VERY DARK DAYS FOR FRANCE

Political Clouds Thicken About the Capital of the Great Republic.

DOWNFALL OF THE LOUBET CABINET

Prospects That the New Premier Will Insist on Pushing the Panama Investigation to the Very Bottom-Paris Greatty Excited.

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panis, Nov. 28.- New York Herald Catle-Special to The Bend-The ministry of M. Loubet has been overthrown by an adverse majority of cighty-five votes because it refused to accede to an autopsy being performed on the body of Baron de Reinach.

The immediate cause of the overthrow was a speech by M. Brisson. The consequence will be that the new ministry is likely to be presided over by M. Brisson, who has before this been premier.

We will have an explosion of virtue. M Brisson wishes to push to the bottom the investigation of the Panama affaic, and will hesitate at nothing. This is likely to produce terrible reandals, without any direct profit for the republic. The mud is deeper than has been supposed. M. Prinet, judge d'instruction, enarges today for the benefit of the commission of inquiry that the late Baron de Reinach received 10,000,000 francs, which were distributed among the members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Deputies de la Haye and Marzella declared that M. de Lessops had said that it was necessary to buy up all the newspapers to avoid criticism. The revelation has had a bad effect on the public. The ministerial crisis will be long and no one will come out of it the better in public opinion. The internal situation of France, to speak frankly, is bad. It is useless to cherish Allusions. It is believed that no member of the present minis try will enter into the new one.

Jacques Sr. Cene.

PRESSING CAPRIVI. Germany's Chancellor Making Very Little

Headway with His Plans. [Copyrighted 1822 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, Nov. 28 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.] - Munister Phelps' after-dinner speech at his Thanksgiving dinner at the Katserhof has been much commented upon. Having started in by praise of the kaiser, under whose wise and beneficent rule Americans at Berlin lived so happily, his next sentence came as a

surprise. After a moment's hesitation, he "And let us be thankful that we have Bismarck. When the menarch of Friederichsruhe roars the whole world keeps silent and listens."

At the name of Bismarck there had been dead silence in the large banqueting hall and then followed the heartest, warmest applause of the evening. The next sentence was still more galling for the present government and Caprivi When the echoes of applause had ceased, Mr. Phelps added: "And let us be thankful that we do not

belong to a country that is forced to keep up a huge standing army." More scathing comment than the above

coming from the mouth of a diplomat, could scarcely be imagined. At the presen wise than the severest condemnation of Caprivi and the army bill of Capr.vi. There was not a word of the government, not a mention of the kaiser, the highest praise, and of Bismarck a tribute of the highest kind as a power in the world and as a statesman of supreme talent next to whose gigantic per sonality all others dwarfed.

It Will be Remodeld.

Since Caprivi's speech few seek to conceal the fact that the army bill stands but poor chance of passing in its original form. It will probably be so aftered and mutilated that when it is submitted to the emperor he will throw it out entirely. I have tried to sound two of the members of the federal council which has the trimming of the bill in hand. I need scarcely say that they showed the atmost reserve, but they let it to be understood that its demolition would not be in any way unpopular, and that it was more than probable that Caprivi's remarks on the Russian armaments that had the bad effect.

Only a year ago in a speech the chancellor declared that there were no forces on the Russian frontier and that there was no reason for any fear in that direction. Wby, then, should be so suddenly become an miarmist. The anti-army parties are chuckling with delight.

All of vestorday I was again watched by a detective, who showed so little ability in his mission that I could throw him off the scent at any moment. I could easily appeal to the representative of my government to have the nuisance stopped, but then I should lose much of the amuse ment I have in entirely misleading these native fork. There is only one favor I ask of Caprivi, and that is to allow the attendants he periodically supplies me with to be potter dressed. At present they need an entire refitting from hat to boots; but I hear that 100,000 marks of the secret service money has gone to make the army bill more popular, and that, perhaps, is why these poor

detectives get no new clothes,

Was Augry with Bismarck. I have it direct from a court person that the kaiser is very angry about the interview supposed to have been given by Bismarck to the French journalist Roux. In speaking to an aid-de-camp the kalser used the grossest kind of epithets about Bismarck, calling him an old traitor, an ungrateful conspirator, etc. It took several hours for him to calm down. For some time there was talk of an imperial rescript being issued and a council called to consider the matter.

A close friend of Bismarck assured me this morning that there was absolutely no trith in the interview. Moreover, that Bismarcs, in talking to him on the subject, ex-

pressed bimself quite different y. The chanceller is straining every nerve to insure the passage of the army bill, to overcome the strong natural opposition in the Ruichstag and is seeking every possible means to conciliate the center, which counts up some ninety votes, and will probably decide the fate of the bill. The center votes which ever way it sees the most advantage

accruing to the Cathoric cause. Caprivi Making Promises.

Caprivi has recently assured Deputy Lieber, who by the way is known in the United States, that he esteems the Jesuits highly, and hopes shortly to overcome the aversion the kaiser has to their recal The hint thus thrown out has not been taken, The chancellor will have to try some other

But the chancellor's pet bill has already been considerably altered in the council

the radical party, he will offend the conservatives who are wedded to the three years system, and they cast seventy votes. Probabilities now point to the possibilities of the bill being very much trimmed and altered in passing. The general belief is that in such a form the kaiser would not

Herr Richter, in his brightly eaited Freissenige Zeitung, combats the bill and denies the possibility of it being passed at all. He may be right, although I doubt it, all the more so as I was inform d this afternoon that the right wing of the progressist party will vote for the project, having been beguiled into so doing by promises made by the

chancellor. Sorry for de Lesseps. While the kaiser was on his way to Erarde schloss with Grand Duc Viadimir, the subject of the Panama scandal came up. The emperor said very kindly. "I am very sorry for this poor man de Lesseps, who I respect as the most celebrated and worthy modern Frenchman. the is certainly the victim of a bad lot of hungry speculators. His hands are clean, He has been exploded. Let us none he will get out of it all right. For the rest, let us hope his reputation will be safe."

A large portion of the press here speaks in the most flattering terms of de Lesseps.

Some Berlin Gossip. Some time ago a telegram from Rome was printed in the Daily Chronicle to the effect that the center party here was going to advocate the principle of arbitration and disarmament; that the pope had strongly approved of the project and had accepted the presidency of the organization. This seemed scarcely possible, but if true it was of high importance. Accordingly I have seen three deputies of the center, all well informed. Not one of them knew a word of it. So 1 may safely say it is inaccurate.

The great Ablwardt case will be commeaced tomorrow morning with Caprivi and many of the foremost generals as plaintiffs, together with Loews, the gun contractor. The trial takes place before the Moabit criminal court and will probably last five days. The extreme penalty in case of conviction is two years' imprisonment.

Brewers and stock brokers are becoming intensely excited over the proposed new taxes under which they will suffer. The brewers hold that the public and middle men won't pay any more of their money for beer than they do now. The alternative will be to brew cheaper and worse beer or lose heavily. They cite an effect of a tax on English beer a few years ago, the result of which was nearly all the small brewers are rained, while the big ones profited by their

ON MONT BLANC.

Plans for the Erection of an Observatory

There About Complete. Panis, Nov. 28 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. !-- At today's sitting of the Academic des Sciences Prof. Jansson, the well known astronomer, presented a model of the observatory which is to be erected on the top of Mont Blanc, at an altitude of 4,800 metres. The building was erected at Monton last year, then taken to pieces and the material carried up by guides. One-half is now at Graude Mulets, at an altitude of 3,000 metres. The other half has been carried to an altitude of 4,500 and deposited at the foot of the rock which forms the summit

Prof. Jansson spoke in the highest terms of M. Eiffel, who has been one of the largest donors to the funds, and caused quite a sation by praying that while so much Panama mud was being thrown none of it would penetrate to the academy.

Experiments have proved that the frozen snow, such as is found at the top of the mountain, is an excellent building ground. The porters have already carried more than 1,300 loads. The price of porterage is 3 frances per kilogram me. in consequence of this high tariff, Jansson estimates it will be cheaper to make the cupola of aluminum than of steel, as originally intended. When open the observatory will be accessible to the scientists of every

SUSPICIOUS OF PERU.

Chilian Officials Watching Their Neighbor

with Much Anxiety. [Copyrighted 1832 by James Gordon Bennett. VALPARAISO, Culli (via Galveston, Tex.). Nov. 28 .- | By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-The appointment of Canevaro by Peru, as minister to the United States, is regarded by Chilian officials as an attempt on the part of Peru to endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the United States to prevent any dispute with Chili. Official circles here look forward with hope to the assumption of office by Cleveland, whose foreign policy here is peheved to be opposed to any interference. They hope that representations made by Canevaro will be carefully investigated.

Will Not Obstruct Traffic.

Copyrighted 1802 by James Gordon Bennett. Paris, Nov. 28 .- New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. |- The Figure publishes an interview with Monchicourt on the subject of the Herald's Lauterbach interview. Monchiccurt says the tenor of Lauterbach's statements imply that the Panama rallway is to be closed for interoceanic traffic after next March and only open for the travelers in the isthmus is an absurd rumor propably due to the failure of the railway and the Pacific Mail to agree to a renewal of contract. The Panama rallway will do all that is possible for the Pacific Mail under the conditions hest for American and

CROSSING THE CONTINENT ON FOOT.

How a New York Artist Proposes to Secure Fame.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Another aspirant to fame and fortune and the world's championship is D. Fountain, a comic elecutionist of New York city and a pedestrian tourist. Mr. Fountain is walking from New York to San Francisco, the distance to be covered between September 20, 1892, and January 1, 1893, as the result of \$5,000 wager with Frank Futler, a New York sporting man. Fountain arrived here today. So far such good time has been made that he anticipates reaching San Francisco by Christmas day, when he wall receive the world championship belt, besides about forty silver medals whech have been presented him by the citizens of different towns and cities. Seven men are keeping track of Fonntain on his journey across the continent, so there is little danger of his taking alvantage of railroads. The worst hardships were endured in crossing the desert, where he suffered much hardship. hardships were endured in the hardship desert, where he suffered much hardship Pass he from thirst. Crossing Marshall Pass he froze both feet so that with difficulty he coattuned his journey for days. When-ever it is possibly Mr. Fountain wires his whereabouts to New York every twenty miles. He claims \$100,000 will change hands as the result of his tour.

Homestead Strikers Being Re-employed. HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 28.—Many of the nonunion men taken at the Carnegie mills during the strike realize that they will have and that brings in further difficulties. If are leaving before they are discharged.

Captivi assents to the powerful demands of Many of the old men are being re-employed.

CABINET MINISTERS RESIGN

Panama Canal Scandal and Its Effect on French Officials.

DISCUSSED BARON REINACH'S DEATH

Defeat of a Government Motion Causes the Ministry to Resign-An Interesting Debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

Panis, Nov. 28.-In the Chamber of Deputies today Marquis la Ferronnayes, of the right, questioned the government on Baron Reinach's death, and expressed surprise that nothing had been done to discover the truth in reference therewith. He referred to rumors that the burial was only a sham and that the coffin did not contain the body of Baron Kanach. He demanded that

contents. M. Ricard, minister of justice, arose and said that he regretted that such accusations had been made. It was evident that the intention was to bring discredit on the administration.

the coffin be exhamed and examined as to its

There were protests from the right. M. Ricard continued, however. He said that the usual formalities had been observed in the burial of the Baron Remach's body. Doctors had certified that death was from natural causes. A post mortem could not be ordered without previous judicial intervention. He was not prepared to intervene himself, as no crimo had been committed. The parliament committee was powerless to order an autopsy, and he declined to institute judicial proceedings, as it was the duty of the judges of instructions in the Panama canal prosecution to cause a search of Baron Reinach's house if he thought it necessary. He concluded by asking that M.

of duty. He had not considered that he was compelled to take legal steps. M. Brisson supported M. la Ferronnayes' demand and said that the official seal should be affixed to Baron Remach's papers, as it should be imperative that the truth should be discovered. [Applause] He concluded by moving a resolution of regret that these papers had not been scaled immediately on the death of the baron.

La Ferronnayes question be put in the

form of an interpollation. He declared that

for himself he had acted strictly from a sense

Premier Loubet arose and declared that

that which M. Brisson requested was illegal.
M. Brisson protested.
M. Loubet continued by saying that M.
Brisson's words could be interpreted only as
indicating a want of confidence, and as the government's intentions were regarded with suspicion, he had nothing further to say. Great commotion ensued. When order was restored M. Loubet simply declared that he rejected M. Brisson's resolution. M. Maujan proposed that there should be added to M. Brisson's resolution an ex-pression of confidence in the government. There was applause from the left when M. Loubet interposed to say that, despite the wishes of the Chamber, he could not agree even to M. Maujan's motion. He could cept nothing but the simple order of the

There was great excitement, and by a vote of 42 to 320 the Chamber rejected the premier's motion to pass the order of the Shortly after the minisiers left the Cham-

ber the official announcement of their resig-After the vote rejecting the premier's request had been taken all the members of the cabinet left the chamber in a body amid the greatest excitement. The champer ther proceeded to adopt M. Brisson's resolution of regret that the Baron Reinach papers had not been sealed immediately after his death had been taken the chamber adjourned until Monday.

ROTHSCHILD'S PROPOSITION.

Document Submitted by Him to the Mone

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 .- The document submitted by Aifrad de Rothschild to the mone tary conference today said in part: "I feel that a gold standard in England is the only possible one, and if we consider that her whole commerce and a great part of that of other countries is carried on by bills of exchange on London, which are naturally payable in gold, it must be admitted that the world generally transacts business on a gold basis, and that a double standard, with the exception of a very modified form, does not exist even in these countries professing to pay in either metal. Whatever international agreement should be made and whatever ratio should be established, gold alone will be chosen as the favorite medium of settling large debts or making large remittances. It would be impossible to remit large sums of sliver abroad, owing to the bulk. Gold would be sent, even if it had to

be bought at a premium." Referring to the depreciation of silver be said in addition: "Germany's action in 1873 and the action of Italy, Russia and Austria in massing gold is conclusive proof of the appreciation of the great European of the advantages of a gold I cannot deplore the abil of Indian exporters to send wheat to England, simply because it interferes with the British farmer. I hold that wheat at 30 stillings, instead of 45 shillings is a blessing rather than otherwise. However, I think that the fall in the price of certain commodities is due to overproduction, chiefly owing to the development of new regions and to the increased facilities of communication, enabling products to i

'Apart from other considerations, it seems to me that a universal arrangement of the currency question is impossible. As the wealth and the sources of expenditures of no two countries are alike, it would be impos-sible to carry on the trade of the world on a sound stable basis if the detter were anowed the option of paying in whice ever currency suited him. Although hope that I have shown that bimetallism i whother or not it is possible to extend the use of silver, thereby stopping a further fail and its disastrons consequences, whereof it is impossible to foresee. I therefore submit

the proposal, not as an absolute, lasting rem-edy, but as a pallation."
"If you approve the plan" continued Mr. Rothschild, "you can make a supplement to it in any way you think proper before submitting it to the governments. I think that such an arrangement will give general satisfaction. I believe that our American friends will find it acceptable. I see no objection to sliver being made a legal tenger in England. I general believe that the proposal will be well re-ceived in India. The bulk of the population will recognize that no material alteration is suggested, while the merchants and bankers will know that the exchanges are given a

stability which will remain undisturbed during a period of five years.
"Unstable exchange more than deprecia tion is the chief factor in India. The gold market will also be relieved, as only Euro-peau appeals will be made thereto for a long time, and as South Africa is increas-ing ner output of gold, the ar-rangement suggested will enable Russia rangement suggested will enable Russia and Austria to complete purchases without unduly interfering with the money market. If the conference adjourns without having accomplished any definite result, it will cause a fall in silver frightful to contemplate. It will cause a monetary panic of which it is impossible to foretell the far spreading effects. I aliede to India because the cessation of the Indian demand for silver or material decline in the appears for silver or material decline in the specie owing to legislation would materially affect ot only the savings of hundreds of million of people but the value of silver generally. I therefore hope for your ultimate approval,

no: so interested as Euriland and India are disposed to make sacrifices. I yet believe that what is best for the world generally must prove best for individual interests."

The Russian delegate M. Rashal moved that the proposal be referred to a small committee to consider it. In view of the erroneous statements of the British and Belgian press regarding the conference, he desired that the committee be pledged to secrecy. and that this report give both the views of majority and minority and be submitted before Friday if possible The Dutch delegate, Herr Breig, seconded

the notion, and it was unimously adopted.
A committee of twelve was appointed, including Sir G. Freeman, British: Guilford L. Nolesworth, H. W. Cannon, United States; M. Foville, France; Signor Simonolit, Italy, and M. Ralovitch and Alfred de Rothschild and other members. The conference adjourned until Friday. It has been arranged to sit twice daily. The American delegates authorize the As-sociated press representative to state that they are thoroughly satisfied with the turn of events and consider that Rathschild's plan and today's action of the conference amply justify the convoxing of the coference.

CANADA'S POLICY.

Sir John Thompson, the New Premier, and His Plan of Action.

Toronto, Oat., Nov. 28.-Tae World, a conservative paper and in the confidence of the government, has the following special from Ottawa: Sir John Thompson has taken up the premiership with the firm determination to discharge its duties, and with no intention of abandoning a political career or using politics as a step to the chief justice ship. He is into the game for all it is worth. As to Sir John's policy, first and foremost, it will be a policy strong in the direction of building up the Canadian aominion. It will be pronouncedly national in the way of carrying out our internal relations. Sir John Thompson has, so it is admitted on all hands, unequalled abilities for matching American diplomacy in the Bering sea matter, in the fisheries in the Bering sea matter, in the fisheries disputes, in the question of causes and he is the most competent man we have on the subject of trade relations with our neighbors and our still closer relations with England. Sir John may be expected to declare himself in no preertain words in favor of a progressive policy of industrial and commercial develop ment. He has no intention of abandoning but rather of strengthening, the nationa policy of encouraging home manufactures, of keeping our own work for our own people and making Canada self-reliant. Part of sattlement of our country. On the two
paramount questions, then, of our internal
relatious and of the development of our
country, Sie John will take a strong Canadian and national stand.
As to the details of the capinet little can
be said other.

be said other than that Sir John is to be prime minister; Mr. Foster, minister of trade and commerce; John Haggart, minister of railways and canals; Mr. Oulmet, minister of public works; Mr. Tupper, minister of fisheries, and Mr. Daly, minister of the interior. For the others there may be a shifting around, the retirement of some of the present ministers and the introduction of new blood. The exact composition of the cabinet, however, will not be known for

HARD TIME WITH HIS EAR.

Emperor William's Cold Has Brought About

His Old Trouble. LONDON, Nov. 28 .- A correspondent sends from Berlin information concerning the nature of the emperor's present indisposition and its connection with the chronic disease of the emperor's ear. It is believed that the "cold" from which Emperor William suffers at present is a renewal of the trouble with his ear. The physician-in-ordinary to his majesty admits only that the emperor suffers from ourbon. The emperor's physician says that the tympanum of the emperor's ear is broken by a protracted suppuration. By constant care the court physicians are able to give the discharge from the ear free egress. By this means and occasional treatment to relieve the pain all serious danger to the patient's health is avoided. While the emperor's physician has made these admissions, men of higher scientific reputation who have been called for consultation within the last two years do not believe in this theory of a benign illness, but recognize in the case a manguant disease of the ear.

LONDON, Nov. 28.-Trafalgar square was yesterday the scene of another animated gathering of socialists, anarchists and an otherwise motley crowd which required police supervision. A Freuchman, Guerin, surrounded by a crowd of foreigners, held his ground for a while and denounced the extradition of Francois. He said that if the English government handed Francois over would hear of it again to a very forcible and revolutionary way. The police here broke up the meeting and compelled Guern to move on. Friends of Francois state that they have collected enough money to meet the expense of appeal from the decision which granted the extradition.

Dillon Talks to Anti-Parnellites. DUBLIN, Nov. 28 .- John Dillon spoke at a neeting of anti-Parnellites in County Roscommon. In the course of his speech he challenged the Parnellites to show that they or the British colonies in support of their He maintained that the full sym of Irishmen abroad was with the anti-Parnellites.

Only a Few Election Rows. BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 28. - Municipal elections were held today in the cities of the various provinces and disturbances are reported from several places. The most serious disorders occurred at Bolivar, where the police and a mob had an encounter in which t is reported several policemen were shot.

Severe Weather in Vienna, VIENNA, Nov. 28 .- The weather in this city yesterday was bitteriy cold, the mercury falling 18° below the freezing point. The people in the poorer quarters suffered intensely from the cold. The free soup kitchens were besinged by crowds of hungry more and cold see. women and children.

Celebrated with the Usual Fight, LIMBRICK, Nov. 28 .- The celebration of the Parnellite victory in the election in this city resulted in a serious fight between the Par-nellites and anti-Parnellites. The skull of an anti-Parnellite named Keezh was frac-The police had great difficulty in restoring order.

Trying to Solve the Problem. Loxoon, Nov. 28.-To the various demands presented to the government by the organizations of the anemployed workmen of London, Mr. Gladstone has sent a formal reply in which he says that the government is considering the whole question.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 28. - In accordance with the new emigration law of the United States ail of the emigrants booked for passage on the Cunard steamship Aurania took an oath before a magistrate today that they were going to join relatives in America.

Foundered in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Nov. 28. - The British steamer

Citta di Messa, plying between Medite ranean and Black sea ports, foundered yesterday morning eighty-five miles off Cape Spartimenti, Italy. Some of the crew have arrived at Messa. William Again la Good Health. Bentin, Nov. 28.—Emperor William has apparently entirely recovered from his recent indisposition. He left Pottsdam today for

Silesia, where he will hunt on the estates of the prince of Pless. When Parliament Will Meet. London, New 28 .- It is officially aunounced that parliament will meet for business on as although it may be urged that countries | January 31.

ON THE AMENDED CHARGES

Ir. Eriggs Again Arraigned Before the New York Presbytery.

HE DEMURS TO MOST OF THE COMPLAINT

New Specifications Alleged to Transcend Those on Which He Was Tried Before-Counts to Which He Takes Exceptions.

New York presbytery assembled this aftersoon for the purpose of trying the amended charges of heresy against Prof. Charles A. Briggs. The charges are eight in number and touch mostly on the desial of the verbal inspiration of the scripture and the possibinty of salvation, aside from the saving grace of the scriptures. Moderator Bliss asked for the privilege of

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- The members of the

making an announcement. He said that the objections of Dr. Briggs and his expressed purpose to carry his objections to the synod should not be interpeted as obstructions to the trial, but as an honest expression of conviction. He also said that he believed the prosecuting committee was equally conscientious.

At 3 o'clock Dr. Briggs began to read his answer to the charges as amended. The response was a most expansive summing up of his defense, and it required two hours for him to conclude.

Demurred to the Trial. After stating that he had no personal desire to delay the actual trial of the charge against him on its strict merits, Dr. Briggs showed that it was necessary for him to act as his own counsel, and in this capacity he had no right to pass over technicalities or to allow the presbytery to establish dangerous or illegal precedents. Dr. Briggs then made his first demurrer to the trial of the present charges because the charges put in his hands on November 9, 1892, were finally disposed of by the dismissal of the charge made on November 4, 1891, and that the presbytery could not legally eite him a second time to answer to charges which they had dismissed.

The second objection which Dr. Briggs raised was to the order and regularity of every proceeding in the presbytery in any action taken against him since the dismissal of the original charges in 1891.

"But it is not for me," he said, "to advise the presbytery what course it should pursue. I have done my full duty in fling these objections. I have only this further work, that, if the presbytery decides against me, I shall proceed, under protest, and with the reservation of all legal rights of securing such redress in the higher courts as may be neccessary.

His Second Point.

In the second objection of his protest, Dr. Briggs dealt with the irregularity of the counts to the original charges. He pointed ort that amendments to charges by the law of the church are restricted to charge in form and not to changes to substance. He

form and not to changes in substance. He then said:

I object to the amended charges—that the nature of the original charges has been changed. The original charges called attention to several doctrines taught by me which are, it is claimed, in conflict with the standards. The only doctrine of the standards with which conflict was alleged was the cardinal doctrine that the scriptures of the old and new testaments are the only infallible rule of faith and practice. These amended charges allege conflict with nine essential doctrines of First-That the noly scripture is most neces-

sary, second That the holy scripture is the rule of faith and practice, third-That holy scripture is the word of God, written.
Fourth - The holy scripture is immediately in the spirit
Fifth-That God is true, consiscient, and unchangable.
Sixth—That scripture avidences itself to be
the word of God by the consent of all the

parts.
Seventh—That the infallible rule of interpretation of scripture is the scripture itself.
Eight—That the processes of redemption are limited to the world.
Nue—That the soils of believers are at their death at once made perfect in noliness. Considered Separately.

that us consider the last charge first. This Clear is consider in that charter area. This introduces a new charge, namely: That my to ching condicts with the essential doctrine. That the sous of believers are at their death at once made perfect in holiness. I walve my objection to it and I consent to go to trial on the eighth of the Brisen; charges, Charges one and two agree in dieglax con-flict with the essential doctrine of the holy scriptures and of the standards, "That the low semitors," scriptures and of the standards. "That the holy scripture is most necessary, and the rule of faith and practice." The original charge was limited to conflict with "the cardinal doctrine that the holy scripture is the rule of faith and practice." If these two charges had limited themselves to the original doctrines they would be in proper form for trial, but they assert an additional essential doctrine, namely: "That the holy scripture is most necessary." This changes the nature of the charge, and you cannot legally allow it. It is my right to insist that this new charge be stricken out. At the same time I am entirely willing to be tried on this charge as a separate charge, if the presbytery so desires. This you may accomplish either by breaking up charges one and two into two charges, or by ruling that a your shall be token on each of the two items and charges one and two separately.

Transcends the Original.

Transcends the Original, Transcends the Original.

I have the same objection to charge three, Three offenses are alleged to this charge manely: That my teachings are in conflict with the essential dectrines; ii) "That he y scripture is the word of God, written:" (2) "That hely scripture is immediately inspired," and (3) "That hely scripture is the rule of faith and practica." Only the first of the three was in the original specifications. The third was in the original charge, of which the specification was a part. But the second is an entirely new charge, and on that account transcends the nature of the original charges. Charges five and six are open to more serious objection. They are new charges and, therefore, transcend the nature of the original charge.

Two charges, remain to be considered.

In tharre.

Two charges remain to be considered, namely, four and seven. They are new charges. Charge seven is also a new charge. I have another objection to charges six and seven. They charge ne with teaching doctrines which I have expressly disclaimed. The reading of Dr. Briggs' demurrer was concluded at 4 o'clock.

Discussing the Demurcer.

Mr. Lamper of the prosecuting committee submitted an answer to Dr. Briggs' objections. The speaker attempted to show the fallacy of the defendant's statement that the general nature of the charges was changed in the amended report. He also claimed that the changes that had been made were effected in the interest of conciseness and for the purpose of meeting the objections raised by Dr. Briggs at his previous trial. A sensation was sprung by Dr. George Alexander, a moment after Mr. Lamper had this best speaking. The bastor of the University Place church moved that in consequence of the objection made by the accused, that the fourth and seventh charges of the amended report be stricken out. The motion was seconded by Dr. Brown of the Union

Theological seminary.

Dr. Sutton immediately offered as an amendment that the objections of Dr. Briggs were not well taken. This brought Dr. Van Dyke to his feet. He asserted that the amendment was out of

order, inasmuch as it was not pertiaent to the motion. At this juncture Dr. Lyon be-gan an argument, intended to show that Dr. Briggs had nover retracted the statement of his address and that the two charges were founded on that address. He was interrupted by Dr. Paxton, who shouted: "Give us a docision and step this talking."

Lawyer McCook of the prosecution committee restored quiet by proposing that the consideration of the motion be postponed until tomorrow. In the meantime the committee may consider the objection made by

the defendants with whatever concessions it was consistent with duty to give.
A recess was taken until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

READING COAL COMBINE.

The Congressional Investigation Resumed

in New York City. New York, Nov. 28.—The subcommittee of the interstate commence committee this morning resumed the investigation of the Reading coal combine. President Oliphant. of the Delaware & Hudson Canal company took the stand and told of the amounts of coal mixed by his company and the sections of country in which it was sold. He declared, however, that the company was not connected in any way with the combine, and was rather opposed to it. He, however, declined to submit a statement of the company's prices month by wonth during 1892.

S. D. Mackey, a retail coal dealer, estified that the Pennsylvania company charged retailers 65 cents to \$1 per ton more this year for coal than last. He promised to submit a comparative statement of prices this year and last. He said retailers were not making as much as in 1891.

Secretary Holden said there was an informal agreement entered into at the tidewater meeting. It was the natural outcome of circumstances, that the output during the winter months was less than during the summer months. This was due to the weather and other causes.
On some sizes of anthracite coal there had

been on advance of from 50 to 60 cents this year over the prices of last year (1891) by the Pennsylvania Coal company. This advance was occasioned by the near approach of the demand to the output at the mines. Congressman Patterson-Now, is not this near approach of the demand to the output occasioned by the restriction put on the out-

Witness—Not so far as our company is con-corned. This year our output is 1,500,000 tons over that of last year, the largest ever

Congressman Patterson-Now, why is it that these companies do not compete, that is, if there is no concert of action! Witness-Well, I am aware that for our product we cannot get more money than can some one else for his product, if it is the same as mine, as prices are regulated ac-

cordingly.
Witness admitted that the producers of anthracite coal sold their products at a un-form price for the same quality of coal. It was also true, he said, that prices were fixed by the executive officers of the various com-panies upon the report of their respective representatives at the tidewater and western meetings. It was true that at these meetings it was generally agreed upon as to what the output and prices should be for given months. There was neither formel action nor contract. Similar prices were fixed, but not always adhered to

Peter DeWitt, coal jobber at 111 Broadway, testified that he bought coal from the companies in the combine. He had no trouble in getting all the coal he wanted. He could not give the committee a list of prices for 1891, as he had no data. He bought coal from the different companies at different times. Some months he did not buy any coal at all. The circular price of the producers and the actual price was closer

this year than formerly.

John D. Kerr, vice president of the New York, Ontario & Western company, testified that his company did not produce any coal; they merely acted as common carriers for coal producers along the line of their roads. Mr. Dixon was recalled. He testified that his firm simply noted as sales agents for the producers. He sold 50,000 tons yearly. A member of his firm attended the tidewater and western meetings of the anthracite coal companies. They based their prices solely upon the supply and demand. They come upon the supply and demand. Therety close to the circular prices.

E. F. Sayward, editor of the Coal Trade Journal, when sworn as a witness, remarked that he hoped the committee would ask him some intelligent quest'ons, so he would be able to give them intelligent answers. He had not heard any intelligent questions asked yet he said. "Now, let her go," said

Congressman Wise caused Sayward to him to conduct himself with some degree of purported to be a correct list of prices. In making up a statement of prices, he said, it must be taken into consideration that the

Mr. Sayward.

price quoted is not always the price ob-Witness was excused after being five minntes on the witness stand. He told the com-mittee that if they wanted to get a list of prices they had better go to the chambers of

amerco and the boards of trade in the E. B. Ely, agent for Cox Bros.'s & Co. testified that the firm last year—mined about 2,080,000 tons of anthracite—coal.—They had contracts with the Reading and Lehim Val-ley rouds to carry coal. Witness testified, as a representative of the firm named, he attended the delegates, and western meetings in 1891. The most of the tirm's product was brought east over the New Jersey Central Witness described the tide water meetings, as had Mr. Street. The meetings, he said, were informal. Practically the ciroular prices were the result of the concensus of opinion arrived at at these conferences. The coal mintag business, witness said, was so bad at present that they were not petting interest on their investments. The committee then adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia tomorrow. It expects to re-sume its session here on Wednesday or

WYOMING'S THEASURE FIELDS.

Indications That a Valuable Lode Has Bee: Uncovered. Rawliss, Wyo., Nov., 28.- Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Today J. G. Rankin let

the contract to sink a shaft in the Anaconda lode four miles north of West Rawlins. assays copper 40 per cont and silver twenty six ounces to the ton. An eastern syndicat work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.
This discovery is thought to be the mother lode for which prospecting has been done for over twenty personal transfer.

Carbon County's Vote. CHUYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—The curvessing board

over twenty years.

completed the returns of Carbon county this evening. The vote is: Harrison, 146; Clark, republican, for congress, 5; Osborne, demo erat, for governor, 280; Clark, for supreme judge, 31. The democrats elect county cierk, three commissioners, assessor, road supervisor, four members of the house and one senator. The republicans get the sheriff attorney, treasurer, coroner, superintendent of schools, clerk of the district court and

surveyor.

The final count of the Carbon county vote makes the legislature republican by one ma-jority on joint bailet, which will insure the election of a republican to the senate. It is said, however, that democrats and populists who have central of the lower house will unseat a number of the republicans elected be-fore consenting to meet in joint session, so as to elect a democratic or populist senator. There is also a hitch regarding Dr. Os borne taking his place as governor for which there is no provision under the state constitution. It is likely that the matter will have to be settled by the courts if the legislature does not pass a bill providing for the diffi

Prairte Pire in South Dakota. ABERDEEN, S. D., Nov. 28 .- A prairie fire was started a few days ago by a spark from an engine on the Gettysburg & Forrest City railroad. All efforts to stop the spreading of the fiames were of no avail. The fire swept over a large tract of country to the

Misscori river, burning out a number farmers, some of whom lost quite largely. At Southampton - Arrived - Eloe, from New York.

At Genos - Arrived - Fuerat Bismarck, from New York for Naples.

At New York - Arrived - Norwegias.

TRUE TO HIS OLD FRIEND

Judge Rothrock Explains His Interest in Bagley, the Express Robber.

KINDNESS OF YEARS AGO REMEMBERED

Father of the Accused Befriended the lows Jurist During the War and the Occasion is Not Forgotten-His Defense.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 28.-[Special Telegram to Tan Ben | -Judge J. H. Rothrock, chief justice of the supreme court of lows, today explained his visit to Davenport in the interest of Bagley, the express robber. He said most of the statements previously made were correct but some needed explanation. He said: "I wrote to the county attorney and foreman of the grand jury under the belief that Bagley had not yet been indicted. There was nothing in the letters requiring an apology and they were perfectly proper in every respect, and I did not say I regretted having written them. I not say I regretted having written them. I did say I should have not written them had I known Bagley had been indicted. The implication that I was endeavoring to induce public officers to disregard their duty is whelly without foundation. The fact that I am judge of the supreme court is no reason why I should cease to manifest sym-pathy for a neignbor and friend. The law makes three members of the court a quorum for the transaction of business and it is not an unusual occurrence that for sufficient reason some one of the judges takes no part in the decision of a case. I do not desire to see Bagloy escape punishment if he is crimmaily responsible for his act. If Bagley be tried I expect to be present at the trial. His old father cursed me through serious illness out father tursed me through serious illness during the war and if he and his aged wife are to undergo the humiliation of seeing their son sent to the penitentiary I will be there to tender them such sympathy as I ameapable of, not as lawyer, nor as judge, but as one who has known them intimately as neighbors and friends for many years."

Iowa Farmers Swindled.

CEDAR RAPIDS, In., Nov. 28 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-Lightning rod swindlers have just succeeded in roping in another lot of lowa farmers to the tune of several hundred dollars. This time they dropped down in Tama county where they secured the signatures of three or four substantial farmers to notes for from \$180 to \$000. These fellows have been very successful the past summer and have swindled lowa farmers out of from \$20,000 to \$13,000. The same game was worked in almost every instance. The swindle was in securing the signature of the farmer to a complicated contract and one which he was not expected to understand. the description being in the wording of it. So many points and braces are agreed upon as necessary to rod the pullging. gives the farmer to understand that he is to have the red free, by paying a certain price for one point and brace. But the contract is so worded and punctuated that it binds the farmer to pay for each point and brace and it figures up from ten to twenty times as much as the farmer expected.

Dismissed in Disgrace. FORT Dongs, In., Nov. 28. - Special Telegram to The Bee. |- A sensation was caused here today when Principal Schell announced to the pupils of the high school that the assistant principal, Irving D. Martin, had been dismissed in disgrace from the service of the school. The reasons given were, first, his glaring incompetency, and secondly, the fact that he was given the position on the strength of letters of recommendations that proved to have been forged. When Martin filed his application he backed it with most exceptionally strong recommendations from some of the most prominent lows school boards. His application was accepted over many others snaply on account of these documents, without investigating their genuiness. When his incompetency began to be noticed, letters to the parties referred to brought prompt responses that the names had been forged. Martin confessed all and tendered his resignation when confronted

with proofs of his guift. Compelled to Pay His Debts. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 28. - Special Telegram to Tus Bes. j-F. Neff, chief clerk of the Arcade hotel, attempted to jump the town today and leave his numerous creditors to mourn. He sent his trunk to the depot and went to a bathroom. One of his creditors got on his track with a constable, forced open the buthroom door, and as he was a single mar, took all his clotnes from nin. After making many dire threats he promised to pay the bill if they would return him his trousers. The news soon spread and his trunk was attached and he seen depleted a well-filled pocketbook by paying his honest debts.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 28 .- [Special to THE BEE |-The country in and about What Cheer is in a feverish state of excitement over the bold depredations of a gang of horse thieves which has been operating in this part of the state for the past four or five weeks. Horses and buggies are being run out of the country by the dozen. The thieves are unusually successful in their work for, notwithstanding the fact that the utmost vigilance is being exercised by the farmers,

this gang continue their operations, and so far without detection. Will Plead Insanity. DAVENPORT, Ia , Nov. 28.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.] - The line of defense of George I. Bagley, who robbed the United States Express company of \$190,000 is tolerably certain to be insanity. Judge Rothrock of the lowa surrame court has set that movement well on foot and the attorneys are collecting all possible evidence in that direc-tion. Bagley was to have been called to plead today, but this has been deferred until

Toursday. Cadaly Brothers' New Interests. Sinux Cirv, Ia., Nov. 28.—[Special Telegram to Tun Bun. | -The deal has been closed by which Cudahy brothers acquire an interest in the Union Stock yards here, and the extensive packing plant heretofore operated by E. Harkinson & Co. Cudahy brothers take possession December 15. The plant has

a daily capacity for 4,000 hogs. Killed White Stealing a Ride. Boone, Ia., Nov. 28 .- [Special to THE Brg. |-August Johnson, son of Peter Johnsoo, a farmer living ten miles from tere, while stealing a ride on a Chicago & Northwestern freight train between here and Moingona was struck on the head by a bridge

timber and instantly killed. ROBBED THE POLICEMAN.

Chlengo's Daring Highwayman Holds Up One of the Finest.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 28 .- The mounted highwayman who has been creating trouble in the northern subures of the city transferred the scene of his operations to the extreme southwestern suburbs. Out there the lone. bandit has taken possession of the roads and poverty smites every one who meets him. Today te even compelled a 10-year-old girl to give up some small change. Several citizens contributed to his support during the may and this evening he stopped a bugy in which were seated William Ryan and Poluceman John Keefe. Ryan gave up all his change and the policeman and the following the state of the seater of the sea man said he had nothing. The highway man presented his revolver and told the police-

man to unbutton his overcost. He did so, displaying his uniform.

"Oh, you are a policeman, are you?" said
the highwayman. "Just hand over your reyouver." And the officer was forced to comply with the daring fellow's request. hig fas ne has completely cluded his would-be com