THE "TIMES"
THE CHEAPEST
Advertising Medium
IN THE CITY.

The Daily Times.

MERCHANTS APPRECIATE
The "TIMES'"
MERITS.

VOL. IV.—NUMBER 1134. RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS DEAD.

The Old Hero at Rest at Last.

At about 2:30 this morning a brief telegram was flashed into the TIMES office, stating that Hon. Jefferson Davis died at 12:45 this morning.

This event was not altogether unexpected, although the latest telegrams, both from public and private sources, led to the belief that he would recover from his late attack, and that he would yet live for many years. Still his friends never ceased feeling apprehensive, lest his illness should be attended by a fatal result, because of his advanced age. The encouraging reports received about him were evidently inspired by the wishes of his friends and relatives about his bedside, who refused to believe the worst, and no doubt the better symptoms which have manifested themselves in the past few days were but the last flicker of the candle of life before it went out forever.

Mr. Davis was born June 3, 1808, in that part of Christian county, Kentucky, which now forms Todd county, and was therefore in the eighty-second year of his age. At this late hour it would be useless to attempt to publish anything of an extended sketch of his memorable life and career. That sad duty must be postponed for a day. He has gone to his rest, and the whole south this morning will be in mourning over the death of the beloved leader, who died as he had lived, the model of a true, manly, noble, christian gentleman, who, true to his convictions, never swerved one jot or tittle from what he was convinced was the path of conscientous rectitude.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5. For Virginia and North Carolina: Fair, except in Northern Virginia; light rains; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

STATE OF THERMOMETER.

9 A. M.	35	9 P. M.	44
12 M.	44	Midnight	44
3 P. M.	44		
6 P. M.	44	Average	42½

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, DEC. 5, 1889.

SUN RISES	7:13	Moon sets	6:05 a. m.
SUN SETS	4:50	Day's length	9h 37m

PORT OF RICHMOND, DECEMBER 5.

SAILED.

Schooner Mary A. Power, Jones, Lambert's Point to load coal for Cuba.
Schooner John D. Paige, Hatley, New Haven, pig-iron, J. N. Gordon, agent; vessel Curtis & Parker.

PORT OF NEWPORT NEWS, DECEMBER 5.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Dunfield, Savannah, to coal.
Steamship Cairo, Havanna, to coal.
Steamship Hawkhurst, Galveston, to coal.
Steamship Roanoke, New York, and sailed for New York, merchandise.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SPECTACULAR ORIENTAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

PALESTINE AS IT WAS AND IS.

ARABS, NAZARENES, ISRAELITES.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY COSTUMES.

MR. VON FINKELSTEIN'S TOPICS.

HOME AND HAUNTS OF JESUS; THE FELLAHEEN, OR FARMERS OF PALESTINE.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN COSTUME.—Salutation by the Way, Grinding at the Mill, Carpentering, Shepherd's Call, Well in Sheep's Clothing, Ploughman, Coat of Many Colors, Dancing Before the Lord, The Home of a Fellah, House Tops, Lost Piece of Silver, Proclaims in the Year One, and others.

CITY LIFE IN JERUSALEM.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—City Walls, Gates, Towers, Market Places, Street Scenes, Schools, Sacred Places, Mosques and Minarets, The Eve of a Needle, The Harems, Social Scenes, Songs, Marriages, Processions, Ladies Indoors and Out of Doors, &c., &c.

THE BEDOUINS OF ARABIA.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Black Tent, The Arab's Home, The Sheikh, His Best Friend, As a Warrior, As a Guide, As a Host, Sniper Scene, The Call to Prayer, Mode of Sleeping 2000 Years ago, Mode of Attack, Raids, War Songs, Bards, Their Poems, Songs, and Musical Instruments.

THE HEBREWS OF PALESTINE.

Their Sects, Ashkenazim, Sephardim, Pharisees, The Rabbi, His Costume, Official Duties, Khazen or Singer, Feast and Fast Days and Festivals, Wailing Place, Sacred Places, Synagogues, The Passover Supper, Marriage Ceremony, Washing of Hands, Day of Atonement, &c.

VISIT TO BETHLEHEM.

Its Inhabitants, Greeks, Catholics, Mohammedans, Amusements, Holidays, Shrines, Its Industries, Boaz Courting Ruth, Wogs of Bethlehem, &c.

In his illustrations Mr. Von Finkelstein will be assisted by several persons in Oriental costume and with their aid will act out on the platform many of the most striking customs of the people of this most interesting of lands.

At Young Men's Christian Association Hall THURSDAY, December 5th, at 8 P. M. SATURDAY, December 7th, matinee at 2 P. M.; night, 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

Tickets for sale at West, Johnston & Co., P. C. Dupuy, R. A. Christian & Co., Fourqurean, Price & Co., the Cohen Co., and Woman's Christian Association.

RICHMOND THEATRE.

Mrs. W. T. Powell, Manager and Business Manager.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, DEC. 6 AND 7.

Special Saturday Matinee.

The Queen of all Burlesques,

Rice's Beautiful Evangeline!

With an unequalled cast of sixty artists, including George S. Fortesque and James S. Maffit.

Superb Scenery, magnificent Costuming, and Brilliant Calcium Light Effects.

Prices as usual. Matinee prices, 50 and 25; no extra charge for reserved seats.

Seats on sale Thursday, December 5, at Box Office, 9 A. M.

Next attraction, KATE CASTLETON. de 5-th,fr,sa

MOZART ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Berger, Leath & Myers, Lessees and Managers.

THREE NIGHTS, commencing THURSDAY, DEC. 5

SPECIAL SATURDAY MATINEE.

First Production in Richmond of Hoyt's Greatest Comedy Success,

"A HOLE IN THE GROUND."

The Original New York Cast.
New Music, Special Scenery,
Elegant Wardrobe.
A Bouquet of Feminine Loveliness.

Tickets on sale WEDNESDAY, December 4. de5-3t

RICHMOND THEATRE.

Mrs. W. T. POWELL Manager and Business Manager.

Three nights, commencing MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1889, The charming and winsome

KATE CASTLETON,

Introducing new songs in her latest Musical Comedy,

A PAPER DOLL.

Prices as usual. Seats on sale SATURDAY, December 7, at Box office.

Next attraction, ROLAND REED. de 6-1t

CASINO THEATRE.

609 EAST BROAD STREET.
NEXT TO CITY HALL.

New attractions this week: Misses Maggie La Van, Yettie Fields, Lizette Maynard, Acker and Collins, Nellie Hughes, Maud Lawton, Louisa Hennings, Lillie Thompson, May Earle, Mr. Eddie Schofield, Harry Gallett.

The best Variety Show in the city.

Admission, 10 and 20 cents. Box seats, 50 cents. de1-1w

A BOMB SHELL

EXPLODED IN THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Cashier Silcott, of Ohio, Skips to Canada with $72,000 of the Members' Money—Slim Chances of Its Recovery—Congressional Proceedings.

BUREAU OF TIMES, WASHINGTON, December 5.—The sensation of the day has been the absconding of C. E. Silcott, cashier to Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom, of the House of Representatives.

At first the report went out that the defaulter was Leedom himself, but it was soon discovered that it was the trusted clerk, a little stooping, gray-headed man, whose figure has been familiar about the Capitol for many years in various capacities. He had the power to draw the money to pay the members, as his chief was holding over until the new officers should be appointed, and he simply went up to the money department and drew $72,000, skipped to Canada, and informed his chief by wire from New York that he would be back soon. The only reflection left on Leedom is the fact he trusted Silcott with the money. The amount of cash lost is a serious concern to the members who wanted salary, as they will be forced to wait for an appropriation.

It is said that Silcott was fond of racing and had other habits not exactly in accord with a high standard of morality, as prescribed by the Blair bill, for prohibition and female suffrage. The worst of it is that the members who had applied for salaries had rendered their receipts, and thereby hangs a tale of legal technical difficulty, as they appear officially as having the money, which, in fact, is in the pocket of the festive Canada excursionist, Silcott, cashier from Youngstown, Ohio. Of course, in all criminal cases there are some substantial people who sympathize with the criminal, and there are many here who feel for Silcott, but there is not one among the *minus* salary statesmen who have any pity for Silcott, of Youngstown, Ohio, and at present of Canada.

WINDOM'S SILVER SCHEME.

After adding $350,000,000 to the silver coinage, the market value has fallen from 93 to 72 per cent., and hence, Secretary Windom thinks that free coinage would lead to a descending scale at a worse rate, with pending dangers proportionate.

Free coinage would increase the progression of increase of silver that would finally drive the gold abroad or into all the old saving banks, known as old "stockings."

The place to stop the coinage of siver and redeem or fund bullion with notes payable at the value silver at the time of presentation appears good at the first glance. According to this the silver men might make as much bullion as they wished and take it to the Treasury Department and get bank notes for it at its market value, and then if they should wish might get back the silver at its market value at any later time with the same notes.

The difficulty is that between the monopolists and the bimetallists there has seemed to be merely two conflicting interests—one the capitalistic conservative interest, with the gold standard, and the other the silver men, with mines.

The bottom of the whole question is that a nation's currency should be all equally good, whether stamped on gold, silver, copper, or paper.

And the fact that the "greenback" is as good as gold, proves the simple fact that it is a question of the country's credit.

AS BAD AS THE WOOL-GROWERS.

The "silver men" are as bad as the wool growers, who come with a lobby delegation representing some 200,000 men, to claim that foreign wool shall be excluded by a prohibitory tariff tax, in order that they may get a higher price than they are entitled to, and thereby ride the other 60,000,000 people with a burdensome tax on all their clothing. But that is pure Republican doctrine in the high line of class legislation. The few wool growers must be allowed a monopoly of the market at the expense of the 60,000,000 that call for free wool in order that their clothing may be cheaper, and that the American worker may get raw materials at the same price as people in other countries, and thereby be enabled to compete with the world.

DAN. VORHEES TO THE FRONT.

The most interesting event of to-day was the radical resolution of reform policy in tariff offered in the senate by Mr. Voorhees. It declares that all present laws of tariff taxes should be so repealed, amended, and revised as to put tariff taxes on the basis of necessary revenue for the government, and that revenue taxes should be put on articles of luxury and taken off the necessary articles of life. The resolution specifies as necessary articles of civilized life, salt, sugar, woolen goods, iron, steel and other staple commodities that should be taxed at the lowest possible rates consistent with a tariff for necessary revenue. Lastly, Mr. Voorhees demands the curtailment of all monopolies in trade by enlarging the *free* list of imported articles to the fullest possible extent without endangering the necessary revenue of the country.

It will be seen, therefore, that whatever timidity may have been charged to the Democratic majority, as a minority they mean to hang the banners on the outer wall.

DOM PEDRO AND THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

The prese dispatch in this morning's paper from Lisbon quoting Dom Pedro as antagonistic to the American Congress now sitting here does not attract special attention. Brazil, having just dispensed with Dom Pedro's services as Emperor, is not likely to heed his advice in so important a matter. Many well-informed persons do not believe that Dom Pedro really said what he is credited with. There is only too abundant evidence of European hostility to the purposes of the Congress, and our neighbors over the water are not above inspiring a telegram occasionally in the way of business. If the enterprise fails it will fall because European influences are too strong in South America, and not because Dom Pedro opposes it. It is unpleasantly apparent that some of the nations, or at least their representatives here, are determined to interpose all possible obstacles. This is especially true of the Argentine Republic and of Chili. The delegate from the former has attracted general attention by his obstructive policy, and those who have watched him closely declare that he can give Mr. Hermann odds and easily beat him at his own game. He has done nothing but kick and object and protest since the body convened. Chili is anything but friendly to this country, and discloses the fact very clearly here. Then there are some very little fellows such as Ecuador, Venezuela, Columbia, Salvador, etc., who are undisguisedly jealous of the United States, and will enter into any deadable arrangements only as a last resort. But there are

OBSTACLES OF A PURELY MATERIAL CHARACTER,

obstacles so formidable that even the most friendly nations such as Mexico, Brazil, Peru, and Nicaragua cannot see their way. Should Mr. Blaine offer the Zollverein as a solution that would, it is true, remove most of the difficulties and give us a position of tremendous power, the others would naturally accept an arrangement so manifestly profitable, and we, while losing some of our income, would gain the opportunity to increase our commerce indefinitely. Even here, however, we should have to assume extra responsibilities perhaps to the extent of guaranteeing the others against decrease of their revenues. Nearly all the debts of our Pan-American neighbors are secured by their customs receipts and they could not accept no arrangement which did not assure the integrity of the existing basis. Whether Mr. Blaine will or can offer this is the question. Without it nothing important is possible. A uniform currency would be of enormous benefit to us, but Mexico would not consider the proposition to bring her dollar down to our standard. She could not if she would. Her silver dollar is Mexico's wealth. She furnishes the circulating currency for China, Corea and East Indies and Oriental countries. She must maintain the virtue of her dollar or lose her most valuable customers. A uniform system of weights and measures would be of the utmost importance, but all the others have the metrical or decimal system, and we alone cling to that of the dark ages.

BLAINE MUST STIR HIMSELF.

Altogether, Mr. Blaine has a somewhat complicated problem before him. Unless he wants the Pan-American Congress to degenerate into a mere lunching expedition, he must bestir himself. Already the malcontents are openly declaring that we have nothing to propose. So eminent an authority as Senator Sherman has admitted that we can expect no trade with our neighbors under existing tariff conditions. What, then, is to be done? The delegates have practically completed the formulation of the rules which are to govern the proceedings, and business will soon be in order. If Mr. Blaine accomplishes anything at all it will be a miracle. He is confronted by tremendous material obstacles, and he is handicapped by the barely concealed hostility already described. The situation is of profound interest.

CONSTERNATION OVER SILCOTT'S STEAL.

A bombshell was exploded at the Capitol to-day when it was suddenly announced that there was a defalcation of nearly $100,000, in the office of Charles P. Leedom, of Ohio, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. The details of this calamitous affair will be given in the general press reports, but no details can give an adequate idea of the grief that filled the bosom of the average Congressman, and especially of the Democrats. The latter had, only three days ago, paid Leedom the sincere if fruitless compliment of an unanimous renomination. After the first shock, some of the Republicans began to guy their brethren on the other side of the floor, but the effort to extract from the situation was a failure, and gloom held undisputed sway. Indeed, the Republicans soon realized that they were the chief losers. All have lost, for the time being, at least November pay; but several had allowed funds to accumulate to their credit—among them, Hon. Ezra B. Taylor, of Ohio, nearly three thousand dollars, and Mr. Boutelle of Maine, about one thousand. Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, however, went further. He actually deposited two hundred dollars with Leedom a few days ago, and now finds there was no entry made of the deposit.

[By United Press.]

THE AMOUNT.

C. E. Silcott, cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arm's Office of the last Congress is an embezzler in the amount of about $82,000, $72,000 of which is government money.

He has a bond on file for $50,000 with good securities, so the government will not suffer so severely as individuals. The chief sufferer will be the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House, J. P. Leedom, who loses $10,000 cash, and is held responsible for the shortage of Silcott above the amount which may be recovered from his bondsmen.

Silcott left the city yesterday, and he is supposed to be in Canada.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

The announcement of the defalcation created a sensation in the House. Silcott was well-known to at least one hundred of the old members. His little stooping figure and his gray head were familiar to every one who had had occasion to go to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms to draw money in the last Congress.

Many of the new members had become acquainted with him during the past summer. He was, to all appearances, a man of good habits, steady and trustworthy.

Among his people in Ohio he had borne a good reputation. It was as though the Sergeant-at-Arms had accused one of their own of embezzlement when the members of the House listened to the announcement that there was a shortage in Silcott's accounts.

MR. LEEDOM.

Mr. Leedom seemed to take the matter quietly and with some fortitude, although he told the newspaper interviewers who crowded about him that he was in no condition to talk. "All of this money has been drawn since Wednesday," he said to a United Press reporter, as he sat in the back room of his little office gazing at the stream of anxious Congressmen who poured in the door to look at the big empty safe, and to ask questions and offer sympathy. "We did not suspect anything wrong until 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and we had no absolute knowledge of the extent of the defalcation until this morning just before I made the report of it to the House."

WENT TO NEW YORK.

"Mr. Silcott went to New York Saturday, telling me that he had to collect some money. Sunday night he telegraphed to his wife that he would be back Monday night. We did not know what had happened to him when he did not appear, but we thought that he had been killed. We never suspected the truth until his absence became prolonged, when we began to investigate. We did not believe the truth until we had gone to the treasury as a last resort, hoping that he had not drawn the money. There we found that he had drawn $133,000 since Wednesday, apparently with the intention of carrying it away. Then I determined to report the matter immediately to the House, and await its action. The shortage is $71,892. I had $10,000 in the safe, and Silcott had a like amount up to Saturday. That is all gone. I suppose Silcott has it with him in Canada."

Silcott came from Youngstown, Ohio, where he was a merchant for many years. His bond is for $50,000, and his bondsmen, fifteen in number, are all residents of Ohio and vicinity where he lived. Silcott has been cashier for about six years. He handled about $5,000,000 a year, and gave a bond of $50,000.

Mr. Leedom gives a bond for a like amount.

Silcott has a married son and two little daughters. Mrs. Silcott is nearly distracted.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL LOSE NOTHING.

The government will not be a loser by the defalcation of Silcott. His sureties and those of Mr. Leedom will be obliged to make up the amount of government money taken by him.

Mr. Leedom, in order to recover the money for his bondsmen, will be obliged to apply to Congress. There is some talk among the member of passing a bill for the immediate relief of the members whose money was taken by Silcott. Several members hold that this cannot be done. The Sergeant-at-Arms carries on a regular banking business through his office, and many of the members had deposits there outside of their accounts with the government, preferring to trust to the honesty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, because of the convenience.

Just how much money was deposited to those private accounts is not known, but a statement covering the ground will probably be prepared for the inspection of the investigating committee appointed by Speaker Reed, when it meets to-morrow.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, authorizing the appointment of a select committee to investigate the matter. After the appointment of this committee, and the following committee on rules: The Speaker McKinley, Cannon, Carlisle and Randall, the House at 12:15 adjourned until Monday.

COMMEMORATION CEREMONIES.

The joint committee of Congress having charge of the arrangements for the ceremonials in commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington, to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives December 11, has arranged an elaborate programme for the day. The House will meet at the usual hour, and will notify the Senate that it is in session. The Senate having assembled, and the members of the Supreme Court, of the Diplomatic Corps and other bodies, having gathered together, they will proceed to the Hall of the House in the following order: The President and Vice-President, ex-Presidents, the members of the Cabinet, the Judiciary; members of the Diplomatic Corps; the Senate, etc.

THEIR ARRANGEMENT.

The President of the Senate will take the Speaker's chair and will preside. The Speaker will sit on his left. The President, the Vice-President, and ex-Presidents, with special guests, will occupy seats directly in front of the Speaker desks. The justices of the Supreme Court of the United States will sit next to the President. The Cabinet officers, Hon. George Bancroft, the Admiral of the navy, the Major-General in command of the army, and officers of the army and navy will sit on the left of the Speaker. The Chief Justice and the judges of the Court of Claims, and the Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, will sit in the rear of the subject Court of the United States. The front row of seats will be occupied by the diplomatic corps. Beyond them will sit the Pan-American delegates, the delegates to the Maratime Conference and other foreign guests. Behind them, on the east side of the main aisles will sit ex-vice-Presidents and Senators and Representatives on the west side. Behind these will sit the commissioners of the district, governors of the states, etc.

The executive gallery will be reserved for the families of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the members of the Cabinet and guests of the President.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved for the families of members of the diplomatic corps and other foreign guests.

The marine band will be stationed in the south corridor.

PROGRAMME.

The programme of exercises is as follows: Prayer by Rev. J. G. Butler, chaplain of the Senate; music; oration by Chief Justice Fuller; benediction by Rev. J. H. Milburn, chaplain of the House of Representatives; music, during which the assemblage will disperse.

THE OLD DOMINION REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Attorney-General Miller has directed United States District-Attorney Hoge, for the District of Columbia, to inquire into the weight of the evidence submitted by the Civil Service Commission against the Old Dominion Republican League of Virginia. The Commission some time ago submitted to the President a report, in which they charged that the Old Dominion Republican League had violated the civil service law in collecting political assessments in the government departments. Accompanying the evidence to sustain the charges was a recommendation by the Commission that in their judgment the evidence justified the prosecution of the members of the League. This report was referred to the Attorney-General by the President, and his action in directing the attention of the District Attorney for the District of Columbia to it is taken to mean that the finding of the Civil Service Commission are approved, and that criminal prosecution will speedily be brought against the offending parties.

Senate.

After a number of bills had been introduced and referred in the Senate to-day, Mr. Regan addressed the body in advocacy of his bill introduced yesterday for the repeal of so much of the third section of the act of 1875 as provides for the sale of bonds, so as to produce a reserve for the redemption of legal tender notes.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to further increase the naval establishment. It authorizes the President, through the Secretary of the Navy, to have constructed by contract battle ships of 7,500 to 10,000 tons displacement, two armed coast-defense vessels, three gunboats of 800 to 1,200 tons displacement, and five first-class torpedo boats. The bill calls for the appropriation of $5,000,000 for the construction and $2,000,000 for the armament of the vessels.

Mr. Hale re-introduced his bill, considered at the last session of the Congress, providing for a naval reserve from the merchant marine of the United States.

ELECTION JUDGES.

Senator Spooner introduced a bill to protect judges of Federal elections. It makes supervisors of elections officers of the United States and of the United States Circuit Courts, and empowers them on receipt of a petition from citizens of a town of more than 20,000 inhabitants, to make application to the Federal Court for protection to judges.

The deputies appointed under authority of the court on this petition are to be regarded as officers of the court, and any one interfering with them in the discharge of their duty, or with a voter at the election, is liable to arrest for contempt of court, and a fine of not more than $3,000, or imprisonment not exceeding three years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

COIN CERTIFICATES.

Senator Beck offered a bill for the issue of coin certificates in place of gold and silver certificates; also a bill to repeal the laws relating to the sinking fund.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, introduced a bill to prevent the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisement.

INGALLS ELECTED PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

The Vice-President having informed the Senate that he would be absent two or three days next week, Mr. Ingalls was, on motion of Hoar, elected president *pro tempore* during the absence of the Vice-President. The Senate then at 1:26 P. M. adjourned until Monday.

House.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from J. P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, directed to the Speaker: "I regret that C. F. Silcott, late cashier of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, has departed from this city without settling his accounts, and I have been unable to ascertain his whereabouts, and there is a deficiency in the cash of the office. In view of these circumstances I respectfully request an immediate investigation of my accounts under such action as the House of Representatives may take in the premises."

NEWS IN PETERSBURG.

Accident to Two Well-Known Citizens of Surry—Central Lunatic Asylum.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 5.—[Special.]—Judge C. W. Hill, of the Circuit Court of Surry, and Sheriff W. S. Savadge, of the same county, were thrown from a buggy at Scotland, a station on the Surry, Sussex and Southampton railroad yesterday, and very painfully injured. The accident was caused by the horse hitched to the vehicle taking fright and running away. Judge Hill was severely injured about the head and shoulders, and Sheriff Savadge was seriously cut on the face and otherwise injured.

Major B. J. Black, of Richmond, was in the city to-day. He said that the electric railroad between Petersburg and Richmond will certainly be built, and that work on the road will probably be commenced next spring. Laborers have commenced laying rails on the Matoaca extension of the Petersburg and Asylum Railroad, and the work of completing the extension will be pushed with all possible speed.

The Circuit Court of Petersburg, Judge B. A. Hancock presiding, open this morning when the docket was called and cases set for trial. The case against the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company for running their lines along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, which came up from the County Court of Prince George, was set for trial at some later day of the term. The case of Carlton H. Marks for the shooting and killing of Nathaniel H. Blair in Sussex county some months ago, was set for trial on the 18th instant. It will be remembered that Marks was convicted of murder and his punishment fixed at ten years in the penitentiary, but his counsel succeeded in getting a rehearing of the case at this term of the Circuit Court.

It is understood that quite a fight is being made for the office of Judge of Greenville county, which has been made vacant by the election of Judge Yarrell to the state Senate.

A well-known merchant of Richmond will shortly lead to the hymenial altar one of Petersburg's most popular young ladies.

The executive committee of the Central Lunatic Asylum met at the Asylum building to-day and transacted some routine business.

There was quite an improvement in the prices realized for loose tobacco at the sales at the different warehouses today. Some lots brought as much as $25 per hundred pounds.

At a largely attended meeting of A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans held at the Academy of Music to-night, officers for the ensuing term were elected, and other business transacted. The camp, at their meeting to-night, proposed a letter addressed to President Jefferson Davis, which will be forwarded to him by mail to-morrow, tendering him the sympathy of the camp in his illness.

Fiendish Crime in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., December 5.—The *Age-Herald's* Aberdeen (Miss.) special says: Yesterday afternoon, a little girl, eight years old, a daughter of Jason McAllister, who lives about a mile from town, was sent to town on an errand. Failing to return in due time, suspicion was excited, and this morning a thorough search was begun. The body, almost lifeless, was found this evening, back of the old cemetery, fiendishly and foully mutilated. The officers are investigating the matter.

Deadly Duel With Axes.

BELTON, MO., December 5.—Wm. Jackson, a chopper at Atie Camp, yesterday made a slighting remark about the ability of the camp cook, John Reyder, to prepare food, and a quarrel arose which resulted in Reyder grasping an axe and attacking Jackson. The latter defended himself also with an axe, and before the men could be separated Jackson received a frightful gash in the breast which cut through the ribs and exposed his lungs. He died later. Reyder was cut in several places and is sure to die.

PATTI-NICOLINI.

HER ARRIVAL YESTERDAY BY THE TEUTONIC.

Six European Steamers in Port in One Day—"Handsome Harry" Suffers the Extreme Penalty—Railroad News—Briefs, Personals, and All Sorts.

BUREAU OF THE TIMES, NEW YORK, December 5.—Six steamships came into port to-day with a crowd of 1,492 steerage passengers and 487 cabin. The big steamboat Teutonic carried 346 of the saloon passengers and 345 of the steerage. The journey was made in six days twenty-two hours and thirty minutes, the slowest the new vessel has made. Among the first to disembark were a lady in black furs and gown and pretty black bonnet, and a gentleman in traveling costume, each of whom carried a Mexican poodle dog under an arm. The lady was

MADAME ADELINA PATTI.

And the gentleman was her husband, Signor Nicolini. Madame's poodle wore a black blanket of fine texture, and the tenor's dog was done up in pink. The voyagers appeared in fine spirits and good health. They go to Chicago to-morrow. The present Patti tour is not extended as a series of farewell appearances. "Not by any means," said Manager Abbey, "the people of America wanted Patti. They were willing to pay the price, and we secured her." Patti expressed herself delighted with her return to America.

PERSONALS.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, returned to town this morning with Mrs. Dana from Gilbratar, whence he sailed November 19.

Governor Hill denied the application for executive clemency in the case of John Greenwald, who was convicted of the murder of Lyman S. Weeks in Brooklyn, and who dies to-morrow.

James Hope, the Manhattan bank burglar, and one of the most dangerous criminals of his class in this country, was released from custody in *habeas corpus* proceedings this morning by Judge Wheeler, of the United States Circuit Court, and granted two days in which to leave the State.

The sugar swindlers, Mrs. Friend, Mrs. Howard and the Halsteads acknowledged their complicity in the electric sugar frauds, and were remanded for sentence on the indictment of grand larceny, to which they pleaded guilty.

It leaked out to-day that Sir Roderic Cameron is contemplating the building of an eighty or eighty-five foot racing yacht to challenge for the American cup.

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Rainsford had been served with a summons to answer a charge of shooting quail at Southampton, L. I., out of season, has caused considerable comment among the members of St. George's Parish, as well as among the club men and amateur sportsmen of the city who are well acquainted with the Rector's ability as a shot. Dr. Rainsford was out of town to-day, and nothing could be learned of the answer that he will make before the magistrate.

Sarah McGuck, an Irish woman 60 years old, arrived at Castle Garden, and told Superintendent Jackson that she had come here to assume possession of a fortune of $30,000 which had been left her by a son who died in this city two years ago.

"HANDSOME HARRY" HANGED.

This morning "Handsome Harry" Carlton, the murderer of Officer James Brennan, was killed by law and a hangman on the north side of the Tombs yard.

The man, according to his own account, was not quite twenty-eight years old. He has been a criminal practically all his life.

On March 24, 1877, he was sentenced to the House of Refuge for till-tapping, but being over sixteen had to go to the penitentiary. On August 20, 1878, he was sentenced to three months for disorderly conduct, and two years later received a sentence of six months in the penitentiary for larceny of money from the American District Telegraph Company. In December, 1882, Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to five years in the State prison for grand larceny. He served three years and seven months, getting the usual commutation for good behavior. His next and last crime was the murder of Policeman Brennan.

Carlton is the fifty-fourth person hanged in the Tombs. He may also be the last, if the electrical execution law is declared constitutional. Giovanni, who killed a Hebrew peddler on December 11, 1888, is the only prisoner in the Tombs now on a charge of murder who comes under the operation of the present mode of capital punishment by the rope. Giovanni's conviction is doubtful.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

John Greenwall will, in all probability, hang to-morrow at the Raymond-street jail, Brooklyn, Sheriff Rheinhardt has made all the preparations, and the scaffold is being erected. Only a few persons will be permitted to witness the execution.

The sheriff said to-day that there probably would not be more than twenty persons present at the execution. He had delegated three newspaper men, he said, to see the execution and give the facts to the other members of the press.

Greenwall has not given up hope that he may yet escape by a respite from the Governor, but the latter sees no reason to intervene.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES.

A public meeting was held in the interest of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church this evening, in the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. W. V. Kelley, of Brooklyn, and the assistant corresponding secretary, the Rev. J. S. Chadwick. The rapidly developing system of Christain education, among both the white and colored people of the South, was considered. Large crayon sketches of some of the educational institutions were exhibited, including the main building of the U. S. Grant University, and the Gammon Theological Seminary.

AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The double turreted monitor Miantonomah, which is being put into condition for service at the Brooklyn navy-yard, can readily be completed in six months, the constructors say, if her big ten-inch, high-powered rifles for the turrets are supplied as soon as the ship is ready to receive them. The after turret has now all its heavy sections in place but one, and the forward turret is about ready to have its thick armor set. The guns must be in their position before the conical armored caps of the turrets are fitted on.

The report that the Baltimore, which it had been supposed was coming to the Brooklyn yard to be fitted out, will be sent to Norfolk for this work, is not welcomed here. The task of finishing this ship was relied on to furnish a quota of work for the several departments at the yard which would keep them running nicely until Spring, at least.

GOOD WORK.

Deputy Health Commissioner Young's mortuary report for November shows that there were 1,273 deaths during the month, being thirty-two less than the previous month and representing a death rate of 18.36 in every 1,000 of the population. Of children under five years there were 397 and 227 under one year. The four principal causes of death were: Phthisis, 107; pneumonia, 158; diphtheria, 97, and bronchitis, 63. There were 988 births and 434 marriages.

The members of the Pan-American Congress have accepted an invitation from the Union League Club, of New York, to attend a reception to be given in their honor on the 17th of December. No one except the delegates to the Congress and the members of the club will be invited.

Baby McGinty, infant and only son of Caliph and Mrs. Fatima Murphy, the genial hippopotami of Central Park, received a few personal friends this morning in the lion house. The attendant, under Dr. Conklin's direction, warms milk and sweetens it with molasses, and puts it into a good sized bottle, fitted at the end with a tube. Baby McGinty appreciates the use of this apparatus very cleanly, and sucks away like a little pig, as he is. It takes between two and three quarts of the comforting posset, administered every two hours, to keep Baby McGinty in a state of comfortable content.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The railroads of Virginia have formed the "Virginia Car Service Association." It will be governed by the rules adopted by the general time convention. The executive committee are E. T. D. Myers, J. H. Sands, D. F. Maroney, P. Randolph, L. T. Myers and J. T. Harrahan. Such roads as the Baltimore and Ohio, Piedmont Air Line, Norfolk and Western, Atlantic Coast Line and Atlantic and Danville are represented.

The plan of the Richmond Terminal directors, looking to the retirement of the preferred stock, has been abandoned.

The confirmation is made of the intended extension of the Norfolk and Western Railroad through West Virginia from its present terminus at Pocahontas, in Tazewell county, through McDowell, Wyoming, Logan, and Wayne counties to and across the Ohio river to a connection with Western roads at Ironton. A great deal of the right-of-way has been obtained, and engineers are laying out a town on the Ohio near the mouth of the Big Sandy. The route will be down the Big river and through a county very rich in timber and coal.

NORTH CAROLINA METHODISTS.

Important Work of Conference—Interesting North State News.

RALEIGH, N.C., December 5.—[Special.]—The annual Methodist Conference, which has been in session at Greensboro for the past week, adjourned at a late hour last night. The Conference decided by almost an unanimous vote, to petition the next General Conference for a division. The question of dividing the Conference has for years been an important issue in that body, and there was much opposition to it, but the body finally became so large and unwieldly that a division was seen to be absolutely necessary. The next session of the Conference will be held at Wilson.

The Conference disposed of three great questions, which made it the most important one ever held, namely, the removal of Trinity College, the division of conference and reinstating of J. T. Bagwell, who was expelled three years ago for immorality.

THE GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The work of laying rails on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad being built by the Seaboard Air-line system from Monroe, N. C., to Atlanta, Ga., is being continued beyond Chester, S. C., to which point it has already been completed. Forty miles of the road has already been done, and trains are running over it. When entirely completed it will connect Norfolk and Atlanta, and the line will be a formidable rival to the Richmond and Danville.

DESTITUTION AMOUNG NEGRO EXODUSTERS.

The fact became known here to-day that about forty negroes, who came to the city a week ago for the purpose of emigrating to the West, are at the point of starvation near the depot, where they have been waiting for an exodus agent who advertised to meet them on a certain date and take them South. The agent failed to show up, and the negroes who came from the surrounding country have been lodging in a few miserable huts near the depot, and have become reduced to the most destitude circumstances. They have been forced to sell their meagre effects in order to keep off starvation.

MAMMOTH BESSEMER STEEL FURNACE.

Much talk has been created by the announcement of a mammoth Bessemer iron furnace to be started at Greensboro. There is much iron ore in the neighborhood of Greensboro, and it is of very fine quality. In addition to this another gigantic enterprise has recently been set on foot to develope the rich coal deposits which exist in Chatham county along the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. The Egypt Coal Company, of which Samuel A. Henssey, of Philadelphia, is president, has begun operations with a large amount of capital, at Egypt, in Chatham county, and will work the coal deposits thoroughly. This, it is believed, will be a very valuable adjunct to the furnaces to be located at Greensboro.

SUFFERING IN HALIFAX COUNTY.

Reports of the most appalling character have reached here of distress and suffering among the people of Halifax county in consequence of a failure of the crops. The cotton crop this year was almost a total failure, and it is learned that many of the people of the county are absolutely at the point of starvation. It is learned that on the day before yesterday a mass-meeting of the people of the county was held at the town of Weldon, to take some steps to secure relief. Over one thousand people were present and the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas the total failure of crops in Halifax and other counties during the present year have brought the people face to face, not only with penury and want, but with actual starvation, we do resolve that the Governor of North Carolina be requested to call a special session of the General Assembly to meet at an early day, to enable the commissioners of the several counties to issue bonds in order to raise money to be applied to the relief of the people, and to take such other action as the Legislature shall deem best. The people of Edgecombe county have held a similar meeting.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Literally Encased in Molton Metal.

PITTSBURG, PA., December 5.—At 8 o'clock this morning a red hot tap slipped from the hands of the workmen in Phillips, Mimick & Co.'s mill and dropped into a small pool of water. A terrific explosion followed, prostrating the workmen by its force and sc