The Times.

VOL. 8—NEW SERIES NO 123. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY AUGUST 4 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AN AGREEMENT REPORTED.

A Sugar Schedule Which will be Accepted by the House Conferees.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTY OF 1-5 OF A CENT

Forty Per Cent. Ad Valorem on All Raw Sugar and Same Amount on All Refined on Basis of the Saccharine Strength.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—After the Cabinet meeting to-day four members announced, each to a different person, that an agreement had been reached by the Senate and House conferees on the tariff bill. The basis of agreement was not disclosed, but one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet said to a United Press representative: "You can announce that the President will sign a tariff bill within ten days."

The explanation of this which is current at the Capitol is that a sugar schedule has been agreed upon and has been accepted by the House conferees, as follows:

Forty per cent. ad valorem on all raw sugar and the same amount on all refined sugar, the duty to be collected, however, on the basis of the saccharine strength. In addition to this there is to be a differential to the refiner of one-fifth of a cent a pound, and a discriminating duty against those countries that pay an export bounty on refined sugar equivalent to the bounty so paid. It is understood that the Government will also regulate in some way the prices of foreign sugars so as to prevent any attempt to juggle with the quotations.

NO PROTECTION FOR THE TRUST.

Every member of the conference denies that there has been any agreement, but sufficient has leaked from the conference room and through secret sources, that there can be no longer any reason to doubt that they have agreed as to what they will do when the time comes to act. The House conferees have always held that there was hidden away in the schedule or the Senate bill a provision to the trust that greatly augmented the differential ⅕ that was given them, and they have contended that this should be removed. Upon this basis they make the demand that the text of the bill should be changed, and in a spirit of concession the Senate, to that extent, yielded.

As now prepared the sugar schedule will provide for the levying of the following duties: On all raw and refined sugars, 40 per cent. ad valorem, the same rate as heretofore, but with this difference, that that duty will be based, not on the price per pound nor the mere pound of the article purchased, but upon the saccharine strength of the sugar found in the total amount. If the sugar is raw, the duty will be collected upon only the pure sugar that it contains, and when it comes to the collection of duty on refined sugar instead of the collection being made upon the value of the refined article it will be based upon the value and amount of pure sugar necessary to make the refined product.

In this it is claimed there will be absolutely no hidden protection for the trust, and that nothing can accrue to them through the process of refining.

THE HOUSE WILL ACCEPT IT.

The refiner will be given a differential duty of one-fifth of a cent a pound on refined sugar, and a discriminating duty levied against such countries as pay an export bounty on the refined sugar equivalent to the amount of that bounty. It is argued out by those who advocate this duty that it is not any better for the Trust than the former schedule, although this is denied in other quarters. It is also said that the House conferees will accept this as a solution of the problem, and that they will claim it as a victory, because it does away with the alleged hidden protection. The next step, after the House agreed to accept this schedule, was to find out if the refining interests would take it. It is understood that the senators who have cared for this interest were consulted, and that they reluctantly accepted the schedule as the best that could be had, and agreed that it would not be antagonized.

If this schedule is finally determined upon to-morrow—for there is always the possibility of a change at the last moment—it is quite probable that the remainder of the bill may be speedily disposed of, and there is a hope that the tea conference may be had Monday, and the report made to the Senate early in the week. The rest of the day was consumed in a discussion of the other schedules, and there is now a pretty clear understanding as to what shall be done with the rest of the bill.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORS.

It is said to-night that the Louisiana senators and Allen and Kyle, the latter representing the beet sugar industry, will not accept the proposed schedule. If this is true, it is not apparent how the Democrats expect to pass the bill. There is no provision in the schedule for the bounty for 1894, and both the Louisiana senators have declared that unless this bounty is put in the bill they cannot support it. It is probable that to-morrow night the situation will have crystalized into something tangible, and that the outcome will be known with some degree of definiteness.

COAL AND IRON SCHEDULE.

A Reciprocity Scheme Not at all Probable River and Harbor Bill.

TIMES BUREAU, RAPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, August 3, 1894.

There has always been a feeling strong in the breasts of many Democrats in the present House to show marked deference to the wishes of the President, and since his selection of Congressman Breckinridge, of Arkansas, for the Russian mission this feeling has become intensified to a wonderful degree, especially in these "troublesome times," when aggressive Republicans, clamorous Populists and dissatisfied Democratic constituents at home ponder the continuance of a congressional career rather uncertain.

This fact, the strong arm of the President has been reinforced by the powerful machinery of the House. Speaker Crisp, the Committee on Rules and the chairmen of several of the leading committees have boldly arrayed themselves on the side of the President. With this great show of strength urging the House conferees to a stubborn resistance, it is not surprising that they show a hesitancy in accepting what they know to be inevitable.

This condition of affairs cannot last much longer. The public, through the press and the more direct channel of petition, is clamoring for action. No one appreciates the necessity of tariff legislation better than the majority in the House.

A majority of the House members are like the clear-headed representative from the Fifth Virginia district, and believe that if the whole journey toward the goal "tariff reform" cannot be accomplished at this session it is the duty of the Democratic members to leave behind them as many mile stones as possible, provided their faces are set in the right direction."

THE BONE OF CONTENTION.

The restoration of coal and iron to the free list is not considered the essential points of disagreement by the House members. The most serious difference in their judgments should be on the sugar schedule, and so far that has been the bone of contention among the conferees. With that out of the way an early agreement is certain. There are still rumors of weakening on the part of the Senate conferees, but they can all be traced to the same source, and are evidently kept in circulation by the advocates of free coal, and are urged as a reason for further delay on the part of the House conferees. Every proposition looking toward a change in this schedule has come from the House conferees, and has been promptly rejected by the Senate conferees, not in a factious or obstinate spirit, but because they are satisfied that further concessions will be rejected by the Senate. Those who, a few days ago, stated positively that the reciprocity feature would be inserted in the coal schedule, are willing now to admit their error there, but are just as positive that a graduated scale that will extinguish the duty in five years will be substituted for it. The duty on iron ore, of course, to remain. This was a bid for the votes of the Alabama senators, but this proposition, like all of its predecessors, will meet with defeat. Senator Faulkner said this morning that he confidently expected an agreement early next week, and while he admitted that there might be a "recast" of the sugar schedule he was confident that the coal and iron ore schedules would remain as they are in the Senate bill.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The conference committee on the river and harbor bill has concluded its labors, and only await the return of Senator Ransom to report the bill. It is understood that the appropriations for the improvements of the rivers and harbors of North Carolina escaped the pruning knife, but Virginia was not so fortunate. The appropriation for Norfolk harbor of $10,000 was cut down to $00,000. This is not a serious reduction, and Virginia, in proportion to other States, fared very well at the hands of the conference committee.

General Mahone was on guard at the Capitol again to-day. The sundry civil bill, which carries the amendment for the purchase of his lot as the site for the new Government Printing Office, has passed the Senate and is now in the hands of the conferees. The personnel of the conferees argues unfavorable consideration of the amendment by the conference. The conferees from the Senate are Messrs. Cockrell, Gorman (two Democrats who are opposed to the amendment), and Mr. Allison (Republican), who may favor it. The House conferees are Congressmen Sayers, O'Neill, and Cogbill. Rejection by the conferees seems certain, but if the amendment should even pass the scrutiny of the conferees it will have to run the gauntlet of the House in the committee of the whole, as by a former agreement Chairman Bankhead, of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, has been promised that this amendment should be considered separately by the House.

Congressman Champ Clarke, of Missouri, one of the most forcible and logical speakers in Congress, will open the campaign for Tucker and Democracy at Lexington next Monday (court day).

H. L. W.

UNCLE SAM RESPONSIBLE.

Repairs to the Montgomery to be Made at the Government's Expense.

WSHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Secretary Herbert has decided that the repairs to the Montgomery shall be made at the expense of the Government, and at the Norfolk navy yard. Upon investigation he has determined that the accident, which demolished the high pressure cylinder of the Montgomery on her recent trip, was not due to any fault of her builders, as the vessel had been in Government hands for six months. When the trial was about half completed a nut on the connecting rod worked loose, and led to the breaking of the cylinder. A naval board, which looked into the matter, report that in their judgment the builders were responsible. The Secretary has reversed this finding, and writes sharp letters of reprimand to the engineers of the vessel. The Secretary's action is generally approved by naval officers.

Our Missionaries in the Orient.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 3.—The Executive Committee of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church met in called session here to-day to consider the question of the safety of their missionaries in China, Japan, and Corea. The committee directed the secretary to telegraph Dr. J. W. Bachman, who is now in Washington, requesting him to call upon the Secretary of State, the envoys of China and Japan, and the Board of Missions of the Northern Presbyterian Church, in New York, and take all necessary steps for the protection of the missionaries in those countries.

A committee representing the Northern Presbyterian Church will have an interview this week with Secretary Gresham in regard to the safety of their missionaries.

CAROLINA CENTRAL.

An Adjourned Meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Company.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—An adjourned meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company was held this afternoon at the office of A. J. Onderdonk, 99 Wall street. J. Augustus Johnson presided, and those present represented $1,088,000 worth of bonds, of which sum almost two-thirds is held in this city. The meeting was held to ascertain what means can be devised to make the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, now in control of the Carolina Central, make good its default of the interest on the first interest bonds. It was decided to enlarge the legislation committee by appointing another Baltimorean. This will give the Monumental City a majority of one in the committee. The appointment will be announced by the chairman at the next meeting. It was also resolved to increase the powers of the committee so as to permit of them going with the Seaboard and Roanoke road. The committee will next meet August 17th.

BULLETS INSTEAD OF A KEY.

A Wells, Fargo Express Messenger Drives off a Train Robber.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—The Texas express on the St. Louis and San Francisco left the Union depot last night at 8.25. About 9.30, when the train was nearing Eureka, in St. Louis county, thirty miles from the city, the Wells, Fargo Express Manager, Ferguson, started to pass from the car in which he was at work to the one immediately in the rear. At the door he was confronted by a masked man with a drawn revolver, who commanded him to hold up his hands, and inform him where the key to the safe could be found. Ferguson immediately drew a gun and began using it. The robber returned the fire and put a bullet through Ferguson's shoulder and another through his hand. Then he jumped from the train and escaped.

Ferguson thinks he wounded the robber, but is not certain.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Tillman Has a Dozen Prominent Citizens Arrested at Darlington.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 3.—The State caused the arrest to-day of twelve prominent citizens of Darlington for participating in the whisky riot there last spring. The arrests were made by State Detective Newbold.

Charles McCullough, L. A. Normant, K. D. Lucas, and Henry Appell are charged with the murder of Constable Pepper.

C. S. Nettles, Dr. J. C. Wilcox, W. C. Byrd, S. H. Wilds, C. S. McCullough, McIver Williamson, L. M. Norment, and J. H. Edmunds were arrested for shooting into a train in which the constables were riding. They all gave bond, and the preliminary hearing will take place on the 14th instant. The Attorney-General says the cases will be pushed to the end.

A LENGTHY DEADLOCK.

After Twelve Hundred and Forty-Four Ballots the Convention Adjourns.

DALLAS, TEXAS, August 3.—After twelve hundred and forty-four ballots for nomination of a candidate the congressional convention at Corsicana adjourned at noon to-day to meet at Dallas on August 21st.

From start to finish the vote stood: Burke, 37; Poindexter, 32; Abbott, 12; Hardy, 10. It is certain as matters now stand that neither of these candidates can get the nomination. It is thought the adjournment to Dallas will help Burke, whose home is here. The adoption of a 16 to 1 silver resolution by the convention created some indignation among the Cleveland people of Dallas. They held an indignation meeting this afternoon, and passed resolutions denouncing the action.

Fine Crops in Texas.

DALLAS, TEXAS, August 3.—The corn crop in Texas surpasses anything ever known in the history of Texas farming. Cotton is as fine as it could be. The whole agriculture of Texas is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Everybody is praying for Congress to pass the tariff bill and adjourn and go home.

MR. MILLS' DISCLAIMER.

HE DID NOT CAST REFLECTIONS UPON THE VIRGINIA SENATORS.

The Last of the Appropriation Bills Gets Through the Senate—Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.), rising to a personal explanation, referred to a statement published in this morning's Washington Post to the effect that Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.), in an amendment which he had intended to offer yesterday to Mr. Chandler's resolution for an investigation into the history of the Dominion Coal Company, was aiming only at Democrats, and that he named among them his colleague (Mr. Daniel) and himself. He asked Mr. Mills if he had referred to his colleague and himself.

MR. MILLS' DENIAL.

"I did not make any such remark," Mr. Mills replied. "The statement was wholly unauthorized. I never opened my mouth on the subject. I never dreamed of the Senator or his colleague in connection with my amendment. It had never entered my mind that either of them was capable of a dishonorable act. Both of them are honorable gentlemen and friends of mine, and have been ever since I have been in public life."

"I was certain," said Mr. Hunton, "that the Senator from Texas would reply to the interrogatory as he has done. I desire now to say that I am not interested in any coal or iron ore mines or in any railway that transports coal or iron ore."

"I never supposed so," Mr. Mills added, and there the matter rested.

LAST OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The last of the appropriation bills—the general deficiency—passed the Senate today, and will now go to a conference, in which the disagreeing votes of the two houses will be reconciled and adjusted. Seven out of the fourteen appropriation bills have already become laws through the signature of the President. These are: Fortifications, pensions, military, Naval Academy, post-office, diplomatic and legislative. The other seven are, some in the President's hands awaiting approval, and the rest in conference.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES TAX.

The House bill to subject national bank notes and United States Treasury notes to State taxation was allowed to be taken up in the Senate to-day on the assurance by Mr. George, who had reported it from the Judiciary Committee, that it would not occupy more than fifteen minutes. After twice that length of time had been spent upon it attention was called by Mr. Hale to the fact that the silver-Populist senator from Nevada (Stewart) was about to make a speech upon it, and probably to offer his free coinage bill as an amendment to it, and Mr. Hale remarked that the bill could not be disposed of in fifteen hours or in fifteen days. Mr. Stewart laughingly admitted the correctness of Mr. Hale's guess, and the effort to pass the bill was given up for the day, the deficiency bill taking its place and going through to its final passage about 6:30 P. M.

OTHER BILLS DISPOSED.

The House bills for the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona as States were reported from the Committee on Territories, and are now on the calendar.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill was presented, and went over —— to-morrow.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The House was in session five hours this afternoon, and the net result was the passage of a bill directing the payment of $10,000 to Representative Heard (Mo.) for legal services to the old holders of Western Cherokee Indians out of their funds in the Treasury, and of a bill providing for the payment of about $90,000 of 8 per cent. District of Columbia greenback certificates. The conference report on the river and harbor bill was agreed to, and a conference was ordered on the sundry civil appropriation bill; also, upon the bill regulating the printing and publication of public documents.

Mr. Blair (Rep., N. H.) introduced a joint resolution directing an investigation by the Department of Labor into the lynchings of the past ten years, the cause therof, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Labor. The last two hours of the afternoon session were devoted to the consideration of bills to reclassify and regulate the salaries of clerks in the railway postal service and in first and second-class post-offices, but no action was taken on either of them. The House voted to adjourn over from to-day until Monday. At 5 o'clock, under the rules, the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

At the evening session nine private pension bills were passed with favorable recommendation, and, at 10 P. M., the House adjourned until noon Monday.

DESERTERS BEHEADED.

Summary Punishment by China—Minister Bayard's Views.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch received here from Tein Tsin says that all deserters from the troops marching to Taku will be beheaded to-day.

France was the first Government to accept Great Britain's invitation to observe strict neutrality during the war between China and Japan.

MINISTER BAYRD'S VIEWS.

In an interview to-day Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, said in regard to the Chinese-Japanese troubles that the attitude of the United States would be one of benevolent neutrality, adding that the instructions sent to the United States envoys at Pekin and Tokio were direct evidence of that attitude.

Mr. Bayard leaves London for Genoa on August 11th, with the intention of enjoying a few weeks' yachting in the Mediterranean. Mr. Bayard will return to London before leaving for the United States.

AID FROM A GERMAN GUNBOAT.

BERLIN, August 3.—A dispatch has been received here from Tien Tsin, from a German official source, saying that the German gunboat Iltis witnessed the sinking of the Kow Shung. It is added that the crew of the Iltis rescued 150 Chinese who were struggling in the water.

A dispatch received here confirms the report that the Chinese were victorious in the recent battle fought between them and the Japanese at Asan.

SENDING OUT CRUISERS.

BERLIN, August 3.—The German cruisers Alexandrine, Arcona and Marie, at present on the west coast of America, have been ordered to the far East, in order to protect German interests.

MADRID, August 3.—The cruiser Don Juan D'Austria has been ordered to Corea.

DELAYED CABLE SERVICE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Western Union Telegraph Company this morning issued the following notice:

"The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company reports the closing of the Chinese land lines north of Shanghai to private traffic. Messages for Tien Tsin, plain, and all points not personally served by the cable companies will be posted at sender's risk. Japanese traffic arriving in New York shows eighteen hours' delay.

"The cable between Para and Maranham (Brazil) has been repaired."

The Commercial Cable Company this morning announced that telegrams for Chinese offices not served by cable will be posted from Shanghai if the indication "post Shanghai" be added to the address, but the Great Northern and Eastern Telegraph Companies will not be responsible for the delivery. The offices served by cable are Shanghai, Amoy, Hong Kong, and Macaro.

JAPANESE AND COREAN LEGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—The only telegram of public interest received at the Japanese legation to-day related to the request made by the Japanese Government concerning the protection asked to be afforded Japanese interests in Pekin by the American charge there. An answer to a previous telegram giving the information desired by the Japanese Government had been sent already by Mr. Miyaoka, the charge here, but evidently had been delayed in transmission.

The legation is without any official news concerning the reported repulse of Japanese troops at Asan. Considerable doubt exists in the minds of the officials as to the exact location of the place, and they still question the reported fight. The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Tokio has promised to keep the legation promptly informed of events with a view to having them made public promptly here.

The Corean legation is still without any information from its home Government concerning the condition of affairs in Corea, notwithstanding the fact that telegrams have recently been received through other agencies from Seoul, its capital. Much regret is expressed by the Corean officials that war should occur on Corean territory, as it will result in great hardship to an already poor people. The presence of a very large army in the country is said by the Coreans to be a serious affair. Most of the natives are agriculturists, and the presence of armies will have the effect of diverting them from their labors and result in a large loss to the crops. It is considered doubtful, however, whether Japan will make Corea the battle ground for the war already declared, and the belief is expressed that she will make a formidable attempt to capture Pekin and overthrow the existing dynasty.

LI CHANG DISGRACED.

A dispatch from Shanghai states that the Emperor has divested Li Hung Chang of the yellow jacket, in consequence of supposed remissness in prosecuting the war.

CHINA'S CLAIM IN COREA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the Times from Tien Tsin, dated August 2d, 11:30 A. M., says:

The preamble of an Imperial edict just issued recites China's claims in Corea, its hundreds of years suzerainty of that country, and the constant assistance it has rendered the vassal king to subdue rebellions. China, it continues, recently sent forces to Corea with this object in view. Japan, without the right, also sent troops and refused to withdraw them. She has further sunk a transport carrying Chinese soldiers, and her action has been condemned by other powers.

The Emperor places all the military authorities under Viceroy Li Hung Chang, who will protect the rights of the Empire. He also orders the capture and destruction of Japanese ships, wherever found. It is probable that a copy of the edict will be communicated to the representatives of foreign powers to-day.

CURIOUS VERDICT.

Striking a Person in the Army is Not an Assault.

A curious verdict was rendered by a naval court martial, which recently convened at Norfolk, Va., for the trial of a marine named David Drummond. He was charged with drunkenness, assaulting and striking another person in the service, and using abusive, obscene, and threatening language toward his superior officer. The court, of which Lieutenant-Commander George A. Bicknell was president, found him guilty in the main of the three charges. The singular part of the verdict was that they found him guilty "of striking another person in the service," but not guilty of that portion of the same charge relating to an "assault." The sentence was confinement for a period of six months, at the end of which time he was to be dishonorably discharged. In reviewing the proceedings of the court, Acting Secretary McAdoo said it was difficult to understand how the accused could be found guilty of striking another person in the service and at the same time not guilty of assaulting such person. He said that there may be an assault without "a striking," or "battery," but that according to Bouvier "an assault is included in every battery." Subject to these remarks the findings and sentence of the court were approved.—Washington Star.

BIG DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Supreme Court Bench Elected by Probably 20,000 Majority.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 3.—Official returns of the election for this county show the straight Democratic ticket to have gone through complete by majorities ranging from 267 to 4,725. The average falls about 1,300 short of the majorities scored in 1892. In the other counties of West Tennessee the Democrats have held their own barely. In some counties the fusionists have elected their county ticket, while the Democratic nominees for the Supreme bench have received large majorities. This is the case in O'Brien county, where the Democratic Supreme Court gets a majority of 66. This indicates that the Populists have sacrificed the Republican Supreme Court nominees in order to get in the Populist candidates for local offices.

In Maury county, in middle Tennessee, including the city of Columbia, the Democrats have a gain of 1,300, which off-sets the loss in Shelby. Hon. William R. Carroll, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, to-night figures that the Democratic Supreme Court candidates get a majority of 20,000, which is 5,000 greater than Cleveland received in 1892. The returns now in hand indicate a still greater majority, and there is no possibility that returns not yet received from isolated counties could defeat the ticket.

Rappahannock Items

A special from Sperryville says: William R. Hopkins, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Rappahannock county, died this evening, after a painful illness, in the eighty-first year of his age. The death of his wife, in her seventy-fourth year, took place only about a month ago. He leaves five children, Mrs. O. P. Haines, of Baltimore; Mrs. Maxcie Humphreys, of Buena Vista, Va.; John W. Hopkins, of this place, George William Hopkins, of Nebraska, and R. E. Hopkins, of California. The four first named were present during his last hours. Mr. Hopkins belonged to the race of sturdy English and Scotch settlers which settled in this part of Virginia in colonial days. His grandfather was a skilled mechanic, who emigrated from Richmond, England, and established himself at the iron works near Fredericksburg, where, it is said, he fashioned the first ploughshare ever made from native iron in Virginia. His brother, Thomas R. Hopkins, now deceased, was a silversmith and watchmaker, and at the time of the invention of the electric telegraph became an expert electrician, assisting Professor Morse in much of his mechanical work, and was appointed by him to the position of general superintendent of the system between Washington and New Orleans. Mr. William R. Hopkins was also famous as a mechanician in all manner of iron work, and the community recognizes in his death the loss of one of its most useful and best beloved citizens.

His First Sight of a Deer.

In the early dawn, just as the mist was rising from the lake, I proceeded thither to perform my ablutions, when, looking across to a point about 300 yards, I spied what at that distance looked like a cow. I called the guide, and he said it was a deer. He had his head down, browsing at the edge of the lake. I clapped my hands, and if Delsarte could have seen the elegant toss of that head he would have been charmed. It was turned with its branching horns in our direction for a second, then he began browsing again. I again clapped my hands, and instantly he had wheeled and bounded off into the thicket. I never before understood just how the deer are captured. Perhaps some of my readers know just as little as I did. Well, then, the deer hunter sets his dog off into the woods from any point on the lake, the dog sooner or later finds his prey, and is taught to chase it. The deer puts for the lake as its only safety and escape from its pursuer. The dog is trained to keep it in the right direction, and when it emerges from the wood there in the boat is the deadly rifle which is to end its career.—From the Amsterdam Democrat.

Arrested Charged With Forgery.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—J. M. Lewis, a well-dressed man of forty years, was arrested here to-day. He is wanted in Charleston, S. C., for having committed a forgery. The man was accompanied by his wife and child. The prisoner refused to talk beyond saying that he had had some trouble in Charleston. He will be held for South Carolina requisition papers.

GUILLOTINE FOR SANTO

M. CARNOT'S ASSASSIN CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

During the Progress of the Trial the Prisoner Gives a Witness the Lie—He Shouts "Courage, Comrades."

LYONS, Aug. 3.—There were few people around the Palace of Justice this morning when the trial of Ceasario Santo, or Santo Ceasario (he is called by both names), the assassin of President Carnot, was resumed. Some confusion has arisen in regard to the right name of the prisoner. In addition to the two names referred to, the prisoner has been referred to as Santo Geronimo Ceasario, Ceaserio Santo Hieronymo and Cesare Giovanni Santo, the latter being the name he gave at the police station here when first examined after his arrest; but Santo Ceasario seems to be the manner in which the assassin is generally termed.

The court regulations and military guard were the same as yesterday, and the same military precautions were taken.

The presiding judge of the Lyons assizes, M. Brouillac, opened the session at about 9 A. M., and immediately ordered Ceasario to be produced. The latter, as yesterday, was escorted into the dock handcuffed to two gendarmes, one on each side of him, and with two gendarmes bringing up the rear. The prisoner seemed even more defiant than yesterday, and took his seat with a mocking smile upon his face.

CALLED A WITNESS A LIAR.

Leblanc, the soldier who was a fellow prisoner with Ceasario at Marseilles, testified that Ceasario told him that he intended to kill President Carnot, probably at Lyons, when the Chief Magistrate visited that city.

"That is a lie," interrupted Ceasario, excitedly. "I never told you or any one else anything about my plans."

Leblanc continued: "Ceasario confided to me that he was designated by lot—"

"That is untrue," shrieked Ceasario.

"How untrue?" asked the soldier, turning to the prisoner.

"I said to you, after you had made that remark, 'But who would be so bold as to kill President Carnot? I saw him in Paris surrounded by troops and police.'

"You answered, 'He will be chosen by lot.'"

There was great excitement in court while the prisoner and Leblanc were speaking to each other. Later Leblanc said: "Ceasario told me that he had often seen King Humbert in the streets, but he added that to kill him it would be necessary to have a rifle and shoot him from the street, as he would be so surrounded by soldiers."

"That is a lie," shouted Ceasario. "I was never chosen to kill President Carnot. Moreover, absolute liberty of action prevails among Anarchists."

ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL.

When Leblanc's testimony was finished, he was conducted to his cell, and the public prosecutor began his address to the jury amid profound silence. He dwelt upon the terrible nature of the crime. He reviewed at length all the details of the trial, and demanded that the jury should not hesitate to do its duty.

At the conclusion of the public prosecutor's speech there were visible signs of delight throughout the court-room at the eloquent denouncement he had made of Anarchists, their doctrines, and their wretched tool Ceasario, whose life, he insisted, the jury should render to justice, the law, and the rightful demand of civilized society.

Ceasario smiled with contempt during the public prosecutor's address, and then, in common with all present, he paid close attention to the remarks of his counsel, M. Dubreuil, whose appeal for the prisoner lasted half an hour. He based his defence of the prisoner on three points:

First. That there was lunacy in the prisoner's family.

Second. His Anarchist surroundings.

Third. The impossibility of reconciling the assassin's religious life with a premeditated attempt at murder.

Under the new law the presiding judge prohibited the publication of the chief portion of M. Dubreuil's address. At the conclusion of his counsel's remarks Ceasario seemed pleased, and the jury arose and a general movement of relief upon the part of the audience was apparent.

When the speeches were finished the interpreter read, in a monotonous voice, Ceasario's own statement. It consisted of the usual glorification of Anarchy and a reference to his "high motives," &c. The judge ordered it to be suppressed.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

When the jury went out there was considerable excited conversation, mingled with whispered speculation as to how long the jury would be out. The jury, however, was not long in deliberating upon the prisoner's fate. The jurymen left the court-room at about noon, and about a quarter of an hour later the whisper was passed that an agreement had been arrived at.

During the absence of the jury Ceasario was removed to his cell beneath the court-house, and the judge retired with his associates to await the return of the men who were to pronounce upon the prisoner's guilt.

Finally, "Here they come" was heard in the different parts of the court-room, and all the spectators settled themselves down in their seats with feverish expectancy.

When the jury entered the judges followed, and for a moment dead silence prevailed throughout the court.

Ceasario was brought in and faced the court for the last time. Judge Brouillac turned to the prisoner for a moment, and then, addressing the jury, asked the latter the formal question:

"Is Ceasario Santo Geronimo guilty or not guilty of the crime of assassinating the President of the Republic?"

There was some confusion as the interpreter translated to the prisoner what was said; but audible over the interpreter's voice was the reply of the foreman of the jury:

"Guilty without extenuating circumstances."

There was deep silence as the verdict was translated to Ceasario, who received it with a smile of cynical contempt.

The presiding judge, as soon as the prisoner was acquainted with the jury's finding, arose, and speaking directly to the assassin, said:

"The court condemns Ceasario Santo Geronimo to death. You have three days in which to appeal to the Court of Cessation."

THE PRISONER'S SCORN.

To this Caesaria returned a scornful shout of "Vive La Sociale Revolution."

This ended the trial of the murderer of President Carnot, and his anarchial cry was hardly out of his mouth when the hands of the law, in the persons of the gendarmes surrounded the prisoner, jerked him towards the door leading to the cells behind the court. This door was opened hastily. Ceasario was hurried through, and as he disappeared a voice—"Courage, Comrades! Vive L'Anarchie!" was heard, echoing from the stone corridor through which the assassin was being hurried. By this time the presiding judge was bowing to his associates, to the public prosecutor, and to counsel for the defence, the audience began to disperse, the door through which Ceasaria had passed was shut with a loud clang, the door of the judge's room was opened, the public vanished. The clock pointed to the hour of 1, and all who saw the trial rushed out to tell the outer world what they had seen and heard. The news that sentence of death had been imposed upon Ceasario was received with great satisfaction by the crowds in waiting outside the Palace of Justice.

M. Dubrueil, the prisoner's counsel, gave notice of appeal and in so doing asked that the presiding judge's charge to the jury at the opening of the session be entered on the records.

CEASARIO'S QUEER STATEMENT.

A written statement or defence prepared by Ceasario and read to the court by the interpreter is a maundering and disjointed production, containing the customary anarchistic affirmations that hundreds die of hunger and exposure; that children and women who work fifteen hours a day for a mere pittance, living upon black bread, while the fortunes of the favored few are squandered in luxury and other familiar platitudes.

"When a child," the prisoner says in his statement, "I believed in God; when I became older I saw that it was not God that created man, but that it was man who created God. Though I have been but a short time here I have seen much injustice. The strikers in the North, after three months' privation, were forced to resume work at the same old wages. After this act, the authorities, not satisfied with punishing these poor wretches, persecuted them, and domiciliary visits were made to all persons of our sect. Just as long as the measures are employed so long will we reply with the dagger and dynamite. The last words to the Chicago martyrs were: 'Long live anarchy!' 'Death to society!' Their words crossed the ocean, and mountains will resound with them everywhere until the sects ideal prevails. When no longer starving workingmen are driven to suicide, when no longer the sect is persecuted, but the rulers and legislators are extirpated, then will come the era of exploitation of the workingmen and happiness will reign supreme."

VIGILANT TO RACE.

A Number of Americans Will Witness the Event at Cowes To-Day.

SOUTHMAPTON, August 3.—The Britannia was measured to-day in the graving dock while afloat. During the afternoon the Vigilant returned to the dock she recently occupied, and was also measured.

The official measurer said he was not allowed to give the measurements of the two yachts until his report was handed in to the secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron. But, he added, the time hitherto allowed the Britannia is about correct.

LONDON, August 3.—A large number of Americans are going to Cowes, in order to be present at the match race to-morrow between the Prince of Wales' cutter Britannia and the Messrs. Gould's sloop yacht Vigilant.

President Griscom, of the American Steamship line, is to be the guest of Lord Dunraven for a week. After that Mr. Griscom will visit Lord Carew at the latter's estates in Ireland.

Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Cowles, the United States naval attache, will be the guest of Mr. John E. Brooks, of New York, on board the latter's schooner yacht Lasca.

GLASGOW, August 3.—John Younger, an iron merchant, has purchased the Valkyrie, formerly the property of Lord Dunraven, which was sunk in a collision with the Satinita, and subsequently raised. The unlucky Yacht was purchased at auction for 680 pounds.

WHITE BOY STABBED TO DEATH.

A Fatal Affray in Sanford—A Negro Lad the Murderer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 3.—A special to the News-Observer-Chronicle from Sanford says:

A murder was committed in our usually quiet town last night about 9 o'clock, the parties to the tragedy being Edgar Hart (white), aged thirteen years, and Theodore McIver (colored), aged twelve years. While engaged in a difficulty in front of C. P. Watson's store, the white boy, Hart, was stabbed to death by the negro. The knife used was handed the young murderer by Aleck Randolph (colored), aged twelve years. Young Hart was stabbed in three places—one over the left eye, on the left arm, and just above the heart, the latter wound causing almost instant death.

There were four eye-witnesses to the tragedy, and the murderer and accessory were at once apprehended, and after a preliminary hearing before J. W. Scott, Jr., Mayor, were sent to Carthage jail for safe-keeping. Court convenes on the 13th instant, when they will be tried.

JAMES CITY DELEGATES.

Resolutions Endorsing Representative Tyler Adopted.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., Aug. 3.—Special.—In accordance with the call issued some weeks ago, the Democrats of James City county met here to-day at the court-house to elect delegates and alternates to the Ocean View convention. The meeting was presided over by County Chairman Andrew J. Barnes. Dr. E. G. Booth and Cyrus A. Branch were elected delegates, with R. P. Wright and Parke Jones as alternates.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler has proved himself an able, efficient and worthy representative of this district in the Congress of the United States, and has been indefatigable in his efforts to sustain a pure Democratic administration and advance the highest interest of the party; and, whereas, it is a sound Democratic doctrine that a man who has been elected on his merits and discharged his responsibilities should be returned to his place by way of endorsement and as giving promise of still great service;

"Resolved by the Democrats of James City county in mass-meeting assembled, That we unanimously approve the course of the Hon. D. Gardiner Tyler in Congress, and advocate most earnestly his return to the halls of the House of Representatives."

SIXTH DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

Election of Delegates in Lynchburg—Three Chosen for Colonel Hoge.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Aug. 3.—The Republicans elected seven delegates to the district convention at ward meetings tonight. In the First ward three were chosen, who are said to be for Hoge. The contest was warm, and the charge was made that the delegates were elected by votes of boys under voting age. The dissatisfied element held an after-meeting, electing a contesting delegation, which is claimed for Stovall. The four delegates elected in the other two wards are said to be for Stovall, but none of the delegations in the city were instructed. In the Second ward meeting a resolution was offered instructing the delegates to oppose Hoge, but was voted down.

COLORED METHODISTS.

Conference in Session at Roanoke—Mass-Meeting Held.

ROANOKE, VA., Aug. 3.—The Colored Methodist Conference of Virginia is in session here. Last night a large educational mass-meeting was held, which was presided over by Rev. Isaac L. Thomas, D. D., presiding elder of the Alexandria district of the Washington Conference.

The speakers of the evening were Prof. James Monroe Gregory, A. M., of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; I. Garland Penn, of Lynchburg, and Rev. W. H. Gaines, of Lexington, Va.

Major Worth to be Court-Martialed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Secretary of War has remitted the unexecuted part of the sentence in the case of Private Cedarquist, at Omaha barracks, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for refusing to engage in target practice on Sunday.

He has directed that Major Worth, the officer who gave the order for the practice in violation of the President's proclamation shall be court-martialed for disobedience.

An Independent Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Representative Bland has introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill placing all sugars on the free list and for raising $100,000,000 revenue by an income tax. Mr. Bland says this independent tariff bill will be pushed in case a general tariff bill fails.

Wreck on the Seaboard Air Line.

WELDON, N. C., Aug. 3.—A costly wreck occurred on the Seaboard Air Line this evening near Rolling, about four miles from here.

One freight ran into another and several cars were completely wrecked. The engine was also ditched and turned over. It is badly damaged. No one was seriously injured.

A Virginian Honored.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nomination:

Ellis Mills, of Virginia, now Consul-General at Honolulu, Hawaiian Island, to be secretary of Legation and Consul-General of the United States at that

NORFOLK NEWS TOPICS.

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW TO BE ENFORCED BY THE MAYOR.

New Board of Inspectors of Hulls Recommended—Prohibition Executive Committee Calls a Meeting of Clubs.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 3