THE SYNOD YESTERDAY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD

DAY. Interesting Reports of Committees from Various Synods Detailing the Pro-

gress of the Work. Synod was called to order at 9:45 by the President, Dr. J. J. Scherer, and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. G. D. Bernheim. Upon a call of the roll a quorum was found to be present, and

the minutes of Saturday evening's session were read and approved. The first business was a continuation of the report of the committee on minutes of last session, cut short by the adjournment Saturday evening, and after discussion of the matter was referred to a committee to amend the constitution of the General Synod, consisting of one member for each district

synod. The report of the committee on mileage was received, read and recommitted to the committee for revisal, from which committee it was afterwards submitted and adopted.

The committee on the reports of the district synods submitted the following which was adopted seriatim : The minutes of the last session were

not printed and consequently not in the hands of the committee.

The committee, to whom was referred the minutes of the different synods would respectfully report:
1st. The General Synod of the Evan-

gelical Lutheran Church in the United this synod, from the reports published in their minutes, are actively engaged in all the enterprises of the church and doing a great work. The contributions in round numbers are, for home missions \$29,000, for beneficiary education \$15,000, for foreign missions \$28,000, and for church extension \$26,000, and the cash received at Altoona for other uses was \$3,065. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society is doing a great work. They have sent that estimable lady, Miss Kate Boggs, of Dixon, Tennessee, into the foreign field, and have put in the hands of the treasurer the sum of \$7,069.

The report of the delegate speaks in the highest terms of this body, and the letter addressed to the president by our delegate elicited the following remark: "Sentiments so noble, so practicable, so discriminating, so exactly suited to the present condition of affairs between us, should be most joyfully received and reciprocated by this body. Surely the dawn of a brighter and better day is at

In regard to the religious life of the church, the complaint is made "that it is not as spiritual as it ought to be. There is no lack of outward sign, but the old simplicity and fervor have been practically lost."

2d. The fifty-second convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Virginia, held in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, August 2, 1881. The officers are Rev J F Campbell, D D, president; Rev J H Barb, secretary; Rev D M Gilbert, D D, treasurer. The ministers composing this body number 30, twenty-two of whom are actively engaged in the pastoral work. The amount contributed to the benevolent operations of the church, as reported in the minutes, is \$4,910.24.

No mention will be made in this report of the Richmond mission, as that subject will be presented by some other committees. In regard to the State of the church, "there is devotion and consecration to the church work by the membership. The attendance on divine service has been good; a manifest development in benevolence and catechisation is generally practiced by the pastors." The parochial table shows an increase of membership of 218.

3d. The minutes of the Evangelical

Lutheran Synod of South Carolina and adjacent States. This body convened in Orangeburg, S C, October 4th, 1881. The officers are: Rev J Hawkins, D D. president; Rev C P Boozer, vice-president; Rev L E Busby, recording secretary; Rev E T Horn, corresponding secretary. This synod is composed of 35 ministers. The most of them have reports in the perochial table. The membership is 5,670, and the amount contributed to be nevolent operations is over \$3,000, and an increase of membership during the synodical year of 239. On the state of religion the pleasing features are these: The attendance on divine worship is good, the people are becoming more churchly, the membership increasing, and the young receive catechetical instruction. While these and other blessings call for grateful praise and thanksgiving; the commit-tee report that there are dark spots and

4th. The minutes of the fortieth convention of the Evangelical Synod of Southwestern Virginia. This body convened in Burk's Garden, Tazewell co, Va, August 24, 1881. The officers are: Rev W B Yonce, Ph D, president; Rev W E Hubbert, secretary; Y J Sheckel, Esq. treasurer. This body consists of 23 ordained ministers and 2 licentiates, Special to The Observer. 14 are actively engaged in pastoral work. This body has received 139 additions, making 2,557 communicants. operations of the church, as reported in the minutes, \$776.67.

crying evils, which hinder the Lord's

cause and His work cannot well pros-

5th. The minutes of the seventyeighth convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina. This body convened at Sandy Creek church, Tyro, Davidson county, N.C., April 27th, 1881. The officers are: Rev Bikle, D D, corresponding secretary; Col P N Heilig, treasurer. This body numbers 24 ministers and 19 are in the active pastoral work. There are connected with this synod 4,823 communicants, 376 have been received during the year. The amount given to the benevolent operations of the church amounts to \$525.87. This synod, which has become a part of the General Synod is actively engaged in the various operations of the church and doing a good

Your committee has made no report on the literary and theological institutions, as the report of each will be pre-sented by the committee appointed for that purpose. Nor has anything been reported here on home and foreign missions for the same reason.

missions for the same reason.

Respectfully submitted,

J T-SMELTZER.

COLJ BROWN.

ST HALLMAN.

However, the delegation from the Ceorgia Synod has stated to the committee that the synod met at \$1 John's church, Sumpter county, Ga, October 1881. The officers are: Rev. J S Elmore, president; Rev W A Tigner, secretary; Mr W Jennings, treasurer. The benev-olent operations of the church and its religions life are greatly on the increase and the present cuttoff of two reads.

No minutee from the Mississippi Synod are in the house of the committee the present cuttoff of two reads.

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No minutee from the Mississippi Synod are in the house of the committee of the secretary of the cuttor of the freedmen which, after mitch discussion was adopted by an almost

unanimous vote. As a matter of inportance we print it entire:

THE REPORT. Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of the education and evangelization of the freedmen, respect-

fully report: As the result of the discussion of the whole subject by this committee, only two methods of commencing work among the colored people seemed at all practicable:

1st. The appointment of a permanent committee, whose duty it shall be to call a man to labor among the colored people. He would then, in connection with the committee, select his own field of labor, or the committee might do so for him. He would endeavor to gather a permanent congregation, and also a school, if practicable, which school might grow into such proportions as the work might demand, and ability to support it allow. If a man of family were called to this work, the committee would have to guarantee him not less than \$1,000 per year for his own support, as well as the small amount necessary in starting such a work. An unmarried missionary might be supported on \$500 per annum, or even \$400, if the field of operations were not a city. Could the General Synod guarantee either of these amounts at this time? If we could not, it would be useless to consider it farther. If we could, we know of no more promising method of labor among the colored peo-

ple.

2d. We are glad to know that a good work is already being done at Washington, D.C. We heartily commend that work and recommend the endorsement of the present Lutheran instructor, Dr. J. G. Butler, at Howard University as our agent for the preparing of suitable young colored men to become pastors and teachers among their ewn people in the South. He is already in the work, and our engaging him in that capacity involves no additional outlay. One young man, who expects to serve in the Lutheran ministry, is already there, and two more are offering themselves. At their graduation, they might be sent out to labor under the general States. This body convened at Altoona,
Pa., June 8th, 1881. It is composed of
25 district synods, numbering 815 minand necessary, supported by our funds isters, 1,204 congregations, and 117,359 until their work became self supportmembers. The ministers composing | ing. In this way the work would widen out year by year, and each congrega-tion gathered by these young men would become a feeder to the central institution. If we adopt this plan, the General Synod should appoint a central committee, which should, through corresponding committees in each synod, also appointed by the General Synod, collect such amounts as we could, for the support of these young men at Howard University in Washington, D.

> L. G. M. MILLER. G. D. BERNHEIM. D. M. GILBERT. T. W. Dosii. W. J. SMITH.

PERSONAL MENTION. Rev W A Tignor is a lawyer enjoying a fine practice in Jonesboro, Ga, and is a scholar of high attainments and an eloquent preacher, serving very acceptably a congregation in Corveta county.

Rev T A Sligh, also a delegate to this convention, is a member of the South Carolina Legislature and is a clergyman of distinction.

Rev T Hawkins, D D, is the editor of the Lutheran Visitor, the acknowledged organ of this body. He has served congregations in Savannah, Ga, Middletown, Md, and is now serving a charge in Prosperity, S.C. His paper is issued from Newberry, S C.

Rev J P Smeltzer, D D, is president of Walhalla Female College, S C, and is one of the most eloquent ministers in

Rev J Austin is the efficient pastor of the descendants of the Saltzburgers, at Ebenezer, Ga, whom he has served for 27 years, in their fine brick church, now 105 years old.

Rev A R Rude, D D, is pastor in Columbia, S.C. Dr Rude is a Dane and one of the most thorough scholars in

Rev E T Horn is the popular successor of Rev J Bachman, D D, L L D, of St John's, Charleston, and is the most thorough liturgist in the Southern

The Synod was last night engaged in an interesting discussion upon the question of union or re-union with any other general body of the Lutheran Church of the United States, participated in by Dr Gilbert, Rev T N Dosb, Rev Prof Willis, Rev W C Schaffer, Rev Prof Repass, Rev L G M Miller, Col Josiah Brown, Rev G D Bernheim and Dr L A Bikle. The discussion was of an exceedingly interesting character and will be spoken of more fully in the OBSERVER of to-morrow, as the lateness of the hour at which it closed, precludes the possibility of any extended mention in this morning's issue.

KEIFER'S ACTION.

Great Excitement and Indignation Among Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1882. The action of the Speaker to-day over-The amount received for benevolent | riding the rules, precedents and law, in refusing to entertain dilatory motions, at the behest of the majority, is regarded as revolutionary and is universally denounced in Democratic circles. It is | that the law under which the house was not yet known what the action of the | then acting was greater than the rules minority will be in this emergency, but V R Stickley, president; Rev W J Dibble will be ejected and Mackey seat-Smith, recording secretary; Rev L A ed to-morrow. There is much excitement and indignation in the city. Developments are awaited with much

Action of the Democratic Caucus. the year. The amount given to the benevolent operations of the church amounts to \$525.87. This synod, which has become a part of the General Synod is actively engaged in the various operations of the church and doing a good work in that part of our Zion to which the master has called them.

6th. No minutes from the Georgia Synod has been handed to the committee.

Your committee has made no report

No Market Reports till Wednesday.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—To-day being Whit-Monday and to-morrow decoration day there will be no markets until Wednesday.

REVOLUTIONARY TACTICS.

HOAR INTRODUCES A BANKRUPT BILL AND THE SENATE AD-JOURNS TILL WEDNESDAY.

The Republicans Resort to Revolutionary Tactics to Crush the Minority, Vote to Change the Rules and Refuse to Permit Dilatory Motions-Keifer Obeying the Majority and Ignoring the Minority-Overriding Law to Carry Their Point.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—SENATE.— An order was made for adjournment from to-day in honor of Decoration

Hoar introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. He explained that it was based upon the Lowell bill, but that while containing many of the provisions of that measure it reserved all exemptions under State laws and varied from it in some material particulars. He asked that it be printed and tabled.

The judiciary committee having reported on the subject it was so ordered. On motion of Slater the Senate bill to reimburse the Creek Indian orphan fund was again considered, when, at the expiration of the morning hour, the bill was laid aside without action. Rollins called up the bill for the sale of the old postoffice site at New York and it was passed.

The Japanese indemnity fund bill came up as the regular order but after debate was laid aside without action. After a short executive session the

Senate adjourned till Wednesday. House The House opened morning with many indications of bit-ter parliamentary conflicts expected during the day. The two sections of the hall contained fewer vacant chairs than usual, and the galleries were pret-ty well filled. In the chaplain's prayer request was made on behalf of the members that the path of right and duty might be made plain to them.

As soon as the reading of the journal ended Reed, of Maine, called up for

consideration the proposed amendment to the rule prohibiting dilatory motions on a contested election case. The question of consideration, that is "shall the House now consider it?" was instantly raised by Randall, of Pennsylvania, and that was followed by a motion of Kenna, of West Virginia, to adjourn, and by one of Blackburn, of Kentucky, that when the House adjourns it be to meet on Wednesday next, stating as his reason for the motion that Tuesday was Decoration Day. On the latter motion the yeas and nays were ordered and the tactics of obstruction were were thus put in operation. The vote on Blackburn's motion was announced at 11:40 C., and also after they have gone out as yeas 2 nays 145, and the Speaker contested election case. into the work. Pastors might also co- declared the motion lost.

operate by carefully selecting and Thereupon Randall moved that when through their respective committees the house adjourn to-day it be to meet sending up suitable young men for on Thursday next. On that Reed made a point of order that on the proposition to amend the rules dilatory motions cannot be entertained. Randail denied the right of the Speaker to put any such construction on his motion.

Reed proposed to discuss the point of order and suggested that a limit should be put on that discussion. No agreement to that end, however, was made, and the Speaker said he would not make the limitation less than an hour on each side. Reed then opened the discussion.

He claimed that the House had, under the constitution, certain powers expressly conferred upon it, powers which it could exercise without hin-drance of any other body, powers which it could not surrender, which it could not trade away, which it must perform, and the first of these powers was to judge of the election returns and the qualifications of its own members. This house had been endeavoring for the last ten days to perform that duty but had been prevented by dilatory mo-tions. The best and most orderly way to put a stop to that course was to amend the rules, and that was the object

The series of motions made to day were made for the express purpose of delay and of preventing a change of rules. He maintained the proposition that wherever there is a duty imposed upon Congress to accomplish and retain its work, and it is the duty of the Speaker to carry out that rule of the law or of the constitution. He cited the ruling of Speaker Randall when there was filibustering against the execution of the electoral count law and when obstruction was attempted by Springer, of Ill., with that combination of physical activity and intellectual acuteness for which he was distinguished (laughter) to effect that he, the chair. had allowed this, and had allowed that, and had allowed the other in the way of motions, but that the house was now

brought to a point when it must act. Reed laid down the proposition that inasmuch as by organic law of the United States the House had the right to change its rules at any time and that no member or set of members had any right to use the rules which are to be changed to prevent a change which the house desires to make. There was no such thing as suicide in any pro-vision of the constitution. He then quoted a decision by Blaine whom he spoke of as one of the greatest parliamentarians who ever sat in the Speaker's chair, to the effect that a pending proposition to change the rules by dilatory motions cannot be entertained. This ruling was made on the 27th of January, 1875. He closed by stating that the minority had no right further to delay the action of the

Randall proceeded to reply to Reed. He admitted the rights of a legislative body were first for orderly conduct of business, and the next for the protection of the rights of the minority; on this latter point he quoted from the ruling of one of the Speakers of the Euglish House of Commons. He argued that just as the constitution prescribed the manner in which it should be amended so the rules prescribed the manner in which they should be changed. As to his own decision in the electoral count case he put it on the ground and cut off dilatory motions. In the present case, however, there was no law interfering with the rules. As to Mr. Blaine's ruling or rather dictum. Mr. Randall asserted that it had never been pressed nor advantage taken of it, but that on the contrary efforts had been made on that occasion when the civil rights bill was under consideration, to suspend the rules so as to cut off dilatory motions, without success; that after Blaine's dic-tum it had been conceded that only by a two-thirds vote could dilatory mo-tions be cut off. In conclusion he justi-fied the action of the minority in this contested election case. Kasson, of Iowa, argued on the Re-publican side the question, declaring that if dilatory motions could not be cut

off the minority could prohibit the ma-jority from passing an appropriation bill or disposing of any other question great or small at the will not merely of a minority but of a little over one-fifth of the whole number. Was it possible that any legislative body of a civilized community could be placed in that condition! If so the House would be functus officio; its power would be dead and nothing would be left for it to de but to adjourn and leave the government to

simple remedy was by a motion on Monday to suspend rules. Kasson said he could not admit the bona fide of that suggestion coming from a man who had refused to vote so as to deprive the House even of a majority vote. In conclusion he stated that this obstruction became revolution not legislation. It was not a rule of proceeding but of non-proceeding. If the Speaker did not at some point refuse to allow dilatory motions then of course the hands of the house were tied up and it could not perform its functions.

Mr. Carlisle, Ky., spoke on the side of the minority.

The House had established rules and was bound by them in all its proceed-ings- If the House could disregard them for one purpose it could disregard them for other purposes. He would not characterize this proceeding as it struck his judgment. He would credit the other side with the same desire to preserve the honor and dignity of the House and the integrity of its proceedings that he claimed for his side. If the House were not bound by its rules now it would not be bound at other times. If the majority could, in the attempt to take up a contested election case change the ruling in order to establish a new mode of proceeding it could step in in the midst of an appropriation bill and change the rules that govern the proceedings of the House in the consideration of that measure and so it would go on until its rules were frittered away and there would be nothing to govern the pro-ceedings of the House but the arbitrary will of one man or the arbitrary will of the majority. (Applause on the Demo-cratic side.) That was where the house stood this morning and the country ought to understand it. He proceeded to quote the remarks of Garfield in the defense of the minority and yielded to Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin to read some other remarks of Garfield on the same occasion which action of the minority was characterized as revolution-

Carlisle asserted that Garfield had subsequently to those remarks engaged in just such proceeding as the minority now was engaged in. "Cries of never" from Republican side. In the closing periods of the Forty-sixth Congress this filibustering policy had been resorted to by the Republican majority to prevent action on the apportionment bill. He had not considered that action revolution although he had considered it unjustifiable. The right of the minority to protect itself by a resort to parliamentary process was an unquestioned right in this country. In conclusion he defended the action of the minority in the present case declaring that there was not an enlightened court in Christendom that would not suppress the testimony which was objected to in this Haskell, of Kansas, made an argument on the Republican side of the

Blackburn, of Kentucky, followed ou the Democratic side. He insisted that while asserting and granting the right of the House to change its rules the change must be made according to the terms and conditions which the rules themselves imposed He showed the inconsistency of requiring the Speaker to exclude dilatory motions on the questions while allowing "for the last ten days," such motions on a question of the highest privilege the right of a member to his seat it required two-thirds to suspend any rule for an hour, but now the claim was that on one day's notice a majority of one could change or abrogate all rules. The further precedent now sought to be set would not be limited or restrained to contested election cases. The same process might be resorted to in order to abrogate the rule that guards the treasury from "riders" on appropriation bills. He pleaded with the Speaker to weigh well the consequence of what he was asked to do, and to consider the power which such a decision would give an unbridled majority to act outside of the rules. It would be the entering wedge for the abolition of all parliamentary government and would open the treasury to raids of robbers

and plunderers. The discussion was continued by Robeson, of New York; Cox, of New York; Hooker, of Miss.; Reagan, of Texas; McLane, of Md.; Haskell, of Wisconsin; Robeson, of Mass.; and Randall of Pa., Reed, of Maine, closed he discussion.

The speaker made a decision sustain-ing Mr. Reed's point of order that dilatory motions can not be made to prevent a change of rules. Randall appealed from the decision

of the chair and Reed moved to lay it upon the table. The appeal was laid on the table—yeas 150; nays none. After the announcement of the vote, Cox, of New York, presented a protest signed by over 100 Democratic membersagainst the ruling of the speaker. The protest was not received to go upon

the journal. It was read as part of Cox's remarks so as to be printed in the Congressional Record. The report of the committee on rules was adopted—yeas 150; nays 2, At 4:40 the House determined to proceed with the contested election case. Miller, of Pennsylvania, took the floor to open the debate and at 7 o'clock the

House adjourned until to-morrow.

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