THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER, 10,881. RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1886. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OBtained, with real home comforts, in a delightful village only four hours from Richmond. House large, airy, and handsomely furnished. Churches, depot, and telegraph office. No malaria. Special inducements to families. References exchanged. For further information address "SUMMER," Post-Office Box 58, Richmond, Va. my 18-Tu,Th&Su1m

COUNTRY BOARD.

The undersigned will again receive BOARDERS FOR THE SUMMER at her residence, "Sylvania," in the Green-Springs neighborhood, Louisa county, Va. The house is large and comfortable, the grounds spacious and beautiful, with an abundance of shade.

For terms, &c., apply to MRS. M. C. MORRIS, my 18-eod6t* Trevilian's Depot, Va.

SUMMER BOARD.—I WILL TAKE a few SUMMER BOARDERS at my residence, "Clover Fields." Situation healthful and pleasant, convenient to depot, post- and telegraph-offices. Address Mr. F. M. RANDOLPH, Keswick, Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, Albemarle county, Va. my 18-eod6t*

WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS

ARE NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

Extensive improvements have been made. Forty new rooms have been added since last season, and are most comfortably furnished.

The bathing at the WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS is unequalled. Our pamphlets give full details, and refer to well-known persons in every locality. Pamphlets can be had of Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond, or of the proprietor, send postal.

JOHN L. EURANK, my 18-2m Proprietor.

CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS, (Alkaline Lithia Waters, also fine Iron Waters.) Hampshire county, W. Va. No fogs; no malaria. Where the sick and overworked soon recover and the well are always happy. Send for pamphlet.

my 11-2m W. H. SALE, Proprietor.

PERSONS CAN OBTAIN SUMMER BOARD by applying to Dr. JOHN G. COOKE, Pine-View post-office, Fauquier county, Va. Residence large and airy, on Rappahannock river. Good boating and fishing. No malaria. my 11-1m

"ON THE MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA."

THE PARK HOTEL, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., FIRST-CLASS SUMMER RESORT, NOW OPEN

No mosquitos; cool nights; no malaria; no better summer home for families. Rates from $10 to $18 per week. Send for circular. my 5-3m

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

OLD POINT COMFORT, VIRGINIA.

The Hygeia Hotel will continue to be operated under the same liberal policy which has always characterized its management, and while a great reduction has been made in the rates for the summer of 1886, the highest standard of excellence will be maintained.

After June 1st, the terms for double rooms occupied by two persons will be $2.50, $3 and $3.50 per day; $15, $17.50 and $21 per week, and $50, $60 and $75 per month each, and single rooms, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $4 per day; $17.50, $21, and $24.50 per week; $60 and $75 per month.

For further particulars send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. F. N. PIKE, ap 23-tAu1 Manager.

THE NEW YORK HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY.

This popular hotel has been completely renovated and 100 rooms added, making its present capacity 500 guests.

Conducted on both the American and European plans. A Restaurant of superior excellence supplies meals *a la carte*. Price of rooms, with board, from $3 per day; without board, from $1 per day and upwards. Broadway cars pass the hotel.

SPECIAL RATES TO PERMANENT GUESTS.

ap 15-Th,Su&Tu26t H. CRANSTON.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VIRGINIA.—This great health and pleasure resort, with a well-established reputation of a century for the medicinal virtues of the waters and the fine summer climate, situated HIGH UP IN THE ALLEGHANIES, 2,000 feet above the sea, and surrounded by mountains that are 3,500 feet above the sea-level, will

OPEN FOR THE SEASON JUNE 1ST.

The high standard of the CUISINE which it has obtained under the present management will be fully maintained in every respect.

Pamphlets with full information can be obtained of Messrs. Purcell, Ladd & Co., A. W. Garber's ticket-office, and at the office of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway.

Water fresh from the Spring always on hand and for sale by PURCELL, LADD & Co. B. F. EAKLE, my 29-1m Superintendent.

HO, FOR BUCKROE!—TWO MILES EAST OF OLD POINT, ON CHESAPEAKE BAY. Open APRIL 15rd for Spring and Summer Boarders. Attractions: Surf-Bathing, Boating, Fishing, and Dancing. Special rates furnished Excursion Parties. Bathing free. For particulars address MRS. M. A. HERBERT, Post-Office Box 14, Hampton, Va. ap 16-3m

STRAUSE BROTHERS,

1409 MAIN STREET. 1409 MAIN STREET.

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES FOR THIS WEEK.

The success attending our SPECIAL SALES since we announced our GRAND OPENING has been phenomenal and beyond all precedent. Our aim and object shall prove in the future, as it has been in the past, to ALWAYS LEAD IN LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GOODS.

LAWNS, LAWNS, LAWNS.

We have just received another lot of CHOICE LAWNS, which are better value than those offered two weeks ago, consisting of:

3c. Two cases—4,000 yards—BEAUTIFUL LAWNS, white and tinted grounds, large and small figures, in remnant pieces put up in 10 to 15-yard patterns, which we shall offer at 3c. a yard—actual value is 6¼c.

5c. One case—2,668 yards—PACIFIC LAWN, 4-4 wide, (best goods,) in all the choicest styles, remnant pieces containing from 10 to 15 yards in patterns, will go this week at 5c. This is half their regular value.

8c. One case—2,462 yards—GENUINE CAMBRICS, (excellent for children's dresses, shirts, &c.,) in large and small figures, at 8c. Our former price was 12½c.

10c. One case—2,000 yards—FRENCH PERCALES in short end pieces, 36 inches wide, running 3 to 10 yards, at 10c. These goods are the finest imported goods, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere at less than 20c. They are handsome designs.

As the quantities of all the above SPECIAL OFFERINGS are limited we urge all to call early, as we cannot guarantee to fill orders after WEDNESDAY.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

The leading bargains in this department THIS WEEK will be:

10 pieces BLACK ALL-WOOL BUNTING at 12½c.—former price 20c.
10 pieces 36-inch FINE BLACK CASHMERE at 20c.—former price 33½c.
10 pieces 36-inch EXTRA-FINE CASHMERE at 25c.—former price 40c.

Our CASHMERE STOCK embraces from the cheapest to the finest grades.

BLACK NUNS'-VEILING, 36 inches wide, at 41c.
BLACK ETAMINE, 40 inches wide, at 69c.—reduced from $1.
SILK-WARP HENRIETTA CLOTH at 90c.
DIAGONAL SUITING at 42c.
BLACK ARMURES, 42 inches wide, at 74c.—regular value $1.
10 pieces IMPORTED CANVAS-CLOTH, 42 inches wide, in White, Cream, Ecru, and Tans, guaranteed strictly all-wool, at 39c. Importers' price was 45c. and selling price 60c.
10 pieces IMPORTED ALBATROSS, 38 inches wide, in all the leading colors, at 44c. Former price was 60c.

5½c. We have succeeded in securing another lot of those 27½-inch WASH POPLINS, which we shall offer on THIS WEEK at 5½c. These goods are fine and wear excellently.

WHITE GOODS.

100 pieces BEAUTIFUL CHECK MUSLIN (assorted patterns) at 5c.
100 pieces EXTRA-FINE CHECK MUSLIN (five styles) at 6¼c.
100 pieces SATIN PLAID (suitable for dresses) at 10c.—well worth 20c.
10 pieces CRAZY-CLOTH at 9½c.—former price 16c.
5 pieces TERRY-CLOTH at 22c.—former price 35c.
INDIA LINENS at 5, 6¼, 8½, and 11½c.—all special bargains.

5c. 69 pieces CHEESE-CLOTH (very fine) at 5c. The colors are Nile Green, Light Pink, Blue, Orange, Tan, Cardinal, Black, Cream, and White richly worth 12½c. These goods will be at this price for THIS WEEK ONLY. An early call secures the best colors.

LOOK FOR NEW BUILDING AND NO. 1409 MAIN STREET.

Strause Brothers.

[my 18]

What One Dollar will do

Do you suffer from Dyspepsia? Would you find relief? Brown's Iron Bitters cures Dyspepsia. A bottle costs a dollar.

Are you tortured by Indigestion? You needn't be. One dollar will cure you. Brown's Iron Bitters relieves Indigestion.

Have you lost your Appetite? You can regain it for a dollar. Brown's Iron Bitters restores Appetite.

Do you feel languid, listless, tired out? You can get rid of that tired feeling for a dollar. Your body needs tone and strength. Brown's Iron Bitters supplies both.

Are you nervous, irritable, unlike yourself? A disordered Stomach is most likely to blame for it all. When you get up in the morning does your Head Ache? Do you have a bad taste in your mouth? Are you dizzy? There's no mistaking these symptoms. It's Stomach trouble sure. Brown's Iron Bitters is the best corrective. It will cure your Headache, remove the bad taste, relieve the dizziness. A dollar buys a bottle.

Does your Liver refuse to act? Are you Bilious? Is your blood impure? Brown's Iron Bitters arouses the torpid Liver into healthy action. Removes the bile, cleanses the blood. You can buy a bottle for a dollar.

After the day's business or labor, do you come home utterly exhausted, too tired to eat, too weak to read? Can't you sleep at night? Does the worn body and weary brain refuse to rest? Brown's Iron Bitters restores the exhausted faculties—gives repose to the tired brain. A bottle costs a dollar.

Are you shaking with Chills, burning with Fever? Has Malaria seized you for its victim? One dollar will save you from suffering worse than death.

Brown's Iron Bitters will cure Chills and Fevers, will destroy the malarial poison.

Have you Spring Fever? You can't do better than buy a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. It cures Spring Fever and costs only a dollar.

Brown's Iron Bitters is the only Iron preparation that will not injure or discolor the teeth. It's not a beverage. Physicians and Chemists recommend it as the best Iron Medicine known. Only the best material used, skillful combination completes it. It goes to the root of disease, purifies and enriches the blood, stimulates its healthy action, creates new vigor in the system. A bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters costs a dollar. You can't afford to be without it. There are plenty of imitations. It's always so with a good thing. Don't be deceived. Genuine has crossed red lines on the wrapper. Made by the Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md. One Dollar for a bottle.

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASES ARE PREVALENT ALL OVER THE WORLD.

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood-poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and deafness with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my head and eyes, etc., which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt, in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. S., and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.

L. FRED. HALFORD.

NEW YORK CITY, June 12, 1885.

BLOOD

is the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884) I contracted blood-poison, and being in Savannah, G., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific, and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin. DAN LEAHY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., August 7, 1885.

Two years ago I contracted blood-poison. After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkana a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot Springs. Although the

POISON

had produced great holes in my back and chest, and had removed the hair off my head, yet I began to improve in a week's time, and the sores began to heal, and were entirely gone inside of eight weeks.

WILL JONES,
Porter Union Pass. Depot.

CISCO, TEXAS, July 13, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 157 West Twenty-third street. fe 2

WOOL.

WOOL, WOOL.

Farmers and merchants will find us prepared to pay outside market price for WOOL in any quantities delivered here or at any depot or wharf. Sacks furnished free, and no charges whatever deducted from top price here.

H. WALLERSTEIN & CO., 11 and 13 south Fifteenth street. my 6-d3w&w4t

BAPTISMAL TALK.

THE SUBJECT OF IMMERSION FREELY DISCUSSED YESTERDAY.

Dr. Miley's Farewell to the Conference—Woman's Work—The Church's Name to Remain Unchanged, &c.

The members came in slowly yerterday morning, and there were but few present when, at 9 o'clock, Bishop Hargrove called the Conference to order and requested Rev. George Needham, of the Denver Conference, to conduct the devotional exercises.

Mr. Needham read the second chapter of the Epistile to Titus, and gave out the hymn

"Father of boundless grace
Thou hast in part fulfilled," &c.,

which was sung by the Conference. Mr. Needham then led the Conference in prayer.

Bishop Hargrove here resigned the chair to Bishop Keener.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Mr. John W. Paulette, delegate from the Holston Conference, appeared and took the place of John E. Chapman, reserve delegate. Mr. John A. Proctor, delegate from the Kentucky Conference, took the place of John W. Bouldin, and C. C. Wood, of Southwest Missouri, the place of W. H. Pitkin.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Bishop McTyeire in the chair. Rev. J. W. Hinton, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, presented a report, which was referred to a select committee.

Dr. Hinton made a statement to the effect that the *Review* will have to be discontinued unless it can secure a larger subscription. Dr. Hinton said he could bear the burden no longer. He could not work all day and write all night indefinitely. "I must surrender it." He felt for the *Review* the affection a father feels for a child. He desired the Conference to devise some plan by which the *Review* could be continued.

PRESIDING ELDERS' DISTRICTS.

The Committee on Itineracy reported on certain papers referred to them requesting that presiding elders' districts be limited to fourteen pastoral appointments. The report recommends that no change be made in the present law, which allows the district to be composed of any number not exceeding twenty. A motion was made to amend the report so as to make the limit of pastoral appointments in a district fourteen.

Rev. Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, favored the amendment, on the ground that with more than fourteen appointments under him the presiding elder had not time to give to each that care and superintendency which are necessary to the fullest developement of the churches.

Rev. Mr. McGehee, of Georgia, was in favor of the report of the committee. He held that the matter could be safely left in hands of the bishops, with the limitation now existing.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Kentucky, favored the committee's report. He believed in larger rather than smaller districts. He wished to increase the importance and dignity of the office, and make the districts sufficiently large to pay a good salary without burdening the people.

The amendment was voted down, and the report was adopted, which leaves the law as it was before.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The report of the Committee on Church Extension, providing for the organization of a woman's department of Church extension in connection with the General Board and the Annual Conference Boards to provide by private solicitation and otherwise funds for the erection or purchase of parsonage-houses, and furniture for the use of pastors and missionaries was taken up. It requires that reports from local organizations be made to both the General Board and the Annual Conference Boards of Church Extension.

Dr. McFerrin wanted to know if the Board of Church Extension had seriously considered this matter and approved of it.

Mr. Parker, of Louisville, a member of the Board, said that it had been considered by that body and unanimously approved by it.

The report was then adopted.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The non-concurring report of the Committee on Revisals in regard to changing the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to the Methodist Episcopal Church was taken up and adopted.

TRANSFER.

The Committee on Boundaries made a report, which recommends that certain parts of West Florida now embraced in the Alabama Conference be transferred to the Florida Conference.

Rev. M. S. Andrews, of Alabama, was opposed to the adoption of the report. He said that Florida was largely a missionary field. That the Board of Missions spent about $3,500 annually in the bounds of the Florida Conference. "The territory," said he, "that it is proposed to transfer is poor, and is a constant charge upon the mission funds of the Alabama Conference." Personally for Alabama he had no objection to the transfer, but he thought the Florida Conference had enough work in the territory stretching down towards Cuba. He feared that the additional burden would be too much for the Florida Conference.

Mr. DePass, of Florida, was in favor of the report of the committee. He said if he had a cause he wished to lose he would employ Dr. Andrews to advocate it. He had not touched the real question. His whole speech had been made on the poverty of Florida. He said the time would come when Alabama would want Florida earth to fertilize her impoverished soil, and would want Florida preachers to come to Alabama to stir up the Church there. He said he would call the attention of the Conference to the handsome return the Florida Conference was making for the mission money lent them by the parent Board. Florida asked this transfer in the interest of making State lines, as far as possible, the boundary lines of the Conferences. The Florida Conference felt able to care for all the territory of the State.

Mr. Crawford, of Alabama, opposed the report of the committee. He read a letter from a presiding elder, who said the people did not want the change made proposed.

Mr. A. S. Andrews, of Alabama, said he was better acquainted with the country than Brother De Pass, who had preceded him, and for that reason he was opposed to the report of the committee. "I have a personal interest in this matter also," he added. "I now weigh 190 pounds and my wife only a little less, and if nobody will tell her I will say she is fat and flourishing. I have six children and three grandchildren. If you cut us off I don't know what I will do. I don't want to be straitened. I want more room to spread out. I want to educate my boys, and when I am gone I want to leave some of my boys to preach the Gospel in my place."

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of Alabama, said he thought it unwise to make the transfer unless it was asked for by the persons most to be affected by it. The churches of West Florida have not petitioned for or asked this transfer. He thought it wise to defer this matter. It would not suffer by waiting four years. In the mean time the Alabama Conference was willing to pay $1,200 a year for the privilege of developing this work, and would do the best for it that they could. He thought the Florida Conference already covered more territory than any Conference east of the Mississippi river, and to take this territory from the Alabama Conference would enlarge a large Conference territory and deplete a Conference whose territory is already small.

The report was rejected, and the boundary between the Alabama Conference and the Florida Conference remains as before.

DR. MILEY'S FAREWELL.

Dr. Miley, fraternal messenger from the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) came upon the stand and was presented by the Bishop to take his leave of the Conference.

Dr. Miley said he was compelled to leave Richmond to-day. He was sorry to say he had never been to our city before, only because his work had not been in this section. But he had been to to school in Kentucky, and was not altogether unacquainted with southern life. Several brethren had told him before he had come here that they wished they were going in his place; that he would have a good time. He had had a royal time. He wanted to compliment the conduct of the Conference; it had no political tendencies, he was glad to say. [Applause.] We shall see representatives of your Conference, we hope, at our Conference, which assembles in New York in 1888. And now, in conclusion, I will bid you a hearty Godspeed and an affectionate good-bye.

Bishop McTyeire made a few pleasant remarks in reply to Dr. Miley, which were appropriate and well chosen.

PREACHERS AS TEACHERS.

The Committee on Education proposed an amendment to the law of the Church, which will give a bishop authority to appoint preachers for more than four years in succession to preside over or teach in institutions of learning under the control of the Church or not when requested to do so by a vote of two thirds of an Annual Conference.

An amendment was offered to strike out "two thirds" and insert "majority," which is equivalent to leaving the law as at present.

Rev. Mr. Chandler moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Carried.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The same committee reported in favor of so changing the order of business in a Quarterly Conference as to require a report on the number of children and youths at school, and what youths ought to be at school, and to whom catalogues and circulars of schools should be sent.

The whole subject was laid on the table, and the temper of the Conference is evidently in favor of letting it sleep the sleep of death.

PROVISION FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The Committee on Itineracy presented a report adverse to the request of certain papers referred to them requesting such a change in the law governing the Joint Board of Finance of an Annual Conference as shall enable the Board to make provision for the widows and orphans of the preachers who may have died during the preceding year. The law at present is such that a year at least must elapse after the death of a preacher before the widow and orphans can have a claim upon the Conference collections for this class of claimants.

Mr. Figgat, of Virginia, offered a substitute, which is as follows:

That the Joint Board of Finance of each Annual Conference may, in their discretion, estimate an additional amount to meet the necessities of the widows and orphan children of members of the Conference who may die during the year, and such amount shall be added to the assessment to meet the claims of superannuated preachers, their widows and orphans, and collected in the same way.

Lost.

The report was then laid on the table.

"MAY IMMERSE" VS. "SHALL IMMERSE."

The report of the Committee on Revisals recommending non-concurrence in a request that the phrase "shall immerse" be substituted in the rubric by "may immerse" was taken up and the consideration postponed until the minority report should be heard.

The minority report favors concurrence in the request of the petitioners that "may immerse" be substituted for "shall immerse."

It was moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

Dr. Whitehead, of Virginia, said the minority report did not accomplish the object of the movers. The legal meaning of "may" is "shall," and to say "may immerse" is equivalent to saying "shall immerse." Dr. Whitehead was opposed to the report of the committee.

Dr. Blackwell, of Virginia, said the mode of baptism amounted to nothing, so that water was applied and that the person was baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Dr. Morrison, of Kentucky, suggested that the words "at his discretion" be added after "may," so that the phrase would be "may at his discretion immerse." This the proposers of the minority report accepted. Dr. Morrison thought it well to respect the consciences of those preachers who have scruples against administering baptism by immersion.

Dr. Messick, of Kentucky, said he knew of nothing that had come before the Conference of graver importance to Methodism. It was not a question of may or shall, but to strike at the very root of Methodist baptism. It proposed to change the whole mode of the Church to say that the Methodist Church is a non-immersing Church, and to rule immersion out of the Church. Personally he had no love for immersion, but he did not want it driven out of the Church. If a person wants to be immersed let him have it. No great responsibility rests on the person who immerses, but only the person immersed. We are not, I hope, going to legislate on baptism at this late day. We are going to stick to the broad platform of our forefathers. The only trouble is that some of the brethren are not in favor of immersion, and the effect is that many persons who are Methodists in every other respect are driven from our doors. If a person wants to be baptized by immersion, immerse him, and dip him down a hundred fathoms if he so desires. If he wants water poured on him, why baptize him that way. Dr. Messick was strongly opposed to the report of the committee, and wanted to stand by the Discipline as it is.

Rev. Mr. Hayes, of Kentucky, said in loyalty to Methodism and to that which is now to be decided as the law of the Church, he found himself compelled to take the side of the minority report on this question. He said his side had been arraigned as revolutionists wishing to change the polity of the Church; that by their practice they are keeping out of the Church those who wish to unite with the Church by refusing to immerse them. "This," said he, "is not a question of this kind. The real question is, Has the Church a right to compel a minister to perform that which in a religious rite he believes is not taught in the Word of God? I have never refused to baptize by immersion, but I have never immersed any one in all the years of my ministry. I am not in favor of compelling a minister who has made the Scriptures a life-long study to subject his conduct to the dictation of an uninformed candidate for baptism who has never made the matter a subject of study for a single day. On what authority, said he, do you say that a minister shall immerse? Every work of recent date emanating from members of our communion takes the ground that affusion, and not immersion, is the scriptural mode of baptism. By what authority, then, do you propose to adopt this iron-clad law that will drive out of our ministry those preachers who do not believe that scriptural baptism is administered by immersion, but by affusion?

Dr. McFerrin said he didn't expect the doctrine of close communion at this Conference. If immersion is the only mode of baptism, why then you can't come into the Church, and if you can't come into the Church you can't commune. "I wonder how many of this General Conference knew when baptism was made a condition of membership in the Methodist Church? I wonder if you know yourself, Mr. President?" Well, it was fifty years ago exactly, in Cincinnati, when a memorial was introduced which had this for its object, and before this there never was a rule requiring people to be baptized before being admitted into the Church. We take the ground that the Bible doesn't prescribe the mode of baptism. It only requires that a person shall be baptized in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. It doesn't make any difference if you only use a tablespoonful of water.

Bishop McTyeire stated, after Dr. McFerrin sat down, that it would leave the public in error in regard to the Church historically if he did not say something about baptism previous to 1836. It had been asserted that previous to that time baptism was not, by rule of Discipline, required in order to gain admission into the Church. The Bishop said from the beginning the disciplinary definition of "The Church," which says the Church is "a congregation of faithful men in which the pure word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinance," covered the question. There are but two sacraments—the Lord's Supper and baptism.

Mr. Briggs, of Texas, was tired of hearing Methodist preachers sneer at immersion. He, a young man, did not believe in that, or in any special mode of baptism, but he did not like to hear such men as Dr. McFerrin, whenever he spoke of the subject, say something which was not calculated to increase the sanctity of that mode of baptism.

A vote was taken, and adopted the majority report, which leaves the Discipline as it is at present.

Adjourned.

ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

The election of four new bishops by the Conference is the special order for to-day at 11 o'clock. The election is by ballot without nominations. The last General Conference voted on the first ballot for about eighty different persons. The indications are that fully fifty persons will be voted for on the first ballot to-day. The race, however, will, after the first ballot, be narrowed down to a dozen or so of those leading on the first ballot.

The most prominent names mentioned last evening were Miller, Morrison, Morton, Duncan, Key, Messick, Young, Peterson, Wilson, Burkehead, Harris, Sledd, Blackwell, Fitzgerald, Bounds, Galloway, Hendrix, and Barber.

It is supposed that the election of other general or connectional officers will follow immediately upon the conclusion of the election of bishops. These officers are Book Agent, Missionary Secretary, Secretary of the Board of Church-Extension, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Book Editor, and Sunday-School Editor. These officers are considered next in importance to bishops. It is possible that all of these officers will be changed.

The proceedings to-day promise to be the most interesting of the whole session.

THE BRAZILIAN MISSION.

Dr. Rambo and wife, of Rio de Janeiro, were before the Board of Missions last night representing the wants of the Mission in Brazil. Dr. Rambo is a practicing dentist of Rio and an officer of the Methodist church in that city. He and his wife leave for their distant southern home to-morrow.

Important to Merchants and Manufacturers.

General J. D. Imboden is preparing, under the authority of the Treasury Department of the United States (for publication in a separate volume), a comprehensive statistical "Report on the Commercial, Industrial, and Transportion Resources and Interests of Virginia"—the inaugural of a series of similar reports from the southern States.

The importance of this opportunity for exhibition to the world of the natural advantages and merits of Richmond as a manufacturing and trading centre ought to be obvious to all.

Appreciating this fact, a committee, consisting of Messrs. D. Tideman of the Tobacco Exchange, W. G. Clemons of the Grain and Cotton Exchange, H. L. Chandler of the Commercial Club, O. L. Cottrell of the Chamber of Commerce, and John Ott, have been appointed to carry out said object. They have secured as statistician the services of Mr. R. A. Brock, secretary of the Virginia Historical Society.

A circular has been prepared, which has been delivered in person by Mr. Brock's two assistants, asking for certain information to effect the result desired. The field is a large one. The duties of the gentleman collecting are arduous, and it is earnestly urged that when manufacturers and merchants are not prepared to respond with the information when called upon they will mail the answers to the interogatories as soon as possible.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Sunday-School Celebration—The Soldiers'-Home Service, &c.

A grand Sunday-school meeting of the Methodist schools of this city, under the auspices of the Methodist Sunday-School Society of Richmond and Manchester, was held at Mozart Hall Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock—Mr. Albert L. West president, Charles P. Rady and A. L. Lumsden secretaries.

The hall was comfortably full of Sunday-school children, Sunday-school workers, and the members of the General Conference of the Methodist Church. The schools occupied the lower floor and the Conference the galleries. The platform was filled with the Sunday-school choir, the speakers, and invited guests, among whom were noticed some of our most estimable citizens—Thomas Branch, Esq.; J. D. K. Sleight, president of the Presbyterian Sunday-School Union; Uncle Larry, president of the Rosebud Society; all the superintendents of the schools and the pastors of the several Richmond churches. The scene was one of surpassing beauty. The children, with bright and smiling faces, adorned with lovely flowers, presented a picture of loveliness rarely seen. Every person in the house was seated, and the order was equal to any ever seen in church or school. The singing was by all the schools, led by a choir of singers from the various schools, who occupied the platform, and conducted by Mr. Charles P. Rady, leader of the choir at Trinity church. Judges of good music say that they never heard so large a body of children (1,000) trained by separate choristers discourse such sweet music and in such elegant time.

Promptly at 3½ o'clock the schools were marched in in the following order: Centenary school, headed by Mr. John Morton, chorister; Broad-Street school, headed by Mr. John H. Hampton, chorister; Trinity school, T. Wiley Davis, chorister; Union-Station school, R. S. Valentine, chorister; Clay-Street school, R. E. Jones, chorister; Park-Place school, R. E. Michaels, chorister; Laurel-Street school, F. S. Jones, chorister.

The exercises commenced promptly at 4 o'clock with singing by all the schools and prayer by Rev. William Briggs, of Canada.

Mr. A. L. West, president, then introduced the commencement exercises by referring to the organization of the Methodist Sunday-School Society of Richmond and Manchester, to the first school established in Virginia by Bishop Asbury, and welcomed the General Conference to the city of Richmond in the name of the Sunday schools of the city of Richmond and Manchester.

Rev. G. W. Briggs, of Texas, was introduced, and in addressing the meeting gave the following advice: Be patient, be cheerful, be diligent, be prayerful. Patiently wait till opportunity is presented to do good, cheerfully bear all the afflictions of life, diligently perform all duties of life, never be ashamed of any position you may occupy in life. The address was to the children, and full of incident and humor.

Rev. W. G. E. Cuningham, Sunday-school secretary, of Nashville, Tenn., was introduced, and spoke to the adults, giving the following statistics: 633,000 teachers and scholars, 62,000 of whom are teachers. He referred to the "ministry of the Sunday-school teacher," and said that these teachers are doing a work that no one else can do, and without which the Church can never prosper.

Mr. T. J. Magruder, of Baltimore, was introduced and addressed the meeting, giving his personal experience as a Sunday-school scholar, teacher, and a superintendent. He paid a glowing tribute to the "influence of a mother's love." He urged the young men to make their mothers confidants; never to do anything about which they could not ask a mother's advice. He also paid a fervent compliment to the Sunday-schools of Richmond and Manchester, and declared that he had not seen such a sight before.

Rev. William Briggs, fraternal messenger from Canada, was then introduced and addressed the meeting on the subject "Cheerful Religion." With a face beaming with smiles he spoke to the children of the undying happiness to be found in the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. He urged the children to give their hearts to God and love and serve Him all their days. The exercises were interspersed with singing by the schools, Mr. Manly Ramos, presiding at the organ.

The next regular meeting of the Society will be held on the second Sunday in June, the place to be announced hereafter.

SOLDIERS'-HOME SERVICES.

The attendance at the service at the Soldiers' Home Sunday afternoon was large. Rev. Dr. Chapman, who was to have officiated, was unavoidably detained, but his place was admirably filled by Rev. Dr. S. T. Kendricks, of Brooklyn. Dr. Kendricks was a chaplain in the Union army and is a prominent Grand-Army man. He preached an able and eloquent sermon, and one that gave every satisfaction to his large congregation.

In the course of his remarks he criticised the action of those northern papers and speakers who had denounced the people of Georgia and Alabama for honoring ex-President Davis. He said it was but natural that the people of the South should feel a love and veneration for the leader of their "Lost Cause," and wish to strew his pathway to the tomb with flowers.

At the conclusion of the services Governor Lee and many ex-Confederates and others warmly congratulated the reverend gentleman upon his masterly and patriotic effort.

Rev. Mr. Kendricks was assisted by Rev. Dr. J. Fred. Cox, of Texas, and Rev. Mr. Kerr, of Arkansas.

The singing was an especial feature. Mrs. Barron-Anderson, one of the most talented sopranos who has been attending the Petersburg festival, sang two solos in her inimitable style, with Mr. Jacob Reinhardt as accompanist. Captain Frank Cunningham and the orphan boys, under the direction of Mrs. Joseph R. Gill, also rendered some very sweet music.

MANCHESTER MASS-MEETING.

A mass-meeting of the several Sunday-schools of Manchester was held at the Central Methodist church at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Every seat in the house, gallery and all, was occupied, and a large number of extra chairs was placed in the aisles. A choir composed of members of the various schools, under the direction of Mr. A. C. Harding, and with G. E. Richardson, Esq., at the organ, discoursed sweet music, singing selections from the "Gospel Hymns."

Mr. J. R. Perdue, superintendent of the Central Methodist school, called the meeting to order, and after introductory exercises, said that that was the time for the regular meeting of the Methodist Sunday-School Society of Richmond and Manchester, and that the Mozart Academy of Music was the place of meeting. In view of the distance he had—after consulting with other officers of the church and school—decided to hold a separate meeting, and gotten three of the best speakers in the General Conference to deliver addresses.

Dr. Candler, of Georgia, the second youngest member of the Conference, Dr. Fitzgerald, of Tennessee, and Dr. McFerrin, the oldest member of the Conference, were introduced in the order named, and each made interesting, amusing, and highly-entertaining addresses.

Rev. Mr. Christian, on the part of the officers of the various schools represented, returned thanks to these gentlemen for their most excellent addresses.

CONFIRMATIONS.

St. James church was filled Sunday afternoon, when confirmation services were held. After preaching a powerful sermon Bishop Whittle confirmed twenty-two persons, of whom fifteen were females and seven males.

BAPTIST NOTES.

Rev. Henry Braislin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke to the students of the Hartshorn Memorial College Sunday morning. He was present at the Baptist Ministers' Conference for a few moments yesterday morning.

Rev. B. A. Wilson, of Texas, was recently appointed by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention to labor at Patos, Mexico. He preached at Grace-Street Baptist church Sunday morning.

The meeting at Ashland Baptist church, in which the pastor has been aided by Rev. J. E. Hutson, has resulted so far in thirty-two professions of conversion.

Rev. George B. Taylor, Jr., has recently been called to be pastor of Fairmont and Shiloh Baptist churches, in the county of Nelson. It is understood that he will accept, and in connection with his pastorate will take a post-graduate course at the University.

At the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday morning a letter was read from Rev. S. C. Clopton, dated at Damascus, Syria, sending fraternal greetings to that body. The president of the Conference was instructed to reply.

THE CASE OF MR. AND MRS. HALL.

Arrest of a Tramp—New Facts—Some Clue Gotten, &c.

Sunday night, on the Charles City road about four and a half miles below the city, Sheriff Southward and Messrs. Aigner and Gunn, private citizens, arrested a white tramp on suspicion of being the assailant of Rev. W. C. Hall and wife on Tuesday night last. The man refused to give his name. He seems to be a Swede. He was brought to the city and lodged in the county jail here. So far as can be ascertained there is no sort of proof against him.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall are both doing very well, and are out of danger. Mr. Hall, however, suffers considerably from headaches, the effect of the blows upon the skull. These blows, by the way, were probably made by an ordinary walking-stick. Had a heavy cudgel been used on Mr. and Mrs. Hall very likely both would have been killed.

Mrs. Hall received some twenty or thirty blows; several appeared to be kicks—the rest from the stick.

There is a clue, upon which Mr. Wren is now working, which may result in the capture of the criminal in the next few days.

Delegates to the National Travellers' Association.

A meeting of the Travellers' Protective Association was held at Ford's Hotel last night, and the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Protective Association, which meets in Baltimore in June: Messrs. John A. Augustine and Thomas Peek, Dr. William H. Handley and Mr. E. S. Cardozo were elected alternates, and Mr. W. S. Simmons nominee for president.

Charged With Incendiarism.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to fire the stables at Mr. Warner S. Moore's mill. During the day Detective John Wren arrested a white youth named John Shirey, charged him with the offence, and accused made a confession of guilt. He had been employed by Mr. Moore, but, burning under a reprimand given him on Saturday, quitted work. Accused will be before the Police Court this morning.

[OTHER LOCAL ON THIRD PAGE.]

Mozart Reserved Seats.

RICHMOND, VA., May 15, 1886.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I beg respectfully to call in this public manner the attention of the Board of Governors of the Mozart Association to a serious abuse in the method of selling reserved seats.

Your public advertisement said that the box-sheet would be opened at 9 A. M. At quarter past 9 I called to procure reserved seats and found a crowd of twenty-five or thirty awaiting an opportunity to buy. I saw, however, that the throng did not diminish, and on examining why this was so I observed that the parties in charge of the box-sheet had a list as long as my arm, and they were having that list filled before a single person who was *present* could get a reserved seat. I publicly protested against this manner of proceeding and demanded that a lady who had been waiting a long time to be served should have her order filled, and handed the money to pay for three reserved seats, but no attention was paid to my protest, and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Mays went on filling the memorandums that had been left with them.

I respectfully represent that no orders for reserved seats should be filled until all who were *present* in person had been served, for if one can secure seats by leaving memorandums for one Mozart they can equally reserve them in the same manner for twelve months, and, indeed, they may as well reserve them for all time.