THE EPISCOPALIANS.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA COUNCIL.

Diocesan Missions—The Bishop's Report. The Colored Brother—Discussion on the Proposed Canon.

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., May 20, 1886.

The second day of the Council opened with rain, and the weather signals promised more of it. The meeting of last night in the interest of diocesan missions was the subject of conversation in the groups about the church, and the excellent speeches made in behalf of that branch of mission work received especial commendation. The discussion was conducted with much ability by Rev. J. S. Newton of Richmond, General F. H. Smith of Lexington, Rev. Beverley Tucker of Norfolk, Rev. A. P. Gray of Manassas, Rev. J. J. Clopton of Manchester, and others. T. W. Cain (colored), of Richmond, said more had been done in the Virginia Diocese for these missions than in any other State of the Union.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously: That this Diocese pledges itself to raise $10,000 for diocesan missions this year, and that two evangelists be employed.

The Bishop called the Council to order at 9:30. Prayer by Rev. Everett Meade; after which the minutes were read by Dr. Dashiell and approved.

The Committee on Credentials reported a list of delegates entitled to seats on the floor.

On motion of Rev. John B. Newton, visiting clergymen were invited to seats on the floor.

GREETING FROM TEXAS.

The secretary read the following telegram:

"HOUSTON, TEX., May 19.—The Diocese of Texas, in Council assembled, sends greetings of love and brotherhood to the Diocese of Virginia. Hymn 315."

Dr. Dashiell moved that a response be sent, which was unanimously adopted.

BISHOP WHITTLE'S REPORT.

The Bishop began his report by congratulating the Council that no death had occurred during the year in the ministry of the Church, a thing quite unusual. He regretted to have to note a great falling off in the number of those seeking admission to the ministry. What, said he, will be the result if we cannot supply ourselves with ministers? In former years it was the rule that the Diocese of Virginia not only supplied its own demands in this respect, but furnished a great many preachers for other dioceses. He earnestly directed the pastors of the Church as well as parents to this need of the Church. While he thought it not desirable, except in rare cases, to advise a young man to enter the ministry, these rare cases should not be overlooked. The educational interests of the Church should be looked after, as upon them depended in a great measure the certainty of a supply of clergymen.

WORK AMONG THE NEGROES.

He was pleased with the advance of Episcopal work with the negro race. The important work under Rev. R. A. Goodwin, at Petersburg, was in good condition.

The educational branch of the work at Petersburg grows so much in importance that the Rev. Thomas Spencer had resigned his rectorship to devote his entire time to it.

CHANGES IN THE PRAYER-BOOK.

The Bishop had not changed his mind as to the proposed changes in the Prayer-Book, and thought the Council could not do better than to instruct their delegates to the General Council to vote against it.

BISHOP RANDOLPH'S REPORT.

Bishop Randolph said his work had been interrupted only twice in the past year and then by slight accidents in travel. He had confirmed 879 persons (814 white and 65 colored) and preached twenty-eight times, as opportunity was offered; he had consecrated six churches—Emmanuel, in Botetourt county; Grace, in Mecklenburg county; Holy Innocent, Burkville, Nottoway county; All Saints, Goochland county; Richie-Memorial church, Claremont; Quantico, on the site of the old Colonial church which fell into ruins in 1814.

As to colored congregations Bishop Randolph says that if the clergy and laity could visit the various parishes as the bishops had to do, they would not need to have their confidence in it confirmed or their interest awakened. As to the doubt that the Episcopal Church could not work to advantage with the colored race the assistant bishop entered a very earnest denial. He said: If only a politician he would advocate the education and evangelization of the negroes as a sure safeguard to our institutions, and if a political economist he would advocate the same plan as a sure guarantee of increasing the nation's wealth and resources. He paid a fine tribute to the fidelity of the rectors. Referring to the large number of confirmations he said that it was a matter of congratulation, but suggested that the "ambition of numbers" should be guarded against.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The Board of Managers of the widows' and orphans' fund made its annual report, by which it appeared that the market value of the assets of the fund has increased from $24,866 last year to about $27,000. The increase of income is $1,397. Parishes contributed last year $789; this year, $877. Contributing parishes had increased from 70 to 75. There are 70 non-contributing parishes and 15 beneficiaries. The appropriations of last year were continued.

Mr. Thomas Potts, from the special committee on the centennial fund for the Theological Seminary, reported as received: Cash, $6,261.27; pledges (as good as cash), $13,810—total, $20,071.27.

Upon motion of Rev. H. B. Lee, the Bishop was requested not to discontinue the usual Sunday-night service.

On motion, the consideration of the proposed changes in the Prayer-Book was made the order of the day, to follow the consideration of the proposed canon.

The hour for religious services having arrived, the service was read by Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Culpeper, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Beverley Tucker, of Norfolk.

BUSINESS, AGAIN.

When the Council was called to order after the sermon Dr. Kinloch Nelson offered this resolution: That so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the need of an increase of the number of candidates for the ministry be referred to a special committee.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Bishop Randolph made chairman of the special committee.

Rev. Arthur Herbert presented the report of the special committee on the episcopal fund, by which it appeared that the value of the securities held is $7,504.

Rev. B. M. Randolph offered a resolution authorizing the vestries of weak parishes to arrange for missionary preaching, and also empowering the Diocesan Missionary Society to pledge a certain sum for that purpose.

A telegram was received announcing the serious illness in Baltimore of Mr. Joseph R. Bryan's father, and Mr. Bryan was allowed leave to go to Baltimore, and was discharged from further service on the Committee on New Parishes, and Mr. B. L. Winston, of Hanover Courthouse, appointed to fill the vacancy thus caused.

The standing Committee of the Diocese reported recommending the following:

Candidates for Holy Orders: John Cary Ambler, J. P. Tyler, Charles Gauss, David P. Chockly, S. O. Southall, C. Baldwin Walker. Colored—Benjamin F. Sears, George Ed. Howell, Lafayette Wingfield, G. F. Bragg, Jr.

For Deacon's Orders: William N. Meade, John C. Holson, Keating S. Nelson, Joseph C. Jones. Colored—D. W. Taylor, John T. Harrison, William E. Howell, Joseph W. Carroll.

Priest's Orders: Rev. W. J. Page, William R. Savage, G. S. Somerville, John C. Holson, J. C. Jones, William N. Meade, deacons.

THE NEW CANON.

The majority of the special committee on Canon XIII, reported that they deemed the adoption of the proposed canon inexpedient at this time. They recommended in lieu thereof the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bishop be empowered to appoint an evangelist for the colored people of the Diocese, who shall perform such work as may be assigned him by the bishop.

R. TAYLOR SCOTT,
C. R. HAINS,
THOMAS W. CAIN.

The minority of the committee to which was referred the canon proposed by the Committee on Colored Organization respectfully report that they recommend the adoption of the proposed canon. This report is signed by Pike Powers and E. A. Hatton.

The canon is as follows:

Canon XIII.—Of Colored Mission Churches.

Section 1. The colored people of Virginia who are or may hereafter be connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church shall constitute a missionary jurisdiction of the Diocese.

Section 2. It shall be lawful to organize mission churches or congregations, composed exclusively of colored persons, within the limits of any already existing parish, subject to the same conditions and regulations as are other mission churches (see Canon XII.), and especially of this canon.

Section 3. Colored churches and congregations organized as above provided may be associated with other churches similarly constituted in convocations, such convocations to consist of as many congregations as may be determined by the ecclesiastical authority.

A general convocation, to be composed of two clerical and two lay deputies from each local convocation, may be held at such time and place as may be designated—by the bishop as to the first meeting, and afterwards by the general convocation itself—to be presided over by the bishop and assistant bishop, with power to consult and devise measures for their general welfare, which measures shall take effect when approved by the Council of the Diocese.

Section 4. At each such general convocation there may be elected four clerical delegates to represent the entire colored missionary jurisdiction in the Annual Council of the Diocese, to vote only on matters affecting the interests of said jurisdiction.

Section 5. Colored congregations constituted as above provided shall not be liable to any assessment for the contingent expenses of the Diocese. They may acquire and hold property of their own, as by law provided, but cannot come into possession of the property of any white congregation except by legal transfer under the direction of the proper court of equity; nor shall any white congregation come into possession of the property of any colored congregation except by legal transfer under similar direction.

Section 6. As a temporary (or if found desirable permanent) measure, there shall be appointed by the Bishop an archdeacon, being a presbyter (white or colored) of this Church, (and, if found necessary or possible, more than one archdeacon,) who shall have general supervision of the colored churches and congregations within a prescribed district, whose duty it shall be to preside at meetings of convocation; to administer the Lord's Supper for colored deacons; to advise and aid such colored deacons, and, when desired by themselves, colored presbyters also, in preparing classes for confirmation, and in general to discharge such other duties as may be assigned by the Bishop.

T. W. Cain (colored) replied. He thought the Church ought not to adopt such a canon at this time. The colored people were opposed to a missionary connection, and if forced into such a relation the colored people would go back to the Methodist and Baptist Churches. The title D. D. and that of Bishop were honors which he thought influenced intelligent colored men. Class legislation in the Church, he believed, would kill the seed which had been sown and a means of building up other denominations. He had heard a man say in Philadelphia, "Take a class of a hundred to Bishop Whittle and he won't confirm them, because he will be afraid they will soon outvote the whites in the Diocese."

Rev. Thomas Spencer thought that ill-advised expressions had been used, but the fact was that those who proposed the canon where animated by a desire for the interest of God's work. The Church, he thought, had always made a mistake in introducing too strongly social matters. This Church has no lay representatives from the colored people, and it is not likely that the colored people will soon ask for such representation, still the time may come when a large colored vote will be found in this Council and the work of the Council will be unduly influenced by ignorant voters. There is the trouble. He moved that the canon be laid over until the Council meets again.

Dr. Newton opposed delay, and spoke in reply to Cain; referred to the Methodist plan of separate churches and interchange of fraternal messengers between their Conferences. He did not believe that there was any danger that the colored people would go back to other Churches. He called attention to the source of the means to support colored churches, and said that if the colored people were as intelligent as Socrates and as holy as St. John he would oppose allowing them to vote on matters affecting other people's property.

Rev. A. P. Gray was opposed to the canon because (1) the colored people were opposed to it *en masse*; (2) the opinion might go abroad that the Episcopal Church does not want the negroes, and, false or true, this report will do mischief; (3) this is not our Church but God's, and we have no right to say who shall or shall not be in it; (4) when set aside they lose the good influence resulting from close communication with the better race.

Rev. E. W. Hubard, of Bedford, thought that the Church was bound to recognize the color-line. Under the present canons he thought the white or colored churches in a given parish, according to preponderance of members, could confiscate the other's property, and some law ought to be made to meet such cases, not, however, because any confiscation was proposed.

Rev. Pike Powers favored the separate organization. This is God's Church, as Mr. Gray said; but this is our Council, and we must be sure to act wisely.

Dr. Kinloch Nelson said that this was the most important matter before this Council, and it ought not to be postponed.

Dr. O. S. Barten, of Norfolk, favored postponement because the question is important. Only a minority of the clergy of the State are present, and a minority ought not to settle it.

The hour for recess having arrived, the Council adjourned to meet at 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the consideration of the canon was resumed.

Rev. J. H. M. Pollard (colored), of Norfolk, discussed the constitutionality of the canon. As to the charge that ignorant voters might be admitted to the Council, he said that that would not be the fault of any colored man in the Diocese of Virginia. The social question did not come here properly. If it had been a social gathering he would have remained at home. He thought the canon, if passed, would prove the death-knell of the Colored Episcopal Church.

Dr. Hanckel said that for fifteen years of his life four fifths of his time had been devoted to the negroes. Twelve of fourteen services in a week were for colored people, held in negro cabins, for which he received not a dollar. He had not worked for money. He delighted to do it for his Master. It was therefore too late to charge him with injustice to the negro. He knew that a belief in witchcraft prevailed among the rural negroes of the South, and so terrible was their latent heathenism that at one time it threatened the existence of the Colored Church.

Rev. R. A. Goodwin favored the canon, and in his address pointed out how the colored people would retain their present rights of representation in the Council and four seats in addition.

Bishop Whittle expressed his regret at the spirit manifested by the colored members on the floor. "The Virginia Diocese is in a state of disorganization," he said. "My brother from Norfolk speaks of his vestry. He has none. He has no recognized standing as a minister. The Diocese of Virginia is covered by parishes. Beyond these parishes a minister cannot go. The colored brother from Norfolk is in the regular parish of the white churches, whose rectors could silence him. A white man had actually asked to be ordained a presbyter so he could silence the work of a colored deacon in a Virginia county. It a presbyter had attempted to put an end to this colored man's work," continued the Bishop, "I should have stood by the colored man, canons notwithstanding." The Bishop desired the canon to be acted upon now, and heartily favored the adoption of the canon. He thought that instead of militating against the colored churches it was very liberal to them.

The proposition to postpone was unanimously voted down.

The canon was then taken up *seriatim*, and the debate was opened by the Rev. Melville Jackson, who argued that the Suwanee canon, which was refused by the General Convention, was practically the same as this. He thought this matter ought to be sent up to the Convention.

Dr. Hanckel didn't want any more rebuffs from that source.

Judge Sheffey and others spoke, and the matter was under consideration when the Council adjourned.

The service to-night was in the interest of the missionary work of the Diocese.

Rains in North Carolina.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 20.—Phenomenally-heavy rains have fallen in the Western and Piedmont sections of the State since Monday. A part of the great bridge over the Yadkin river on the North Carolina railroad, near Salisbury, is washed away. Several washouts on the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line are reported, and some damage was done to the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad. News has just been received of a railway accident caused by the derailment of a train near Alexander's, on the Western North Carolina railroad.

Nine Years and Ten Months for Alderman Jachne.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 20.—Alderman Jachne was this morning sentenced by Judge Barrett to nine years and ten months in Sing Sing.

WASHINGTON.

NEWS NOTES AND GOSSIP AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Fish Story Cut Short—Exciting Scene—A Misanthrope—Mr. Goode's Case—Personal Notes.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The House today dispensed with the morning hour, but Mr. Breckinridge obtained unanimous consent to take up the bill to protect mackerel during the spawning season, with the understanding that the previous question should be called after the pros and cons had discussed it thirty minutes each. Mr. Breckinridge is feeble in one thing only, and that is his voice. He struggled on with his fish story through the direst confusion. The codfish aristocracy of the South and West, not being interested in the mackerel-mongers of the East, engaged in conversation and cut up pranks upon the floor to such an extent that the story of the fish was drowned before it reached the nearest listeners. In vain the Speaker rapped his desk for order, such a commodity was not in the chamber. Finally Mr. Hewitt, of New York, set his foot squarely down on the proceedings, and during a temporary lull of the confusion an agreement was entered into by which the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

EXCITEMENT.

The post-office-appropriation bill was then taken up, and the consideration of the Senate amendments proceeded with. The excitement ran high as the time for calling the previous question drew near. Mr. Blount closed the debate and took occasion to rap Mr. Hewitt, of New York, on the knuckles for his vote in a previous Congress, which that gentleman resented in the most earnest manner. At 3 o'clock the House divided, and the Senate subsidy amendment was lost by almost a strict party vote. The Democrats greeted the result with applause, which was caught up by the Republicans after the former had subsided into silence.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House submitted a statement to that body to-day in the nature of a report, in which it was shown that the committee has reported favorably to the House bills involving an expenditure of $5,944,500, against $6,916,834 by the same committee in the Forty-eighth Congress, $9,791,200 by the Forty-seventh, and $625,107 by the Forty-sixth. The committee ask that a day be set apart for the consideration of bills reported. Appended to the report is a tabulated statement showing the amounts expended by the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses in the several States, Virginia being credited as follows: Danville, Forty-sixth Congress, $70,000; Forty-seventh, $20,000; Forty-eighth, $10,300—total, $110,300. Abingdon, Forty-seventh Congress, $50,000; Forty-eighth, $12,000—total, $62,000. Harrisonburg, Forty-seventh Congress, $50,000; Forty-eighth, $22,500—total, $72,500. Lynchburg, Forty-seventh Congress, $100,000; Forty-eighth, $25,000—total, $125,000. Richmond, Forty-sixth Congress, $75,000; Forty-seventh, $10,000; Forty-eighth, $150,000—total, $235,000. Greensboro', N. C., Forty-seventh Congress, $50,000; Forty-eighth, $7,500—total, $57,500. Charleston, W. Va., Forty-sixth Congress, $75,000; Forty-seventh, $10,000; Forty-eighth, $5,853—total, $90,853. Clarksburg, W. Va., Forty-eighth Congress, $50,000.

MR. GOODE'S CASE.

There is a great deal of anxiety developing among Virginians here in regard to the confirmation of Solicitor Goode. Some members of the delegation are of the opinion that he will be defeated in the Senate, while others, admitting that he will have a close shave, think he will be confirmed. The situation is grave enough, however, to cause nearly every congressman from the Old Dominion to pay flying visits to the Senate chamber to do what he can to advance the chances of confirmation. Meantime the enemies of Mr. Goode in the Senate have prevailed upon the Judiciary Committee to reconsider its action in making a favorable report, and as the committee does not meet again until next Tuesday all the influence possible is being brought on Mr. Evarts, who voted with the Democrats, to stand by his party associates.

MR. BARBOUR'S COMMITTEE.

Mr. Barbour's Committee on the District of Columbia considered several important measures at its meeting to-day, among others a bill to give the School Board nominating powers in providing teachers and other school officers, while the commissioners may confirm or reject such nominations, upon which they will make a favorable report. The committee will also report a bill to grant a charter to a consolidated company for a cable-track railway in this city. There were three companies applying for a charter, but two have consolidated, and will be given a charter should the committee's bill become a law.

A MISANTHROPE.

Senator Riddleberger is fast becoming a misanthrope so far as the Senate is concerned. He has repeatedly butted his head against Mr. Edmunds during the present session and been floored by the rulings of the President *pro tem.* He has again and again assaulted Black Jack, of Illinois, and been laid out. Yesterday he hit the presiding officer a dig by moving an executive session, which was rendered *nil* by a motion to adjourn from Mr. Conger. "I ask," said Mr. Riddleberger, "if mine is not a motion that has priority? It may not, of course, when I make it. I understand that perfectly well, especially when the Senator from Michigan proposes to make any other motion." The Chair decided against him, and Mr. Riddleberger withdrew his motion, with the explanation that his only reason for making it was that no one could object except some one that wanted to go to his dinner.

WARDER'S CASE.

The report of the Committee on Accounts recommending the discharge of Assistant-Doorkeeper Warder will come up in the House for action on Saturday next. Warder was charged with accepting money from people in Jeffersonville, Ind., to influence the passage of a measure through Congress to improve the levee of that city. The testimony obtained by the committee does not, it is claimed, warrant the conclusions reached, and there is considerable doubt as to its being adopted by the House, the members of which are weighing the evidence for themselves. The committee did not sum up the evidence, but its report is embraced in the few words—

"*Resolved*, That L. T. Warder be discharged as assistant doorkeeper of the House."

Mr. Warder's attorneys are well-known Democratic politicians, and they have issued an address to the members of the House, in which they make a strong argument against the committee's conclusions.

CLAIMS AGAINST UNCLE SAM.

Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in the House which entitles all persons having claims against the United States to sue in any District Court of the United States and obtain judgment, and the amount thereof shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury and paid. The district attorney is to defend as in other cases in which the United States is a party, with right of appeal, by either defendant or plaintiff, to the Court of Claims, which decision shall be final. No person shall be excluded as a witness because of an interest in a suit. In case of appeal the District Court shall award the party delayed damages at the rate of $10 per day.

Major Holmes, of Winchester, is in the city.

J. H. Letcher, Esq., who has been in Washington several days, left for his home, in Lexington, this morning.

C. Tyson Butcher, of Virginia, will graduate from the Georgetown University to-morrow with the degree of Master of Law.

XLIX. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1886.

Senate.

The Staten-Island bridge bill was laid before the Senate, and Mr. McPherson resumed his speech against the bill as reported and in support of his amendment providing for a tunnel instead of a bridge.

Messrs. Frye, Vest, and Dolph argued in favor of the bridge project.

At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was placed before the Senate, and temporarily laid aside to permit continued consideration of the bridge bill.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Vest, was agreed to, authorizing the Secretary of War, if he should deem any alteration of the bridge necessary, or the entire removal of the bridge necessary, to avoid obstruction to commerce, to order its alteration or removal at the expense of the owners, and if the bridge be not finished within two years the right to build shall cease and determine.

Mr. McPherson's amendment (for a tunnel instead of a bridge) was rejected—yeas, 5; nays, 40.

After further debate and the voting down of some amendments the bill was passed by a viva-voce vote as reported from the committee, with the sole addition of Mr. Vest's amendment.

The roll-call on one of the amendments disclosed the fact that no quorum voted, but as there was clearly a quorum in the chamber (several senators who were paired having refrained from voting) the call for the yeas and nays was by unanimous consent withdrawn.

The bankruptcy bill was then laid before the Senate; and at 6:10 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the executive, legislative, and judicial appropriation bill, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, from the Committee of Ways and Means, called up the bill providing that for the period of five years no mackerel other than that known as Spanish mackerel caught between the 1st of March and the 1st of June shall be imported or landed in the United States.

Mr. Breckinridge made a brief explanation of the bill, and Mr. Hewitt, of New York, stated his intention of speaking against it; therefore, in order to clear the way for other business, the consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Hammond in the chair) on the Senate amendments to the post-office appropriation bill.

The amendment setting apart $40,000 of the appropriation for the free-delivery service—for the establishment of the free-delivery system in cities where it is not now established—was concurred in; the amendment non-concurred in which authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for inland and foreign steamboat service when it can be combined in one route; also, the amendment increasing by $80,000 the appropriation for the railway post-office car service. The amendment concurred in increasing from $251,725 to $291,000 the appropriation for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines.

The foreign-mail-service amendment having been reached, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, moved non-concurrence in it.

A number of amendments were offered, all of which were rejected after debate.

The recommendations of the committee were all agreed to without division with the exception of the foreign-mail-service amendment, which was non-concurred in by a vote of yeas 178, nays 80. The announcement of the result was received with a round of applause from the Democratic side. The bill and amendments will now be sent to the Senate and then go to a conference committee.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

Washington Notes.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The House Committee on Commerce instructed Chairman Reagan to report the enacting clause of the Cullom inter-state commerce bill, with the provisions of the Reagan bill as an amendment, in place of the provisions of the Cullom bill. This was done for the purpose of bringing both bills formally before the House.

The Senate Committee on Commerce will continue its daily meetings, having permission to sit during the session of the Senate to consider the river and harbor bill. It has concluded to make a preliminary study of the measure as it came from the House—item by item—before deciding upon anything; and its members have agreed not to make any disclosures regarding the committee's work until the preliminary examination shall be completed.

A telegram was received at the War Department this morning from General Miles dated Fort Huachuca, May 18th, stating that Lieutenant Brown, with "I" troop, Fourth cavalry, struck the Indians Sunday evening, 16th instant, captured property, seven Winchester rifles, ammunition, saddles, and a few horses. The Indians then turned westward again. They are being followed by Lawton's and Hatfield's commands. They were near Santa Barbara and Buena Vista yesterday (Monday).

PRESBYTERIANS.

The General Assembly of the Southern Church.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

AUGUSTA, GA., May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened here at 11 A. M. to-day, there being a little over one hundred commissioners present.

The moderator of the last Assembly, Rev. Dr. H. R. Raymond, preached the opening sermon on Jeremiah vi., 16.

Dr. J. H. Bryson of Alabama, Dr. G. D. Armstrong of Virginia, Dr. J. T. Hendericks of Kentucky, and Dr. John Hunter of Mississippi, were put in nomination for moderatorship.

Dr. Armstrong declined to be voted for, as his presence on the floor would be needed in a judicial case, in which he represented the synod of Virginia, and his name was withdrawn.

Dr. Bryson was elected moderator. The stated clerk, Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson, and the permanent clerk, Rev. Dr. Farris, were in their seats. E. A. Ramsey, of Kentucky, and Lieutenant-Governor J. L. Morve, of Virginia, were elected reading clerks.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Armstrong, it was ordered that a special committee be appointed along with the usual standing committees to which should be referred the overtures in reference to the generic origin of man, which, it was understood, would be brought before the Assembly, the committee to report as soon as practicable.

The sessions were fixed at 9:30 to 2 P. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

At 8 P. M. a meeting was held in the interest of the work among seamen.

At 10:30 a large number of commissioners arrived from Charlotte, having been delayed twenty-four hours by damage done the railroads by high water. They will be enrolled in the morning.

Ten Hours Wanted.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, May 20.—P. D. Armour said last evening: "We will give our men notice some time before the end of the month that we desire to return to the old ten-hour system or shut up. There will be no strike, nor is it a lock-out. It is not a bluff, but a simple business declaration. We cannot run unless at the old hours and prices, and do not intend to make any fuss about it. The packers have come to this agreement." When this statement was made known to Vice-President McEllyott, of the Trades Assembly, he simply remarked, "That's just what I feared." McEllyott is one of the committee which organized the packers, and waited on the employers to obtain their answer on the proposition in the first place. "I have been to three delegate-meetings at the stock-yards this week," he continued, "and I will be only fair to the men when I say they have been expecting this movement all along. The hot-headed ones wanted to strike for their demand, but wise counsels prevailed, and after three nights' discussion the men have decided to offer to work eight hours for eight hours' pay rather than go back to the old system. I fear that the packers will not accept even those terms. It makes me fearful for the eight-hour movement."

The Chicago Bomb-Throwing.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, May 20.—The centre of attraction around the Criminal-Court building this morning was a number of the printers who were employed on the *Arbeiter Zeitung* previous to the bomb-throwing. They were called to testify as to who wrote and set up the "Revenge" circular, which incited the riot.

It is highly probable that Officer McNulty, of the police, who was shot in the Haymarket riot, will die.

Louis Lingg, the young man who is supposed to have manufactured the dynamite bomb used in the Haymarket riot, is still under the closest custody. Captain Schenck, who arrested him, said to-day that Lingg had confessed to him that he was a born Anarchist, and he came to this country from Zurich, Switzerland, with the intention of spreading anarchy. He came here last August and immediately associated himself with the leaders of the Anarchist party. "Lingg is a well-educated young man," said Captain Schenck. "He is only twenty two-years of age, but he is learned beyond his age."

Deposed.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 20.—Francis M. Taylor, probate judge of Winston county, was impeached in the Supreme Court yesterday. It was charged that he wilfully neglected to send in the lists of licenses issued and to pay over to the State the proceeds thereof. A plea of guilty was entered by the defendant through his counsel. The court rendered judgment, deposing him from office.

Took an Overdose of Paregoric.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., May 20.—At the Farmers' House, a boarding establishment, Mr. T. B. Smith, of Prince George county, was found unconscious in bed. He had taken an overdose of paregoric. To-night he is expected to die.

NORTH STATE.

THE RECENT HEAVY RAINS—DAMAGE TO BRIDGES.

A Negro Man Burned to Death—The Doctors in Council—Mass-Meeting of Knights.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 20.—The Associated-Press dispatches tell you of disastrous rains in the western part of the State. Those sections have, since early in February, suffered unusually by storms and floods. Details of the last disasters are difficult to obtain.

The damage to the great iron bridge over the Yadkin river near Salisbury will prove a troublesome one. A span went down last night, and as rain continues to fall and the river to rise more damage is expected. The rains are not troublesome save in the part of the State west of Hillsboro'. Here rains have done no damage. East of Goldsboro' none has fallen. The "long dry spell" is getting to be a serious matter with the truckers around Wilmington. Everything in the way of truck is parching up, and unless there comes liberal rains crops will be dismal failures. The strawberry vines are wilted, and the berries, ripening before they mature, are small and inferior. But west of here all the streams are full, the lowlands are submerged, and a vast amount of damage to crops of all kinds has been done. Many public bridges are swept away, and mails are extremely irregular.

Yesterday morning about daybreak a colored man named Matthew Smith, aged eighty years, was burned to death at his house, in Middle Creek township, ten miles from this city. He was smoking a pipe when the flames communicated to his clothing. The house and all the contents were totally destroyed. His wife, a woman about the same age, was badly burned.

The proceedings of the State Medical Society at Newberne yesterday and to-day were very interesting. Dr. Joseph Graham, of Charlotte, made an excellent address. He urged that action be taken for a more perfect organization of the society and the better preservation of its records. The address showed that during the year there had been 154 applicants for license to practice medicine, 119 of whom passed satisfactory examinations, 4 were granted temporary licenses, and 31 were rejected and withdrew.

The president appointed the following committees:

On Finance: Drs. T. D. Hargh, S. W. Stevenson, and E. H. Herneday.

On Credentials: Drs. Charles Duffy, A. G. Carr, and G. G. Smith.

The following resolution was offered: That all regular meetings of the Medical Association of North Carolina be held in Raleigh; that a tax of $1 *per capita* be levied upon the members of the society, which shall be collected each year, in addition to the regular dues, and the amount so raised shall be set apart as sinking fund; that the fund shall be put into the hands of a committee, and the committee shall so invest or lend the money so raised that when a sufficient sum shall have been raised the Association direct such building to be erected in the city of Raleigh as will be a suitable depository for interesting and useful articles pertaining to medicine and surgery, and that the museum and library shall always be under the immediate direction of the officers of the Medical Association.

There was a long and warm discussion of the resolution, and it was finally tabled by a close vote. The matter may come up again.

The committee appointed to report on the establishment of a medical department of the State University asked for further time.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell read a paper on the germ theory, and W. T. Chatam one on opium-poisoning and artificial respiration.

Dr. J. D. Roberts made a report of the Committee on Medical Jurisprudence.

To-day was observed as close holiday here. The Capitol was closed, and the Supreme Court was not in session. All the schools were given a day's rest. All this was in celebration of the 113th anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

It is one of the seven legal holidays in North Carolina. It has been a holiday, however, but a few years. There are many people in the State who do not believe that there ever was a Mecklenburg Declaration, but as it is almost treasonable to either say or think so, they hold their peace and celebrate like their neighbors. Most of the companies of the State Guard paraded, and when the rain did not interfere, the celebrations at other points were quite elaborate.

The Raleigh graded schools all close next Friday. The 1,900 children who attend them have had better instruction and better accommodations than ever before, thanks to the new school law and general efficiency of all connected with the school system.

Dr. J. E. Mathews, president of the State Dental Association, gives notice of its meeting here June 1st. At the same time and place the State Dental Examining Board meets.

There was a mass-meeting of the Knights of Labor of this city of both races last night, which did not adjourn until midnight. Resolutions condemning Socialism, Communism, and Anarchism were adopted. J. B. Strickland, of Durham a member of the order who expressed Communistic views in Aug. Spies's Chicago paper, was denounced, and a formal demand made upon his assembly for his expulsion. The language used against Socialists was of the bitterest kind. There is some feeling against the Durham assemblies, as it is stated there are in them several Anarchist or Communist members—Poles and Russians mainly. The matter made a great stir among the Knights here, as was anticipated. There were charges that the State organizer of the Knights of Labor had expressed Socialistic views, and he was recalled from Oxford and arraigned, but he disproved the charges and expressed himself in a way satisfactory to the mass-meeting. The Knights here number nearly 2,000, comprising people of every class, save proscribed lawyers, liquor-men, and bank people. Their action is regarded with satisfaction.

Young Men's Catholic Union.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20.—At to-day's session of the Young Men's Catholic Union Rev. E. A. Pidgeon, of Albany, submitted a report from the committee appointed to prepare an address to Pope Leo XIII. The report expressed filial devotion to the Roman See and implored apostolical benediction upon the Union and all its members. The report was adopted.

Rev. Father Tierney, of Richmond, Va., as chairman of the committee, submitted an address from the Union to the Roman Catholic young men of the country, which was also adopted.

Resolutions were adopted urging the young men to take an interest in national and local political affairs; urging more active efforts on the part of the diocesan officers, and more careful attention to Union publications; suggesting steps to include societies of French Roman Catholics in the Union, and endorsing Parnell and his efforts in behalf of Ireland.

The Committee on Organization reported, recommending the following officers, who were duly elected: President, Rev. Joseph H. Meehan, of Elizabethport, N. J.; First Vice-President, Rev. P. J. Mellon, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Vice-President, John P. Leahy, of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, Thomas H. Byrnes, of New York; and diocesan vice-presidents and secretaries.

New York was selected as the place for the next meeting of the Convention.

Decision in a Railroad Case.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, May 20.—In the United States Circuit Court Chief-Justice Waite has filed a decree dismissing the bill of the complainants in the case of the Central Trust Company of New York, trustee of the mortgage securing the first-mortgage bonds of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad Company, against C. O. Marshall, treasurer of Richland county, as to the constitutionality of an act of the State Legislature authorizing a tax on the railroad company for the support of the Railroad Commissioners.

Murderer Hanged.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

RONDOUT, N. Y., May 20.—Louis Willet *alias* Charles Crosley was hanged in the jail at Kingston at 9:15 o'clock this morning for the murder of Edwin Killand on January 7, 1884. Willet died easily.

Tracking Parsons.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, PA., May 20.—A registered letter was sent from Coal Valley last Friday to Mrs. Lucy Parsons, of Chicago, the wife of the noted Anarchist. It was thought before that Parsons was hiding with friends in Monongahela Valley.

CHICAGO, May 20.—The *Daily News* is in receipt of information which it deems positive respecting the whereabouts of the fugitive Anarchist Parsons. The sheriff at Tallahassee, Fla., telegraphed last Tuesday that Parsons and a companion had gone through Tallahassee and were bound for either Cedar Keys or Tampa, and were supposed to be heading for Cuba, as a steamer leaves both the ports mentioned for Havana. A return telegram was sent for a description of Parsons, and the description telegraphed back tallied precisely with that of Parsons. The Anarchist was recognized at a station called Baldwin, but was not apprehended. If Parsons sailed Wednesday from Cedar Keys it is thought he can be apprehended.

Debate in Parliament on the Arms Act

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON, May 20.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the arms act. He explained that the act was intended to restrict the possessing, carrying, and importing of arms. Nobody in the proclaimed district could carry arms without license. Although cases of outrage had greatly diminished in number since 1881, it was necessary to prolong the act of that year in view of the present excited state of party feeling in the north of Ireland. No act could prevent the commission of deliberately-planned murder. The true use of the act was to prevent the growth of the practice of carrying arms on occasions of fairs, markets, processions, and other gatherings.

In conclusion, he asked all lovers of order to support the measure. Parnell complained that the powers of the act had been injuriously used in two directions—first, to harrass and annoy the Nationalists; second, to deprive the farmers of guns intended for scaring birds away from growing crops. [Conservative laughter.] He urged that the act be applied impartially in disarming Orangemen as well as Nationalists [Cheers.] The Orangemen have shown by their acts and by the utterances of their leaders that they were disposed to slaughter, or to attempt to slaughter, those who differed from them in political opinion. [Cheers.] He would not say that Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Chamberlain really intended to promote murder, but their words would certainly have no other effect.

Bradlaugh condemned Churchill's speeches in Ulster as dangerous and treasonable.

Lord Randolph Churchill repudiated the insinuation that he had incited the people of Ulster to murder. He had merely pointed out that the placing of the Ulstermen in the power of the Dublin Parliament must result in civil war. He quoted the speeches of Gladstone and Sir Henry James in an effort to prove that the people were justified in refusing to submit to the transfer of authority from an efficient to an inefficient government.

The arms act finally passed a second reading by a vote of 303 to 89.

Black Horse Swindled by a German.

[New York Times.]

Sioux-Warrior Black Horse and his squaw roamed disconsolately through Castle Garden yesterday. For two years, with nine companions, the couple have been exhibiting through Europe. Berlin being the last place where they satisfied the curiosity of the inhabitants to gaze upon the noble red man. Black Horse longed for the wilds of his native Dakota, and going to Bremen, he intrusted his landlord with 400 marks with which to prepay the passage of himself and squaw via the State