The Times.

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NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

THE VIRGINIA COMMITTEE CALL UPON SECRETARY TRACY.

They Hold a Meeting and Decide to Push the Appropriation to a Passage. Other Washington News.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1893.

It would seem that the freezing up in the river for twelve hours would have somewhat chilled the ardor of the Naval Rendezvous committee, but this is not the case, and they appeared at the Capitol to-day in full force. The delegation from Norfolk, Hampton and the entire Tidewater section is headed by Mr. George Johnston, of Norfolk. The World's Fair Association of Virginia is represented, and a number of prominent citizens from other sections of the State are also in the party. Among these are Colonel A. S. Buford and Mr. Joseph Bryan, of Richmond; Dr. Brockenbrough, of Accomac county; and Messrs. Stuart and Wisor, of Southwest Virginia.

The committee held a conference with the Virginia senators and congressmen, who are unanimous in their desire to secure an additional appropriation for the naval rendezvous. The committee also waited upon Secretary Tracy, and requested his views on the subject, as well as to learn his plans for the method of disbursing the appropriation. A sub-committee will also go before the House Naval Committee and present the requirements of the situation to them. Chairman Herbert, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, is said to be earnestly in favor of the requests of the committee, and there seems but little doubt that the necessary funds will be appropriated to make the great naval review of the character which it should be.

Among the members of the committee are Messrs. M. Glennan, K. C. Murray, M. Ryan, Edward Maupin, Joseph T. Duke, W. Bullitt Fitzhugh, George Booker, J. W. Oast, John Goode, D. Gardiner Tyler, Colonel George W. Johnston, Jas. McMenimin, H. DeB. Clay, James N. Watkins, Harry Libbey, Frank Shields, ——Franklin, Dr. Henry Smith, Dr. A. Brockenbrough, Mr. Chase, Charles H. Johnson (secretary), Granville Gaines.

The committee composed of M. Glennan, A. S. Buford, Dr. Brockenbrough and others who called upon Secretary Tracy were most cordially received and talked over the situation fully. The Secretary gave them the following estimates of what he thought would be necessary for the rendezvous:

Navigation, additional men	$100,000
Equipment, coal	150,000
Construction, preparation of ships	50,000
Supplies and accounts, rations	40,000
Marine corps	10,000
Total	$350,000

He also named the following ships which would be in the naval review:

New York, Baltimore, Newark, San Francisco, Charleston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, Yorktown, Concord, Bennington, Detroit, Montgomery, Miantonomah, Kearsarge, Castine, Bancroft, Vesuvius, Dolphin, Cushing, Essex.

A meeting was held at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when it was decided to appoint a committee having in charge the matter of securing the necessary appropriation. The committee is composed of Messrs. John Goode, John S. Tucker and Harry Libbey, of Washington, and K. C. Murray, George W. Johnston and John Callahan, of Norfolk. These gentlemen of the Legislative Committee will remain here in the interests of the rendezvous.

Mr. S. Wellford Corbin, of King George county, is in the city. Mr. Corbin has been prominently indorsed for the position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. He has the indorsement of the entire number of State electors, the Governor and State officers, and many prominent men of the State. He is thoroughly identified with the interests of the agriculturists of the State, and his abilities peculiarly fit him for the office. In speaking of his candidacy this morning, he said that even if he should not be appointed, the indorsements he had received at the hands of the State would always be gratifying and pleasant to him.

The death of Mr. Butler having been mentioned, Mr. Corbin said: "Well, I remember him very well. I was captured during the war in front of Petersburg, and a lot of us were corraled in a clover field at Butler's headquarters. We had received no food since early the previous day, when General Butler ordered us to be given coffee and crackers. We always thought he might have improved the menu a little, but even that was a tempting repast under the circumstances."

Mr. Joseph T. Duke, who is a member of the Naval Rendezvous Committee, is also a prominent candidate for the United States marshalship of the Eastern district. His friends are urging his valuable services, and attribute much of the Democratic success in the Second district to his untiring efforts. When the smoke of the contending candidacies has cleared away, we shall know all about the matter, but it is safe to predict that no better man will be chosen who is more loyal to party work than Mr. Duke.

Postmasters have been appointed in Virginia and North Carolina as follows:

Virginia—J. H. Christian at Providence Forge, New Kent county, vice Carrie W. Townsend; Elizabeth J. Stallard at Dwina, Wise county, vice A. J. Stallard, deceased; V. S. Heath at Jamesville, Northampton county, vice J. C. Heath, deceased; V. V. Kelly at Kellyview, Wise county, vice Jennie Kelly, deceased; Hallie B. Angler at Osage, Patrick county, vice D. M. Lewis.

North Carolina—J. B. Barrett at Bethel Hill, Person county, vice T. D. Woody.

Pensions have been granted to residents of Virginia and North Carolina as follows:

Virginia—Original, George H. Upton, Isham Butler, Leander Cuffey, Albert Smith, Ezekiel N. Kirk, Richard Williams and George Dross. Increase, James Kinerney, and John Daly. Additional, James M. Vaden. Original widows, etc., Dianah V. Butler and Cherry Lewis.

North Carolina—Original, Moses Triplett and John Austin. Mexican widows, Catherine Ward. H. L. W.

House of Representatives.

No business but the reception of the banking committee's majority and minority reports on the report of the Sherman act was done in the House to-day. Senator Kenna's death was announced, and the House adjourned after adopting resolutions offered by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, expressive of the sorrow with which the House had heard of the death of Senator Kenna, the invitation of the Senate to attend the funeral ceremony to-morrow, and providing for a committee of ten representatives to join the Senate committee and manage proper arrangements.

The bill, repealing the silver purchase act, reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, by Mr. Cate (Dem., Ark), was placed upon the calendar. The report upon the measure has not yet been presented.

The House adjourned, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Kenna.

COLONIAL DAMES IN SESSION.

The National Congress Convenes in Washington—Virginia Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Special.—The National Congress of Colonial Dames met at 1 o'clock to-day at the residence of the first vice-president, Mrs. Kennon, great niece of George Washington Parke Custis, at Tudor Place, Georgetown Heights. The States, represented by five delegates each, were Pensylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Rhode Island, the District of Columbia having seven delegates. The States of Virginia and Rhode Island were formally admitted to the society.

The form of a national certificate of membership was adopted, and a committee was appointed to prepare a design for a seal. After the business was completed for to-day, the society was entertained by the second vice-president, Mrs. Colonel Ernest, of Dupont Circle.

To-morrow a business meeting will be held at Mrs. Ritchie's, Pennsylvania avenue, after which the society will be the guests of Mrs. General Harry Heath.

The Virginia delegates are Mesdames M. F. Pleasants, James H. Dooley, Joseph Bryan, Russell Robinson and James Lyons. H. L. W.

THE M'COMAS INQUIRY.

Testimony Showing That He Was Connected With a Bad Concern.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate Judiciary Committee spent more than two hours to-day taking testimony relative to the charges against Judge McComas, and will have another hearing to-morrow morning. There were five or six witnesses examined, their evidence being intended to show that Mr. McComas was connected with the National Investment Company, of this city; that the transactions of this company were irregular; that Judge McComas was to have been its president, and that he only drew out when he ascertained that he was to be nominated for the district judgeship. It was further asserted that the secretary of the company was elected upon the indorsement of Judge McComas. General Duncan S. Walker and Mr. Zimmerman, president of the National Investment Company, were the most important witnesses examined.

If the committee should be satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Judge McComas was connected with this investment company, it is understood, they will widen the scope of their inquiry and look into the character of the concern whose integrity has been questioned.

News of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Commanders John J. Read, O. A. Batchellor and E. T. Woodward have been ordered to examination for promotion.

Past Assistant Surgeon Kesler has been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Morong has been detached from the board of inspectors at San Francisco and ordered to command the Puget Sound naval station, relieving Lieutenant A. B. Wyckeoff, ordered to appear before the Retiring Board.

Lieutenant C. W. Jungen has been detached from the coast survey steamer Patterson and granted leave for one year.

Death From Trichinosis.

ALMA, WIS., Jan. 11.—The family of Jacob Ringger, six miles from town, is reported as being sick with trichinosis. The mother died about two weeks ago, but as she had been sickly for months nothing was suspected, though all were sick at the time. Yesterday the daughter, aged sixteen, died, and as the symptoms were suspicious a microscopic examination of the pork was had, which revealed traces of trichinae. A piece of flesh taken from the girl's arm also proved to be infected. Mr. Ringger and his six-year-old boy show symptoms of trichinosis, and it is feared that one or two other persons who ate of the pork may be affected.

Attacked the Warden.

LARAMIE, WYO., Jan. 11.—In the State penitentiary at this point last night six desperate characters were brought to their cells, when Tom Maddens, a seven-year man, sent from Fremont county for grand larceny, attacked Warden Briggs, who was standing at a doorway. The rest of the convicts joined in the assault and badly beat the warden. Two jail guards heard the row and came to the warden's relief with Winchesters. They opened fire on the convicts, mortally wounding Madden and shooting another convict named A. D. Ledge. The four remaining convicts returned to their cells.

Cramp & Sons Get it, of Course.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Secretary Tracy to-day awarded the contracts for constructing the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the sea going battle ship Iowa to William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, at $2,986,000 for the Brooklyn, and $3,010,000 for the Iowa. This settles the controversy as to the necessity and fairness of allowing one of the vessels to be built on the Pacific coast, and also as to the right of the Secretary to award bids on plans prepared by the bidder.

Big Fire on a Cold Day.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—At 1:30 this morning fire broke out in the block occupied by O. M. Sheldon's drug store and the Dealy meat market at Chateaugay, Franklin county, and almost the entire business portion of the town on north Main street, comprising fifteen business houses, was destroyed. The loss will be $150,000. The thermometer was twenty-six degrees below zero at the time.

A Crazy Man With a Loaded Revolver.

CHILTON, WIS., Jan. 11.—Considerable excitement prevailed here yesterday morning when it was learned that the Rev. Father Honeyman, pastor of St. Augustine's Catholic church, was deranged and at large with a loaded revolver in his hands. He was finally captured, and his hands were so badly frozen that he was unable to use the pistol. Both feet and face were also frozen. His condition last night was much worse.

Rumors of a Big Coal Deal.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—It is stated on good authority that the coal magnates of Pennsylvania, acting with the Canada and Pacific railway, have about concluded a deal, by which almost the entire coal-fields of Nova Scotia are to pass under their control. The combine, it is said, has over $17,000,000 invested in the project. The interests have been called to meet next week to ratify the bargain.

The New Steel Bridge.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 11.—The first train passed over the new steel bridge across the Tennessee river at this place to-day. This is the completing gap in the new comparatively short line between Atlanta and Louisville and Cincinnati by way of the Marietta and North Georgia road, the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville road and the Louisville and Nashville.

Silver Cup for Mr. Ochs.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 11.—President Patrick Walsh, of the Southern Associated Press, forwarded by express to-night a magnificent sterling silver cup to Adolph S. Ochs, of the Chattanooga Times, presented to him by the members of the Southern Associated Press in recognition of his services in perfecting the organization of this Association.

Purchase of Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The Treasury Department to-day purchased 265,000 ounces of silver at .8380 and .8385. The offers were 355,000 ounces.

New National Bank.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Isbell National Bank, of Talladega, Ala., capital $50,000, has been authorized to begin business.

SENATOR KENNA DEAD.

DISTINGUISHED WEST VIRGINIAN SUCCUMBS TO HEART DISEASE.

Sketch of His Eventful Career—General Benjamin F. Butler Dies Suddenly Also of Heart Failure.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Senator John E. Kenna, of West Virginia, died at 3 o'clock this morning of heart disease, from which he had been for some years an acute sufferer, so much so that for a long interval he had been compelled to abandon his duties as Senator and to forego all mental exertion.

Two summers ago, with view of diverting his mind from his physical ailments, he established an amateur boat builder's shop and busied himself in mechanical operation of constructing boats. He partially recovered and resumed his seat in the Senate and made one memorable speech, which was remarkable for its length and its vigor, but soon suffered a relapse from which he never rallied.

His sufferings during the last few months of his life, from heart spasms, were so poignant that to himself as well as to his family, death must have been looked upon as almost welcome.

The death of Senator Kenna was a painful announcement to all those who were acquainted with him. Though it was known that he has been critically ill and that several times during his sickness he had been very close to death's door, still the recent information from his bedside was of a most encouraging character, and hopes of his ultimate recovery were entertained. His friends began to hope that the genial, big-hearted and generous fellow would again be in his old accustomed haunts, but the news this morning of the fatal termination of his career brought tears to the eyes of many a manly acquaintance and suddenly dashed to pieces their fond air castles.

Senator Kenna has been sick for many months, but not until his growing malady forced him to bed would his indomitable will power admit that he was not as strong as he was in his earlier days. Last summer he began to show the signs of failing health, brought on by overwork and a too close application to his senatorial duties. He was advised to take a rest, but this acknowledgment of his weakness he would not admit until forced to. About the 1st of October he was taken sick and pleurisy was developed. From that day he never left his room, though at times he was able to sit up. At one time it was thought he could not recover from the pleurisy, but his strong constitution allowed him to avoid death, but the heart complications which ensued were not to be overcome. He would have a severe attack of the heart, from which it was thought that he could not recover, but each time he would actually rally and his family and friends would take renewed hope. The recurrence of these attacks, in which he suffered in agony, finally shattered his system until it was unable to withstand them.

The desk in the Senate occupied by Mr. Kenna was draped in mourning to-day. His death caused the greatest sorrow among his colleagues in that body, for few have held the general love and esteem which was accorded him.

Senator Kenna left a wife and six children, four boys and two girls. The oldest of the children is about seventeen and the youngest boy was just five years old yesterday. His sister, Mrs. Jordan, and her husband were present at the last moment, as was his half-brother, Mr. Ashby, of West Virginia.

Mr. Kenna's Career.

The career of Mr. Kenna has been one of unsullied success. Never has the suspicion of anything but devotion to the interests of his State and the country at large crossed his public life. He was a politician of unusual resources and ability, but he was also a politician in the highest sense of the word. Although quiet and reserved, he won a front rank in the Senate, and was one of its most popular members on account of his genial disposition and good fellowship.

Senator Kenna was born at Valcoulon, Va. (now West Virginia), April 10, 1848. Until the war broke out he lived on a farm and made his living in this manner. At the declaration of hostilities he, like Cincinnatus, left his plow and joined the Confederate army as a private. In that service he was wounded in 1864, and in the following year surrendered at Shreveport, La. At the close of the war he established himself at Wheeling, where he attended St. Vincent's College, but later studied law with Miller & Quarrier at Charleston. On June 20, 1870, he was admitted to the bar and has continued the practice of law ever since. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Kanawha county on the Democratic ticket in 1872 and continued to serve in that position until January 1, 1877. In 1875 he was elected by the bar in the respective counties under statutory provision to hold the courts of Lincoln and Wayne counties. His first service in Congress was as a representative in the forty-fifth Congress, and he served in the successive ones until he was chosen a senator to succeed Henry G. Davis (Dem.), the father-in-law of Secretary of War Elkins. He took his seat in the United States Senate December 3, 1883, and was re-elected. His term of office would have expired March 3, 1895.

Probably no senator was more devoted to outdoor sports than was he. The rod and the gun were his closest companions, and the hunting parties which he would organize each fall were always delightful affairs. Next to his rod and gun he was interested in photography, and the collection of views taken by him make an interesting gallery.

At the age of forty-one Mr. Kenna had been elected to serve in Congress for a period that embraced twenty years, he was for twelve years the youngest member of the House, and was the youngest but one of the members of the Senate. While in the Senate he made a number of well-informed speeches. Of these two were such excellent arguments and so well delivered that they brought to him additional laurels. One was on the issue between President Cleveland and the Senate and the other was his reply to Senator Sherman's assault on the President's financial policy.

Throughout his congressional career he had a law partner at home, and as far as his public duties would permit he maintained his connection with the bar. Success never warped his kindly, generous nature or changed the courtesy of his congenial manners. The secret of his great popularity with his constituency, which stuck to him and swore by him, was perhaps to be found not alone in the discharge of his public duties, but in his loyalty to every interest intrusted to his keeping and in the unaffected nature which was incapable of ingratitude or treachery.

His death at this time will add a new feature to the senatorial contest now in progress between the supporters of his colleague, Senator Faulkner and ex-Senator Camden, who are contending for the Senatorship now held by Mr. Faulkner, which will expire on the 4th of March next. Mr. Kenna's Washington residence is on Capitol Hill, at 130 B street, northeast, and there he died.

Action Taken in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—The death of Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, immediately after the reading of yesterday's Journal was announced to the Senate by Mr. Blackburn. Feeling remarks were made by him in praise of the dead Senator, and the usual resolutions were presented and adopted, including invitations to the House of Representatives, President and members of the Cabinet and Supreme Court to attend the funeral ceremonies in the Senate chamber at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

A committee of seven, Senators Faulkner, Blackburn, Ransom, Daniel, Walthall, Manderson and Squire, were appointed to take order as to the funeral and to accompany the body to West Virginia, and then as a further mark of respect the Senate adjourned.

The Funeral Services.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The details of the funeral of Senator Kenna are not yet settled, but according to the present understanding the remains will be taken to the Capitol to-morrow, and the funeral services will take place in the Chamber at 1 o'clock.

As the deceased was a Catholic, the services will be impressive, and it is the wish of the family that they be performed under the direction of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, to whom the Senator was warmly attached.

To-morrow night the remains, escorted by the congressional committees and attended by the members of the family of the deceased, and a few personal friends, will be placed on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad train and taken to Charleston, W. Va., the home of the dead Senator. It is the present purpose to have the funeral rites performed as soon as the party arrives at Charleston, the next day, but there may be a change in this part of the arrangements.

A message was received later in the day from Cardinal Gibbons, stating that he would conduct the services. He will be assisted by Bishop Keane, of the Catholic University, and the following members of the clergy will be present: Rev. J. A. Watter, Rev. Joseph Magee of St. Patrick's, Rev. S. Ryan, Rev. W. Fletcher of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. J. Kerry, Rev. E. Williams of St. Matthew's, Rev. J. O'Brien, Rev. M. Sullivan of St. Peter's, Rev. J. Mackin, Rev. E. Maynadier of St. Paul's, Rev. C. Gillespie of St. Aloysius, Rev. J. H. Richards of Georgetown University, the Rev. Dominican Fathers of St. Dominic's, Rev. J. De Laney of the Church of the Holy Name, Rev. George Glaab of St. Mary's, Rev. Father Scanlan of Georgetown, Rev. John Gloyd and Rev. P. O'Connell of St. Stephen's and Rev. John Jones of Providence Hospital.

The body will be taken to the Chesapeake and Ohio passenger station immediately after the services, where it will remain until 11 o'clock at night, when the Chesapeake and Ohio train departs for Charleston.

Senator Kenna's death marks a singular fatality among the members of the Senate during the present Congress. There have now been four deaths among them since the Fifty-second Congress was called together, a little more than a year ago. First there was Senator Plumb, who died in Washington December 20, 1891. Then Senator Barbour died in this city May 14th last. Senator Gibson died at Hot Springs, Ark., December 15th last, and now Senator Kenna, making an almost unparalleled death record for one Congress.

The joint committee to conduct the funeral will be composed of Messrs. Faulkner, Blackburn, Daniel, Walthall, Manderson and Squire, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Alderson, Pendleton, Capehart and Wilson (W. Va.), Tucker (Va.), Bingham (Pa.), Henderson (Ill.), Dungan (O.), Mansur (Mo.) and Outhwaite (O.).

BEN. BUTLER DEAD.

Passes Away Suddenly of Heart Failure in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11.—General Benjamin F. Butler died at 1:30 this morning of heart failure, superinduced by an attack of pneumonia.

He retired at 11 last night and soon after midnight his colored body servant, West, who slept in the adjoining room, heard him coughing violently. He went to the General's room and found that he had gone to the bath room adjoining. He followed him there and offered assistance. The General mentioned that his expectoration had been discolored with blood, but did not appear to think seriously of the matter. West assisted him to bed and he apparently went to asleep. He soon after died.

The Effect of Mr. Butler's Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Special. The death of Mr. Butler closes a remarkable career, which is to a considerable extent interwoven with the history of the South. Still, with their acknowledgment of his abilities, there is nothing in this association that will cause the people of that section to mingle unusual regrets with their comments at this time.

No incident is more prominently thought of just now in the legislative career of Mr. Butler than his fierce attack upon Mr. James G. Blaine in the Forty-second Congress. There are probably only two members of the present House (Messrs. Holman and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania) who were members of that Congress, and the bitterness of that antagonism is only recalled now in the death of Mr. Butler and the fact that each passing hour now is lifting its veil for Mr. Blaine that intervenes between the fleeting breath and the mysteries of the future life. H. L. W.

BIG CHICAGO FIRE.

Over a Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in seventy minutes this morning. The fire was in the five-story stone-front building at Nos. 765 to 781 Halstead street, owned by John York, and occupied by him as a dry goods store establishment, contained three hundred employes, and was one of the largest dry goods stores on the west side. The fire originated in the basement, and the cause of it is not known. The south wall fell over a three-story building owned by C. R. Lott, and the avalanche of stone, brick and mortar went directly to the basement of the Lott building, badly tearing out the inside of the structure.

Two fast pacing horses belonging to Dr. Frank Linden, and valued at $1,100, were crushed by falling bricks while an attempt was being made to save them.

BLOCKED THE ROAD ALL NIGHT.

A Fatal Wreck on the B. and O. Which Delayed the Traffic.

McKEESPORT, PA., Jan. 11.—Last evening about 5 o'clock a Baltimore and Ohio local freight ran away on a heavy grade and dashed into a coal train just ahead, killing Fireman Brown of the local freight and injuring two brakemen who live in Cumberland. The wreck occurred at Bowman station, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near Sand Patch tunnel, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, about eighty miles from this city.

The road was blockaded until this morning, and passengers on through trains passed a night on the mountain top with the mercury away below zero. All were well cured for by the railroad men.

A Confederate Bazaar.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Confederate Aid Association held a meeting here to-night to consider the advisability of holding a bazaar in Washington early in the spring. It was decided to postpone it until after the assembling of Congress next fall. However, it was resolved to hold a luncheon on the 2d, 3d and 4th of March, and one also on Sunday, the 5th.

PANAMA CANAL TRIAL.

MARIUS FONTANE TELLS ABOUT THE BRIBERY OF NEWSPAPERS.

He Furnishes Much Valuable Information on the Subject—Further Reformation of the French Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The trial of Charles De Lesseps, Marius Fontane, Baron Cottu and M. Eiffel, accused of complicity in the Panama canal frauds, was continued in the court of appeals to-day. Long before the hour for the opening of the court the room was filled to its utmost capacity, with a crowd of interested spectators, with most of whom the prisoners are well known. President Perelvier at once proceeded to examine Fontane. He said that shortly after the formation of the Panama Canal Company he was placed in charge of the company's business with the press. He detailed at length what his duties were, and gave much valuable information regarding the bribery of newspapers to prevent hostile attacks upon the company, and also to prevent the publication of matter that would have shown the true condition of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama. Fontane stated that he had held his position as manager of the company's press affairs until 1885, when the exactions of the newspapers became so heavy that he was compelled to abandon the post. Since that time he had been mostly the private secretary of De Lesseps.

In deference to the overwhelming public demand for further reconstruction of the Ministry, M. Ribot had a long conversation with Admiral Gervais, chief of the Department of Marine and Colonies, in regard to accepting the ministry of marine and colonies, in place of M. Burdeaux. Admiral Gervais hesitates about accepting the place under the circumstances, but will give an answer to-day.

In the course of his examination M. Fontane stated that he had distributed to the press only 60,000 francs in drafts payable to bearer.

Upon the conclusion of Fontane's examination Baron Cottu was called upon by President Perievier to explain. Cottu declared that his duties as a director of the Panma company were merely technical. He dealt exclusively with the internal administrative work of the company. Interest in the to-day's proceedings was centered in the examination of Eiffel, the contractor. The questions put to him by the court resulted in lively fencing between the President and Eiffel's lawyers, who raised objection after objection to the interrogation. The legal sparring occupied considerable time and afforded amusement to the audience. Finally Eiffel admitted that he had cashed checks for twelve million francs which had ostensibly been drawn to pay for machinery, while he had actually expended one million and five hundred thousand francs for that purpose.

Eiffel said that he had given two million francs to Hebrard to secure the contracts with the company and two million to Baron de Reinach in order to secure the latter's influence in his favor with the Government.

M. Florick, the Government accountant, who recently examined the accounts of the Canal company, testified that Eiffel had been paid sixty-nine million francs on his contract, and that he made a profit of thirty-three million francs on it.

At this point the court adjourned.

M. Martin, according to his own statement, acted for the Panama Company in much the same capacity as the late Baron de Reinach, though the sums placed at his disposal for the purpose of bribery were not so large. He declared that M. Burdeaux, minister of marine, and M. Baihaut and Garnet had constantly received money from the Panama Company. His authority for this statement, he said, was M. Marius Fontane, one of the prosecuted directors.

With regard to this statement it must be said that M. Burdeaux, Baihaut and Granet absolutely denied that they had been the recipients of bribes and demanded to be heard by the committee in order to repel these accusations.

These denials appear to have been accepted as satisfactory, and the fact that no further evidence appears to have developed against M. Burdeaux has been regarded as establishing the falsity of the charges.

Nevertheless the view is generally expressed that it would be better to have a ministry composed of men against whom no charge whatever had been made. The public demand is strongly for a thorough investigation, without any hampering influences, and for a ministry free from the breath of scandal. If M. Ribot should fail to explain to the satisfaction of the Chamber the reasons for the change which have been made in the ministry the Royalists will interpolate him on the subject. The leaders of the Royalist party in the Chamber of Deputies came to this decision at a meeting held last evening. They will also take occasion to ask why the reconstruction of the ministry was not more thorough.

The royalists have shown greatly increased activity within the past twenty-four hours, and the authorities appear to be in possession of some new and important information as to their designs. There has been considerable telegraphing between Madrid and the ministry of foreign affairs, and, while the object of these communications is kept secret, enough is known to make it certain that the French legation in Spain is keeping a most careful watch on Royalist intrigues beyond the Pyrenes, and that an equally careful watch is being maintained on Royalist plotting in Paris.

The announcement that General Saussier was to remain on the active list as military governor of Paris after passing the age of retirement is construed as an indication that the Government means to be prepared for any emergency. General Saussier is considered the most reliable man in the army and would be invaluable in the event of public disturbance.

While he stands aloof from political agitation he stands ready to do a soldier's duty in the support of existing authority and would crush disorder at any cost. There is no doubt that the assurance of General Saussier's continuance in command has had a dampening effect upon those who would like to see the capital thrown in a panic, while it has had an encouraging influence upon the supporters of constituted authority.

The Debats to-day congratulates M. Ribot on breaking the bonds which have attached the ministry to the radicals, and advises M. Ribot to break other bonds which are not conducive to good administration.

The moderate Republican organs accept the new ministry with good will, while the radical are dissatisfied and urge an appeal to the country. The Monarchists, in accord with their policy of stimulating dissatisfaction, assert that the new cabinet is powerless to dominate the situation.

M. Ribot's decision to accept M. Burdeaux's declination of the ministry of marine has caused a decided improvement in the situation. M. Burdeaux himself appreciates the public prejudice against the continuance in the cabinet of any one smirched even with the suspicion of Panama scandal and has insisted upon refusing the position. With M. Burdeaux removed from the cabinet it is now believed that there will be no difficulty in the new ministry securing the support of the chamber, especially should such an acceptable person as Admiral Gervais take the place.

It is now stated that M. Ribot had no real intention of continuing M. Burdeaux in the ministry of marine, and that the announcement yesterday that he had been so designated was simply meant to give him an opportunity for a voluntary withdrawal. When this withdrawal came last evening it was not generally noticed, but it is now known that Burdeaux has finally retired and will not resume his former position.

The commission of inquiry, appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to examine into the Panama scandal, held a meeting to-day, and heard testimony of members of the lottery loan commission. The evidence went to show beyond any reasonable doubt that San Le Roy was, to a great extent, if not completely, guilty of the charges made against him.

M. Deramet moved that the committee hear the evidence of M. Arton and M. De la Pirse, the liquidator of thee Societe des Etudes. This motion was agreed to. MM. Jolibois and Pelletan moved that the committe inquire to the contracts. They declared that 77,000,000 francs had been virtually stolen, and light on the subject was necessary. This motion was also agreed to.

A statement recently published that the house of the Boulangist deputy, M. Laur, had been searched by the police, in connection with the Panama inquiry, and that incriminating documents had been found, proved to have been entirely without foundation. It can be stated that upon authority of the prefect of police that no such search was made, and that no documents in any way compromising to M. Laur, showing that he had any connection whatever with the Panama affair, are known or supposed to be in existence. M. Laur is at present in America. The members of his family deny that his residence has been searched, and in this they are corroborated by the police authorities.

Admiral Gervais has declined the ministry of marine colonies. At the cabinet council to-day, after a discussion on Admiral Gervais' declination, it was decided to detach the colonies from the marine and attach them to the department of commerce under M. Siegfried. The marine portfolio will be offered at once probably to another high naval officer.

The cabinet council decided not to lay a ministerial statement before the chamber, but to give any explanations which deputies might request.

M. Hubbard, radical deputy, for Seine-et-Oise, has anounced that he will address to the ministers in the chamber a request that they take steps to [illegible] the approach of the next general election.

The ministers have decided to agree to the urgency of M. Hubbard's request, and interpellation as to the general election and to make their reply practically a ministerial declaration.

A Socialist Manifesto.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Socialist Union has issued to the people a manifesto, which says:

"Opportunism has become engulfed in the quagmire of bloodshed at Fourmies and the mud from the Panama scandals. As it sinks it threatens to drag the city and the Republic to ruin. In this emergency safety can come only from the ranks of the nation's workers. The system of delivering up the Parliament and the presidency to a handful of criminals must be abolished if the Republic is to be a Republic of honesty and to maintain the position it holds with so much glory in the vanguard of the nations. The political constitution of the country must be revised by a constituent assembly, with imperative mandates. We must organize a government by the people through the medium of universal suffrage."

The manifesto closes with a call for a great meeting in Paris on Saturday in order that the people may be enabled to ratify these demands. The manifesto is signed by fifteen Socialist members of the Chamber.

Dissolution the Only Escape.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle thinks that the dissolution of the chamber is the only escape from the chaos in France. It is reported, he says, that M. Floquet will retire altogether from politics as his fall showed that the deputies are beginning to realize that their constituents will not be deceived by subtle distinctions. Voting for him would have indicated approval of his action in using Panama Canal money to bolster up the Government, and would have damaged any candidate in the elections.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Rescue of the Crew of the Wrecked Norwegian Bark Eleanor.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Norwegian bark Eleanor, Captain Olsen, from Savannah, December 9th, for Harburg, was dismasted during a terrific hurricane on December 19th. She fell off in the trough of the sea and her decks were swept clean. She worked heavily and it is supposed some of her butts were started, for she commenced to take water much faster than the pumps could clear her.

After the bark had floated helplessly for two days the British steamer Sandhill, Captain Mackenzie, from Wilmington, saw her and attempted to take off her crew. A tremendously high sea was running and it was impossible to get a boat anywhere near the bark.

Finally the Sandhill was compelled to abandon the bark and she stood on her course for Liverpool.

On December 22d, the bark then being in latitude 41, longitude 51, her crew abandoned her, she then being in a sinking condition. They were subsequently picked up by the British steamer St. Andrews Bay, Captain Whitburn, which arrived at Aarhuus January 7th.

KAISER AT STRASBURG.

His Visit Was Not Expected at the Alsatian Capital.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Emperor William, who visited Sigmaringen to attend the nuptials yesterday of the Crown Prince of Roumania and Princess Marie of Edinburgh, left there this morning on his saloon train, ostensibly to visit Carlsruhe, the capital of Baden.

He stopped at Carlsruhe but a short time, and then continued his journey to Strasburg, the capital of the annexed province of Alsace, a short distance to the southwest of Carlsruhe.

No intimation of his intention to visit the place had been given to the military authorities, and his sudden arrival, purposely planned to surprise the garrison, succeeded in its object.

There was great hurrying and calling to arms when his presence became known, and in a few minutes the troops were ready to receive him with all military honors.

THOSE TERRIBLE ELBE WATERS.

The River Lower Than Ever—Conditions Favor a Cholera Epidemic.

HAMBURG, Jan. 11.—The two sailors of the Spanish steamer Murciano, who have come down with cholera, were sick several days before they were taken to the hospital. They are supposed to have got the infection from the Elbe waters. The river is lower than ever before. At Magdeburg it registers only twenty-four inches. The general conditions are believed to be more favorable to an epidemic than they were last year. An English seaman, who was discharged from a cholera hospital last Saturday, says that he was seized with diarrhoea and cramps after having drunk Elbe water in Altona.

HAMBURG, Jan. 11.—The health office reports that there were 10,919 deaths from cholera here in 1892, and 26,323 deaths from all causes.

Empty Honors These.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The New York Republicans have renominated Frank Hiscock to succeed himself in the United States Senate, and the Connecticut Republicans renominated Joseph W. Hawley.

TERMINAL TROUBLES.

PRESIDENT OAKMAN EXPLAINS HIS LETTER TO MR. COMER.

Why He Notified the Central People That His Company Would Not be Bound by the Scheme of Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—In regard to the letter addressed by President Oakman, of the Richmond Terminal Company, to President H. M. Comer, of the Georgia Central, on the occasion of the stockholders meeting of the latter company on January 2d, containing a notification that the Terminal Company would not be bound by the scheme of reorganization ratified at such meeting, Mr. Oakman said to-day:

"The letter speaks for itself. We understood that a plan of reorganization was to be submitted for ratification to a stockholders' meeting whereat the majority ownership of stock is disfranchised and simply notified the directors we would not be bound by such plan. We have no information or knowledge of the details of said plan, but understand that it sacrifices the value of the stock held by the Terminal Company, for which over $7,500,000 was paid.

"We will cordially promote any plan of reorganization of that property which will equally protect the interests in our charge, but will not submit these interests to be adjudicated by a meeting wherein we are disfranchised, nor be compelled to accept a plan of reorganization in which as majority stockholders we have no voice or representation, the board of directors having been prohibited from voting at their election. The steps taken was in necessary protection of the interest we represented."

President Comer answered as follows in a letter dated January 3d, the day after the press dispatches announced the result of the "Annual election of directors of the Georgia Central Railroad Company":

W. G. Oakman, Esq.,—Your favor of December 31st is received and contents noted. There has been no meeting of the stockholders, but your letter has been read to our board of directors, as requested.

THE G. S. AND F. RAILROAD.

The Bondholders Committee Examining the Road's Financial Condition.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—The bondholders' committee of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad Company met here to-day to receive the report of W. P. Hardee, an accountant selected to examine into the financial condition of the company. The report shows that the earnings of the company have steadily increased, and that the railroad is the only one in Georgia whose earnings in 1892 increased over those of 1891.

Mr. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, counsel for the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, the trustee of the road under the mortgage, was before the committee and made a statement of the status of the legal proceedings for the foreclosure of the mortgage.

The bondholders will insist that the road be sold under foreclosure.

ONLY FOUR TO BE HANGED.

Four of the Hill Murderers Get Commutation—Lynching Very Probable.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., Jan. 11.—Intense excitement reigns in Kent county. Four of the murderers who assassinated D. J. H. Hill have been removed from this place. Their sentences have been commuted by Governor Brown. Those whose lives are spared are Henry Hurtt, Joshua Bainard, Charles Emery and Lewis Benson. Those who are left, and who will surely be hanged Friday, if they are not lynched before, are Chas. Brooks, Moses Brown, Fletcher Williams and Frisby Comegys.

Sheriff Plummer was awakened at 3:30 this morning and informed that Captain Cadwalader, of Baltimore, was at the door with thirty policemen, and an order from Governor Brown for four of the condemned