, Anawan third. Time, 1:42. Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Empera first, Lyrist second, LaJujie third. Time, 1:47 1-2. Third race, seven and a half furlongs—Telephone first, Glendall second, Jim Clare third. Time, 1:47 1-2. Fourth race, five-eighths of a mile—Little Silver first, Leo Brigel second, Censor third. Time, 1:37. Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Spuchkill first, second, Tom Flynn third. Time, 1:22 1-2. Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile—Apollo first, Monroe second, Maid of Screen third. Time, 1:26 1-2. GUTTENBERG, N. J., Nov. 30.—To-day's races resulted: First race, three-quarters of a mile—Violet S. first, Sir Michael second, Athelene third. Time, 1:21. Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Ella first, Chaddar second, Bon Voyage third. Time, 1:35 3-4. Third race, six and a half furlongs—Blitzen first, Kirby second, Feneion third. Time, 1:53 1-2. Fourth race, five-eighths of a mile—False Athens first, Miss Flasher second, Undawha third. Time, 1:29 3-4. Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—Kirkover first, Glenchoy second, Freezer third. Time, 1:53 3-4. Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Babbriggan first, Litterted second, Tasso third. Time, 1:37 1-2.

Failure of a Bank.

JOLIET, ILL., Nov. 30.—The Stone City Bank, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and controlled by the Fish brothers, suspended payments to-day. The failure was precipitated by the confession of judgments aggregating \$183,175 by the Joliet National Bank. Mrs. M. M. Fish, also controlled by the Fish brothers, this morning. It is estimated that the liabilities of the two concerns are \$500,000, but nothing definite about the liabilities or assets is obtainable. While the bank was a separate institution, its property was coexistent with that of the wife mill, and the larger part of the assets were vested in the mill. The failure is attributed to dullness of trade.

Pension Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on June 30th there were 576,669 pensioners of all grades on the rolls, including twenty-two in the list of widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. The total amount expended for pensions during the fiscal year was \$39,655,513. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1893 is \$14,965,000, but taking the cost of the allowances made during the first four months of this fiscal year as a basis for calculation, the commissioner estimates that there will be a deficiency of \$10,582,261.

Jay Gould Ill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The story reached Wall street to-day that Jay Gould was dead. This was promptly denied, but quite a riot was made on the Gould stocks. To-night his family are quite anxious about his condition, however. It was said in Wall street that Mr. Gould had a hemorrhage of the lungs. It had been announced that he was suffering from nothing more than a bilious attack.

New Steamship Line.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 30.—James Knott, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of the most enterprising of English ship owners, has determined to put a regular line of steamships between Charleston and Mediterranean ports. The first ship, "The Swedish Prince," will sail from here December 10th, and will be followed during the month by another steamship and as many more as the trade will warrant.

Permission to Sell.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, granted permission to Walter G. Oakman, receiver of the Richmond and West Point Terminal and Warehouse Company, to sell to himself in block \$100,000 in bonds of the State of Georgia