

THE MINORITY RECOGNIZED

Beginning of the End of a Long Contest in the American Board of Missions.

Disruption of a Venerable Organization Averted by Conciliatory Acts of Dr. Storrs and Others—Work of Other Religious Bodies.

New York, Oct. 18.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions finished their business this forenoon and adjourned sine die shortly after 12 o'clock. After the devotional exercises this morning the Rev. Dr. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., read the report of the committee on mission work in papal lands. These lands include Mexico, Spain and Austria. The report stated that the work was going along satisfactorily in these lands, and the committee recommended these fields to the board as very important for mission work. The reports on the condition of mission work in China stated that there was a very large field for work there. Educational work was most wanted in that country. Mr. Holcomb, a former missionary to China and at present secretary of legation at Peking, made an address on the condition of the mission work in China, and urged an enlargement of the educational work.

Rev. Mr. Finlan, an Armenian, employed as missionary in western Turkey, made a brief address. He said that his missionary work was progressing rapidly in Turkey, and in ten years Turkey would be sending out missionaries to other countries, and if the nations were not abolished in the United States a missionary band would invade this country. Other missionaries also spoke.

In regard to yesterday's session of the board, the Times says: "The contest of yesterday in the American board will go upon record as one of the most memorable in its history of eighty years. It marked the beginning of the end of an issue which is nothing less than the toleration of theological differences so that men who are of different minds can stand and work together on the same general platform. The disturbance in the board started in the contention for the permissible belief in predestination after death, but in the congregational body it has widened into a contest between conservatives and liberals. The conservatives, who in numbers outrank the liberals two to one, have had their way since the famous meeting at New Orleans, and have assumed that no disturbance in the board really existed. Meanwhile the unrest in the churches had visibly increased and was developing that neither money nor men are forthcoming to meet the needs of the board. The majority had refused to think that the situation was so serious as the plain speaking at the New York meeting of the board has proved it to be. The tyranny of this majority was such on Tuesday that not the slightest recognition of the minority could be secured, but the manifestation of feeling yesterday grew to be something phenomenal. The protests against the notion of the prudential committee came not from advanced men but from the working pastors whose people would not give money to the board, from business men who were disgusted with a needless controversy, from professors in theological seminaries whose students had been frightened out of offering themselves for foreign missions. The character of these appeals for a change of working methods opened the eyes of the majority to the fact that it was not orthodox in heart who were dissenting, but the very bone and sinew of the church life. This point came out with terrible distinctness yesterday afternoon in an irregular discussion over the nomination of officers. For the time being it controlled the board in spite of the efforts of the majority to suppress it, so that the conservatives seemed to be drowned by the voices of the churches crying out against them.

"It was then evident that the long-dreaded crisis had come. What everybody had felt but dared not speak had now come out in spite of every effort to keep it back, and the notable feature was that those who said it were not contentants, but men whose interests in missions were manifestly reborn. Their clinging to party spirit in carrying them on. This was the moment when the atmosphere in the American Board was perceptibly changed. The time had arrived when the minority must be recognized by the majority. No one was quicker to perceive this than Dr. Storrs, whose statesman-like qualities yesterday displayed a trying position were displayed greatly to his credit. He had before been recognized as a possible peace-maker, but before the New York meeting he had become a disgraced man. When Dr. Meredith recalled the terms of his letter accepting the presidency of the board, it was like a call to halt to the conservatives. It was the last act in a culmination of acts that had been a day changing opinion in the board, and from that moment Dr. Storrs himself changed his position and opened the way to conciliation, apprehending the new attitude of the whole body, and for the first time, indicating that conciliation was possible. Dr. L. Walker deserves a large credit for his persistence in urging that the composition of existing differences should be entrusted to a committee of nine, who should report at a future meeting, at the call of the president, and Prof. Geo. P. Fisher greatly assisted to make this possible by his calm appeals to the good sense of the board. What has been reached is not, however, the terms of peace, but only the possibility that in an honorable way peace be secured and confidence restored. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers met yesterday and elected a candid president at the struggle of yesterday might have ended in the breaking up of a venerable missionary organization; with less candor on the part of the rank and file of clergy and laity in settling the causes of unrest the partisan control of the prudential committee could not have been rebuffed; with less reserve on the part of men who felt keenly the bitterness of being denied representation, a disruption would have been hardly avoided."

Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance. CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—At the opening of the second day's session of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance Milton G. Evans, of Crozer Seminary, read a paper on "Denominational Community in the Home Field," the essayist taking the ground that workers should sink their personal differences on sectarian points and join hands in the earnest duties of evangelization. Dr. E. Woodruff, of Crozer, opened the discussion on Dr. Evans' paper, which was well received, and was followed by Messrs. Dexter, of Chicago; Board, of Princeton; Channon, of Oberlin; Wittinger, of Rochester; and of Xenia; Baird, of Chicago, and Marquis, of McCormick, all of whom took pretty much the same general ground as that chosen by the essayist. Dr. Verbeck, of Japan, a well-known missionary, was then given the floor, and entertained the convention with a graphic account of the work in that country. The remainder of the morning session was devoted to the hearing of reports from the various seminaries.

At the afternoon session a W. E. Loucks, of Rochester, was elected secretary of the alliance. The chief feature of the session was an address upon "Mission Work," by Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., of Philadelphia, who is to sail for Europe next month to investigate the workings of all foreign missions. He declared the time would come when every congregation of ordinary size would have two pastors, one at home and another in the field of missions, Allegheny City, Pa., was chosen as the place for holding the next convention.

Protestant Episcopal Convention. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—In the Episcopal house of deputies, this morning, the committee on canons presented a report on the proposed establishment of a missionary episcopate for the colored people. Even if the church was justly by its laws in recognizing the separate races, the committee deemed it inexpedient to do so now. The decision on the question was postponed. The report of the committee on the working of the seminary. At 11:05 the house resumed the consideration of the question of liturgical revision. The six amendments which were adopted yesterday in committee of the whole were taken up and finally agreed to.

ties passed the joint liturgical committee's resolutions for a thanksgiving for a child's recovery from sickness, for a safe return from voyage or travel, and for a penitential office for Ash Wednesday. Concurrence with the upper house was also ordered upon the following: That after the rubric following the general title of the collects, epistles and gospels, there is inserted: "The collect appointed for any Sunday or other feast may be used at the evening service of the day before; also, that the Gloria Patri be printed at the end of the Easter anthems." Rev. Dr. Hart presented a resolution, that in place of the rubric, after the gospel for the Sunday next before Advent, there be substituted:

If there be more than twenty-five Sundays after Trinity, the services of some of those Sundays that were omitted after the Epiphany shall be taken in to supply so many as are here wanting. If there be fewer than twenty-five Sundays the surplus shall be omitted.

This was adopted, the deputation from Iowa being the only diocese in the negative.

Dr. Huntington's resolution for a short office of prayer for sundry occasions was adopted. In the house of bishops to-day it was decided that no change should be made in the term "assistant bishop" which it was proposed to change for "coadjutor." Some verbal changes in the communion and baptismal services were adopted in the upper house. A rubric was also passed forbidding the celebration of the Lord's supper when no communicants besides the priest are present. A provision was adopted for an alternative form in the confirmation service, rendering it similar to the form used in baptism. The house of bishops declined to concur with the lower house in the resolution petitioning Congress upon the subject of divorce, on the ground that it was inadvisable at this time.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED. Arrest of John and Zack Lynch at Washington, Ind.—John's Bad Record.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Oct. 18.—For several days a detective named Perker has been in this city shadowing some counterfeiters who belonged to the famous Orange county gang, which was broken up two weeks ago. He had worked himself into the confidence of the men, and when everything was ready telegraphed to Paoli, Orange county, for United States Detective Robinson and Sheriff Pierce. The officers arrived here this morning and were met by Perker, when the plans for arrest were laid out. About 10 o'clock Perker and John Lynch, one of the counterfeiters, were walking down Main street, talking in a friendly manner, when they met Detective Robinson. Instantly Lynch was covered with a revolver and search, ed. At that moment Sheriff Pierce clapped the handcuffs on Perker and Lynch, and the men were walked off to jail, where the former was released and the latter locked up. Search was then made for Zack Lynch, a brother of John, and in an hour he was in the hands of the officers. Some counterfeit money was found in the men's pockets.

John Lynch was the man who turned State's evidence in the Burch murder case, of Martin county, four years ago, and implicated the Archer gang, the result of which was that three of the outlaws were lynched by a mob at Shalons, and one was tried, convicted and hanged at the same place. Lynch was given two years at Jeffersonville prison for the part he took in the murder, and was released about six months ago. The arrest of the Lynch brothers makes in all thirteen members of the Orange county counterfeiters who are now in shackles.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. Probability That the Federation Proposition Will Be Defeated—Reports Presented.

DENVER, Oct. 18.—At to-day's session of the locomotive engineers' convention, reports of the special finance committee were presented. This, it is understood, will include a report on the Burlington strike. The annual financial report was presented and adopted. Chief Arthur made his special report and recommendations, to which he referred in his annual address. None of these matters have been made public. To-night the federation committee from the Union Pacific and special committee appointed by the convention, are considering this question at a special meeting at Neff's Hall. From conversation with a number of the leading engineers, it is inferred that this proposition will be defeated when brought before the convention. The choice of a place for the location of a permanent headquarters for the next ten years is between Denver and Cleveland, O. A majority of the engineers seem to be opposed to any change, and the probabilities are that Cleveland will be decided upon.

To-morrow, at the invitation of the Union Pacific, the delegates will go on an excursion around the Loop, a special train of twenty cars has been chartered by the Union Pacific, and will leave at 7:30 in the morning and return late in the evening. It is expected that the entire train will be filled with delegates and their ladies.

Mrs. St. Clair, of Logansport, Ind.; Mrs. Culver, of Creston, Ia.; and Mrs. Fuller, of Winfield, Kan., officers of the Grand Auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, met the wives and daughters of the members of Lodge No. 186, B. of L. E., last night and organized a local auxiliary.

An Order That May Cause Trouble. PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—The recent announcement of Carnegie, Phelps & Co., the extensive steel manufacturers, that there would be two pay-days a month at their mills, instead of every two weeks, may cause trouble. The men say that the new order is an injustice to them, and meetings of the five lodges of the Amalgamated association composed of Carnegie's employes will be held to-morrow night to protest against the change.

Brakemen Will Employ an Editor. ST. PAUL, Oct. 18.—The Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen spent the day to-day listening to reports of committees, and adopted a report recommending the appointment of an editor for the official paper, at a salary of \$1,800 a year. Hereafter the journal has been edited by the secretary.

Marine News. GLASGOW, Oct. 18.—Arrived: Polyneesian, from Montreal.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—Arrived: Etruria, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arrived: Germania and City of Berlin, from Liverpool; Trave, from Bremen, and Pennland, from Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Aller, from New York, has arrived at Bremerhaven, and the Bohemia and Suevia, from New York, at Hamburg.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The British steamer Kepler, which left Sunday morning for Baltimore, has not yet reached her destination. It is feared that she has gone down. About twenty-three souls are on board. The Kepler was built in 1875, in Sunderland, Eng., and was rated at 100.

Shot Their Disturber. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18.—News was received here to-day of a shooting affray on the Frank place, a few miles below the city, on Wednesday night, between Will Jellings and a party of Swedes. Jellings, who was employed on the place, became intoxicated and entered a room occupied by several Swedes. The Swedes, wishing to sleep, ejected him, but he returned shortly afterwards and commenced firing into the room with a pistol. One had entered the groin of a Swede; then one of his countrymen grabbed a Winchester and shot Jellings dead.

Barb Wire and Nails Advanced. PITTSBURG, Oct. 18.—At a meeting of the barb-wire and nail manufacturers, to-day, the price of barb wire was advanced 5 per cent., and wire nails from 7 to 8 per cent. The advance goes into effect immediately. About 90 per cent. of the manufacturers in the country were represented at the meeting, and the trade was unusually good and the outlook bright.

WHERE FURNITURE IS MADE

Sight-Seeing Southerners Inspect the Big Factories at Grand Rapids.

A Frosty Morning Causes Them Slight Discomfort—Militia Drill, Bicycle and Horse Races—Views of the Delegates.

GRAND RAPIDS, Oct. 18.—The All-American party had a new sensation this morning when they rolled up the sleeping-berth curtains and looked out. The depot platforms were white with frost. The roofs of the near-by cars were aglazed with it. The track rails were coated with white crystals, and within the train the window panes were soon blurred with condensing vapor. The Southerners shivered as they gazed later from the dining-car, while taking coffee before repairing to a hotel in town for breakfast, and when the vestibule train doors were opened, the local committee and the crowd waiting, saw their guests emerging with necks banded in silk scarfs, coat-collars turned high up, with hands heavily gloved, and with umbrellas elevated so as to create as possible within their nostrils a deep fog of possible within their nostrils to frosty chills and northern rigors of climate. Through a hazy atmosphere the sun was rising like a huge red ball, sharply outlined. The air became warm later, however, by stronger sunlight and the hospitalities of the occasion, and when the party left the Morrison House, at breakfast, the day without was genial, while bracing. At breakfast the delegates, for the first time on the trip, were served with hot food for shipment to the depot.

On driving from the hotel for a round of the furniture factories a salute of sixteen guns was fired in honor of the guests. The forenoon was spent in a view of the city and the public buildings. In no city, thus far upon the journey, have public and private buildings been so proudly decorated. The Morrison House, the postoffice and the great furniture factories were variously draped with the national colors of the several nations and a meeting of craftsmen and innovators upon the usual custom was the use entirely of private turnouts for conveying guests about the city. The party was met by the establishment of Berkeley and Gay, said to be the largest furniture-making plant in the world. Doctor Nin, delegate from Uruguay, was much interested to find ready for shipment a 1000 purchase of local furniture made for a house in Montevideo. The foreigners were informed by Charles K. Sligh, president of the American Furniture Manufacturers' association, that there are 7,000 furniture manufacturers in the United States, employing an aggregate of 100,000 men and 100,000 shops, and that the furniture specialties of 50 per cent. of the entire product of the States is from this city. The visitors, apropos of raw material for furniture, were informed that there is now standing on the stump in the State of Michigan enough hard woods to last, at the present rate of consumption, for 100 years.

During the drive of inspection one of Grand Rapids' twenty-seven school-houses, costing \$18,000 each, was passed. Five hundred pupils were upon the great lawn, each with a flag waving in the air, and by a cornet, they sang the hymn "America." The foreigners cheered lustily with the Americans of the United States. In a public plaza the carriages of the guests were ranged about the curbs, and within the open there was an exhibition drill by the militia, by the fire department and by bicycle races. Among the last were lady riders of the city.

After lunch the party went out to the fair grounds, where they saw 5,000 people and a large number of representative colored men favor it. While we do not favor a wholesale exodus, still we believe that colored men as a rule should go whenever and wherever their condition will be bettered, and that without let or hindrance. The South, however, is the natural home of the negro, and it is there that he will remain in large numbers, and thrive in spite of opposition and oppression.

High Democratic Morals Vindicated. Troy Times. Sim Coy, the Democratic tally-sheet forger of Indianapolis, having just got through wearing striped clothes in prison for law-breaking, his party in that city vindicates its claim to high morals by re-electing him to the Common Council. Evidently originality is no bar to preferment in the Indiana Democracy.

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The "Western Freight Bureau" Swindle. CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The trial of the suit of lawyer Riddle against Alfred Post has been in progress in the Circuit Court for some days. Post had a Bill of Lading called the "Western Freight Bureau," based on lines very similar to those laid down by Fred W. Drake of New York. Riddle's bureau undertook to collect claims on individuals against railroads for damage to freight and the like. He took sundry capitalists of this city into his confidence to the effect that he was assuming their trade and could be bought up at a heavy discount and

collected in full, making fabulous profits. He was a smooth talker, and secured in a number of men of means in amounts said to aggregate about \$500,000. Finally the crash came, and Post got rapidly across the rim of Uncle Sam's jurisdiction. The case now on trial is the suit of his attorney for about \$12,000 in fees for services. Mr. Riddle was on the witness-stand, to-day, and read letters written to him by Post who is endeavoring to show the methods by which Post lured his victims.

STRUCK A BROKEN RAIL. Portion of a Santa Fe Train Wrecked and Several Persons Dangerously Injured.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Oct. 18.—East-bound train No. 4, on the Santa Fe, the "Canon ball," reached here at 8 o'clock this evening, twelve hours late, with only an express car and two Pullman coaches. The remainder of the train, consisting of a baggage-car, two Pullman coaches and a tourist, and a Pullman sleeper were left at the bottom of a ten-foot embankment, near Howell, a small station twenty miles west of Dodge City, on the main line. The train had gained a little time, and had slacked up from its usual rate of thirty-five miles to about twenty miles an hour, when a broken rail was encountered. The engine and express car passed safely over, but the others were derailed as indicated. Fortunately fire was prevented, and all the passengers were shortly rescued. No one was killed, and no limbs were broken, but a score or more persons were bruised and more or less injured. Those badly hurt were:

Mrs. C. M. Dunkle, of Lamar, Mo.; E. B. Aman, of Elgin, Ill.; Miss Mary L. Pison, of Keosauqua, Ia. Of these were dangerously injured, but are doing nicely this evening. B. Kapp, of Falls City, Neb., had his collar-bone broken, and D. H. Crath, of Lawrence, Kan., was hurt about the head, neck and chest. Conductor Thornburg was also quite badly bruised, and burned his hand in preventing the hot water from igniting the second coach where most of the injured were. All of those hurt are being taken to the company's hospital at Kansas City.

Business Embarrassments. NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Hohenstein Company, manufacturers of naphtha gas launchers and feed water heaters, at Newark, N. J., had a meeting of creditors to-day, Oct. 21. An inventory on June 1 last showed assets \$200,277; liabilities, \$38,100.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—David P. Winne, manufacturers' agent for twines and cordage at 20 Broadway, assigned to-day, liabilities, \$82,000. He formerly had a large trade and branch at San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The R. B. Stone Lumber Company, of this city, made an assignment to-day to Wm. J. Ketcham. The liabilities, as shown by the schedule, amount to \$41,500, and the assets to \$28,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—William Thatcher & Co., tea importers, assigned to-day. Liabilities, \$50,000; non-secured assets, \$30,000.

Where Jefferson Would Call. Philadelphia North American. Jefferson was undoubtedly a Democrat. But he represented Republicanism, which is Democracy organized. Democracy with a head, and with brains in its head. Hence, if Thomas Jefferson were to reappear and seek the real head of the Democracy he represented in life, he would inevitably look up the record, and having looked it up, he would give a double ring at the humble door of Samuel J. Randall. He would be cordially welcomed. Notes would be compared, and the rehabilitated Jefferson would congratulate Mr. Randall upon his fidelity to the principles he had so clearly laid down four score years ago.

Negro Emigration. Indianapolis Freeman. The question of the emigration of the negro from the South is being widely discussed, and a large number of representative colored men favor it. While we do not favor a wholesale exodus, still we believe that colored men as a rule should go whenever and wherever their condition will be bettered, and that without let or hindrance. The South, however, is the natural home of the negro, and it is there that he will remain in large numbers, and thrive in spite of opposition and oppression.

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