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MUST TAKE ALL THE DEGREES.

Odd-Fellows Cannot Become Patriarchs Militant Without Joining the Encampment.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Odd-fellows this morning voted down a proposition made by Lieut.-Gen. Underwood to the effect that members become eligible to the degree of Patriarchs Militant without going through the encampment. A resolution was presented to remove the headquarters of the grand secretary from Columbus, O., to Baltimore, Md. It was referred to a committee. It is stated that this resolution will very likely be favorably reported and passed. Efforts were made to have another convention of the Degree of Rebekah next year, but the movement was overwhelmingly defeated.

Among the questions considered to-day was the report of the committee on Patriarchs Militant on the complaint of Franklin Ellis. Ellis is a grand representative from Ohio, and the Grand Lodge of that State preferred the charges. some time since, when the office of captain-general, which Ellis held, expired, he assumed the duties of lieutenant-general without any other formality of election except the application of law. Shortly after this he issued an order assuming command of the Patriarchs Militant. Gen. John C. Underwood, after his commission as acting lieutenant-general had expired, had Ellis deposed and ordered his arrest. The Grand Lodge of Ohio took exceptions to this and entered complaint against the action of General Underwood. The committee recommend that no action be taken on the complaint.

The same committee reported on the proposed demonstration of Odd-fellows in Chicago during the world's fair, and recommended that the grand sire and lieutenant-general be authorized to take such steps as they may deem necessary or expedient to accomplish the desired purpose, provided no expense is thereby entailed for which the Grand Lodge is held responsible. The motion to hold biennial instead of annual sessions was lost. The proposition to extend the insurance clause to the Patriarchs Militant branch of the order was rejected. It was decided to allow the lodges to use the widows' and orphans' fund for the erection of an orphans' home, and to allow all lodges to make weekly payments to ill members, the minimum payment to be $2 per week. The I. O. O. F. building and loan associations were given a rather cold shoulder by the lodge, and it was determined to deny the use of all emblems of the order to the promotors of such enterprises.

The lodge then went into executive session, presumably to consider the work of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Grand Secretary Ross. The executive session lasted only a brief time, and was resumed this evening for the same purpose, it is supposed.

Condition of Injured Firemen.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept 25.—The total loss in yesterday's fire was $167,500, and the insurance $117,500. Fireman Mitchell is thought to be fatally injured, but the other injured will recover, although Assistant Chief Canterbury will be crippled for life and Captain Foster's recovery will be long delayed on account of serious internal injuries. According to the story told Sheriff Swenson and others by Henry Hansen, a small boy living near the scene of the fire, the origin of the big blaze was incendiary. Several children playing near saw a man pour coal oil in the rear of the elevator engine-room and set fire to it. Such is the story, and as it is investigated it seems borne out by other testimony about the place of the fire's beginning.

Blaine Believes McKinley Will Win.

AKRON, O., Sept. 25.—The following letter was received by Colonel Conger, of the Republican national committee, from Secretary Blaine:

"Your favor received. I cannot take part in the Ohio campaign this year for many reasons which I need not give, but I hope no effort will be spared to elect McKinley. His victory at this time is very important to the country and to the party. He and Mr. Campbell represent the honest difference between the two parties. There is no dodging or evasion and the voter need not be deceived. The election of McKinley means the policy of protection and honest money. The election of Campbell means free trade and corruption of the currency. I believe Ohio will stand by McKinley."

CHINA OFFERS COMPENSATION

Willing to Pay Foreigners for Loss of Life and Property During Recent Riots,

And Also Promises Protection Against a Recurrence of the Outrages—Her Ability to Do So Doubted by British Officials.

Hasty Action by the Powers Would Throw the Country Into a State of Anarchy,

For Already Are the Secret Societies Buying Arms and Watching for an Opportunity to Overthrow the Manchu Dynasty.

OFFERS REPARATION.

China Makes Promises to Foreigners, Which Are Received with Distrust.

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LONDON, Sept. 25.—The communications from the Pekin government offering compensation to foreigners who have suffered in the recent riots in China, with the strongest assurances of future protection, are received with distrust in the Foreign Office here. Hsu Ching Chang, the Chinese ambassador to the European courts, has recently been in St. Petersburg, where he succeeded in inducing the Russian government to withdraw from the joint action projected by the powers. He arrived in Berlin to-day with the view of trying to influence Chancellor Von Caprivi, but it is certain that he will not alter the determination of the German government to cooperate with the British in taking decisive measures. The Pekin note, as given to the papers, fails to indicate the real character of the appeal made by Hsu Ching Chang to the European governments. He has urged that the imperial government was entirely honest in desiring to suppress the disorders and seeking time to deal with the anti-foreign movement, and that precipitate action on the part of the powers would defeat their object and bring China into anarchy. His communications distinctly suggest the probability of such a potent political upheaval in China as might overthrow the Manchu dynasty.

The panicky feeling existing in Pekin is made known here by urgent telegrams sent through the Chinese embassy, imploring Lord Salisbury to instruct Sir John Walsham, the British minister to China, to adopt a more friendly attitude. Minister Walsham advises the Foreign Office that persistent diplomatic pressure, combined with a naval demonstration at certain of the treaty ports will be the only effective means to prevent a recurrence of the outrages. He complains that the promulgation of the Emperor's edict against the attacks on foreigners has been unnecessarily delayed. He asked the officials to use the telegraph in publishing the edict, but the officials refused, saying that there was no precedent for doing so and that the edict must be distributed by the ordinary couriers. The minister also complains of the uncertainty of the punishment of the real leaders of the outrages. If Lord Salisbury supports Minister Walsham's policy the powers will actively intervene in order to protect Europeans, leaving the Tartar dynasty to take care of itself. In spite of the chaotic state of the present troubles the Foreign Office here hopes that the ultimate result will be an extension of trade to important centres on the Yangtse Kiang, which is now closed, but where the government hopes to establish consulates.

CHINA'S OFFER TO THE POWERS.

Following is a summary of the official cablegram received from Pekin on Monday and handed to the Foreign Office on Tuesday: Specific sums of money are offered to the treaty powers to compensate for the loss of life and property at Wuhu, Wuench, Tanyang, Wooseih and other places where the riots occurred. Four leaders of the riots have been executed and twenty-one banished, and five mandarins have been adjudged culpably remiss in having failed to deal effectively with the rioters and to take adequate measures to preserve order. They have been reported to the throne for punishment. The imperial government, recognizing its entire responsibility for the preservation of order at the treaty ports, and for the protection of missionaries in the interior, has ordered the viceroys of Chihili and Nankin to dispatch the northern and southern squadrons of the Chinese fleet to patrol the Yangtse and afford protection wherever the life and property of Europeans are still apparently threatened. Although the rumors of further troubles still excite uneasiness in certain places, the imperial government has no doubt of its ability to cope effectively with any attempts at fresh breaches of the peace, whether from the operations of the secret societies or the result of local or accidental circumstances. The examination held last month at Nankin, Woochang, Nanchang, Hang Chow and Foo Chow ended without the disorders often attendant upon the assembling of so many thousands of students, the usual number at Nankin alone being twenty thousand, and scarcely fewer at the other capitals mentioned. Nothing is known respecting the reports cabled to Europe of an attempt to seize the arsenal at Foo Chow, but undoubted evidence of the activity of secret societies has been obtained in other quarters. Thirty-five cases of foreign rifles, consigned to a British subject employed in the Chinese imperial customs service at Chin Keang, have been seized by customs officers at Shanghai. The consignee was arrested and sent to Shanghai to be dealt with by the British authorities. The same man was found to be in possession of a quantity of dynamite, which he confessed was intended for use by a secret society at Chin Keang. The arms came from Hong Kong. Two other British subjects and six other foreigners, of doubtful nationality, residents of Shanghai, were found to be implicated in this transaction, which Hart, the inspector-general of the Chinese imperial customs, and the British consulate at Shanghai and Chin Keang are investigating. The imperial government repeats that it has no doubt of its entire competency to preserve order.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Chinese Secret Societies Trying to Buy Arms and Hire Drill Instructors.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Advices from Shanghai to the London and China Telegraph of this city state that the highest officials at Pekin and at Nankin expect the European governments to combine in a demand for redress for the outrages perpetrated upon foreigners in China. The same paper adds that the secret society men are also expecting such action upon the part of the powers, and that they are preparing to act when the right moment arrives. The paper says it is certain that a very prominent person has been asked to supply war material and drill instructors for use in the lower Yangtse Kiang districts. Many young men of the best Chinese families are connected with these secret societies. A prominent foreign resident of Shanghai, the same paper states, has been asked to send estimates to Nankin for organizing a brigade of troops to be disciplined and armed according to the English system, and to be commanded by foreign officers. The same resident, it is also said, has been asked to state the terms upon which he can supply three fast steam cruisers, fully equipped for war, and to be delivered within three months' time.

The office of the Missions Catholiques, at Lyons, France, has received advices from China to the effect that the natives had attacked three monks at northern Chansi, and that nothing had been heard from the vicar apostolic. Fears are entertained for the safety of the monks and ninety inmates of the Chansi orphanage.

The Times Paris correspondent says: It has become known here that the officials of the Chinese provinces in which the riots occurred have distinctly declined to be held responsible therefore, and have declared it impossible to pay indemnity. The inference to be drawn is that China's circular to the powers aims simply at delay in order to shirk indemnity, and therefore not be held to account by Europe.

STRANGE STORY OF A TRAMP.

Confessed to a Murder in Illinois for Which Another Is Serving a Life Sentence.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—Conscience has finally forced Jacob Brown to confess a murder committed eight years ago. Since 1883 Brown has been fleeing from his crime, but it has pursued him the length and breadth of the continent. At last, in Minneapolis, he has confessed to Superintendent of Police Henderson. There is one man whose heart will give a bound of joy when he hears of the confession. He is convict Gray, a "lifer" in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill. Gray has been thought the murderer instead of Brown. He was convicted at Salem, Ill. Brown's confession will set him free both from prison and from disgrace. Brown's story was so strange a tale that the Chief at first set him down as a crank. The man was so earnest, however, that the Chief ordered him locked up and sent a telegram to Centralia, Ill., where the murder was committed. This morning the answer came from the sheriff, "Hold the man, letter coming. Will send for him."

The story of the murder is a strange one. Brown, who was tramping, went into a box car to sleep. He stumbled over a man in the dark, and a fight ensued. Brown hit his assailant a death blow with a coupling-pin and fled. Not long after Gray, another tramp, came along, and went to sleep in the same car, not knowing that he had a dead man for a companion. The next morning when he arose he found that his arm had rested in a pool of blood. He tore off the bloody sleeve and fled. That sleeve caused his arrest, conviction and sentence. He does not even know who the real murderer was. Brown claims to come from a well-to-do Southern family, but will not give his real name.

ELEVEN DEAD AND THIRTY HURT.

Fearful Havoc of a Bomb and Mortar that Exploded in a Crowd of Italians.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The explosion last night at the Italian celebration has resulted in eleven deaths, while thirty persons are suffering from wounds of a more or less serious nature. A big copper casing mortar was used for the bombs. These were filled with colored fire and shot in the air, where they burst, throwing out a shower of vari-colored sparks. It was this mortar that exploded and caused all the harm. The bomb casing is about five inches in diameter and thirty inches long. About 11 P. M. a large bomb was put in the mortar and lighted. It is supposed that the bomb exploded in it. There were hundreds of men, women and children standing around watching with great expectancy. When it exploded the air was filled with the shrieks of the injured and dying. Intense confusion followed. A platoon of police were on the scene, and they had great difficulty in preventing the frightened multitude from trampling the injured to death. The explosion is supposed to be due to an overcharge of powder. Rumors were abroad that there had been dynamite in the bomb, but this is denied. There is a city ordinance forbidding the display of fire-works, except on legal holidays and at military reviews. The superintendent of fire department granted the permit for the fatal exhibition.

READY FOR ANOTHER RACE.

Fifteen Hundred Men Waiting to Grab Town Lots in Chandler To-Day.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 25.—The Associated Press correspondent at Chandler, the site selected for the county-seat of the upper county of the Indian lands just opened to settlement, sends the following by courier from Chandler:

Governor Steele arrived here yesterday afternoon. As soon as his presence became known a large crowd gathered around him to inquire when the town site would be opened. He addressed the people in a brief speech, saying the surveyors were hastening their work as rapidly as possible, but he could not say when it would be completed. It is expected the opening will take place to-morrow at noon. The people are scattered about so that it is impossible to make a very close estimate as to their number. Enthusiastic men placed the number at five thousand, but, including the military, fifteen hundred seems to be a fair estimate.

The northeast quarter of the northeast quarter has been reserved for a public park, possibly because it is so cut up with cliffs and gullies that it has been impossible to make a survey of it. The site occupies an edge of a cliff. It is impossible to go a distance of twenty rods without the use of a ladder. The public square and principal streets are to be located on the west half of the east half. Captain Styles, with his company of infantry, arrived this morning. Captain Hayes, with his troop of cavalry, have been temporarily relieved in order to take much-needed rest.

Governor Steele intends, just before giving the signal for the opening of the town site, to have the military deployed facing both north and south and drive all the people from the town site. There will be soldiers and deputy marshals enough to place the men at intervals of about twenty-five yards. The water supply is still a source of considerable annoyance. There seems to be plenty of water just below the surface and wells are now being dug. Considerable lumber is arriving, and as soonas people who intend to transact business get a location they will commence to put up buildings.

An amusing feature of the preparations for the rush is the practicing for the race. Expectant claimants strip themselves of all superfluous clothing, and with watch in hand, note the time it takes to make the race in.

Disappointed Boomers Burning the Grass.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Sept. 25.—A great many wagons are trailing back over the Cherokee Strip with people who failed to get claims in the Indian lands opened last Tuesday. Almost all of them will drift about, living under canvas, waiting for the Strip to open. They seem to feel as if every one on the Strip is their enemy, and are said to be firing the grass in hundreds of places. They do not know when they are on the Strip or when they are on Indian reservations, and the reservations along the Santa Fe have suffered greatly. About Ponca, yesterday, the grass was burning on every side, and it was only after a hard fight that the houses a little way from the station were saved. To the west the whole line of the horizon was a wall of smoke, looking like a great chain of mountains covered with snow to their base. The grass is getting very dry and burns readily, and the fires are sure to cover the larger part of the Strip and render it useless for winter grazing.

Louisville's Alleged Case of Stigmati.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The case of Mrs. Mary Stuckenburg, who for five months past has, on Fridays, gone into a trance and during it has shown on her body the "stigmati," or bleeding wounds of the Saviour on the cross, is now being investigated by a committee of physicians and priests. While the investigation is not yet completed and no statement has been made, it is known that Mrs. Stuckenburg was found by them to-day in the trance and the bleeding wounds were examined by the physicians. Father Raffo, of St. Charles Borromeo, the woman's confessor, has charge of the investigation. Among the physicians are some of the best known in the city.

MUST BE CALLED TO PREACH

Theme of Bishop Foster's Address to the Young Ministerial Candidates.

Doctrine of Divine Call One of the Fundamentals in Methodism—Work of the Indiana Conference—Delegates to General Conference.

Radical Changes Made in the Confession of Faith by a New York Presbytery.

An Indiana Layman Visits Union Theological Seminary for the Purpose of Gathering Evidence Against Rev. Dr. Vincent.

PULPIT PROBATIONERS

Listen to an Instructive and Businesslike Sermon from the Bishop.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

AURORA, Ind., Sept. 25.—Bishop Foster's address to the class for admission into full connection in the Indiana Conference was in every way worthy of himself. He called their attention to the fact that the doctrine of the divine call to the ministry has always been fundamental in Methodism. "No man," he said, "has a right to invade the pulpit unless he is so called by definite conviction in his own mind, wrought, as Methodists believe, by the Holy Ghost. Methodism fixes a probation for members to save the church from the intrusion of improper persons, and, in like manner, fixes a probation for ministers, that the conferences may be saved from the intrusion of improper men in the holy ministry. No harm whatsoever is wrought by this method to those who are worthy of membership in the church or in the body of the ministry. The initiative steps in the making of the preacher are taken by the laymen in the quarterly conferences of the churches. Mr. Wesley, at the start, believed that no one should enter the ministry but a trained person. But, under the influence of his mother's wise counsel, he decided to admit men who had gifts, and grace, and influence, even though they were not trained in the schools. But Mr. Wesley always exercised the most thorough and honest oversight of all his preachers, so that he might be clear in the conviction that his preachers actually had gifts, and grace, and usefulness."

The Bishop insisted that an annual conference could not be too careful in its examination of men coming up for admission into the traveling connection. Even though a man has passed all the first stages of examination, yet the final examination should be most searching and thorough.

"The people of our churches," said he, "expect honest work on the part of an annual conference in the consideration of the men who are admitted into the body of the ministry. In the last analysis it is clear that the ministers themselves are to blame if men enter the ministry who are unworthy in morals or unsuitable in intellectual endowments, or in social qualities, or in spiritual force. The first point of all in considering the question of a man's call to the ministry is character. Unless a man has a spotless character he is not fit to be thought of as a minister. Not even the question of a man's conversion is to be considered first. Grace comes to many men who are full of conspiracy. So that men bad at heart may have some religious marks about them. So character comes first in every case. But then a man must have also a thorough Christian experience. If he be without any clear saving acquaintance with Jesus Christ, manifestly that man is not called of God to the ministry.

"Intellectual qualifications are of first consequence. The time was when it would have been counted heterodox to claim that any intellectual qualification was necessary. It was supposed that men whom God called would have supernatural qualifications, so that one should not bother his head about such things. In point of fact, that theory wrought infinite harm to the men who held it and to the church. Men gave themselves up to a life of indolence stretching from their admission to the ministry on to its culmination. The theory that God fills mouths that are open is true, but He fills them with wind only.

"It is absolutely necessary to have the highest intellectual advantages. While we dare not say that a high culture is indispensable to every one, yet we must say that it is indispensable to the body of the ministry. A few men may not need a high culture, but the great majority of ministers absolutely must have it. It will be a sad day for Methodism when we fail to emphasize the divine call and the necessity of a genuine Christian experience, but the time is now here in which we must demand the spotless moral life and the most thorough possible training of the intellect."

CHARGING THE CLASS.

At this point the Bishop hesitated as if he might stop, but he was urged to go on. Sometimes he speaks for two hours in these charges to the classes and conferences. Resuming he said: "No man with a mind can avoid being affected by the troubled conditions of life existing to-day. No man of sense would think of brushing aside with his hand these perplexities and doubts of the age. He must study all questions profoundly until he finds himself reaching conclusions. No man dare believe anything because his father believed it. He must study to find truth for himself. What truth he finds, that he must preach. He must not preach his doubts and his perplexities. Faith is belief of the truth, and truth is found by study and brain-sweat."

The Bishop then contrasted the supposed saving of men by emotional excitement, which is partly physical and partly nervous, with the real saving of men by the contact with divine ideas. "Empty churches are found everywhere," he went on, "because ministers have nothing to give the people. Men rush to the church if the minister has anything for them, but if he has nothing at all they rush away again. The ministry is a unique institution. God calls the minister and puts a mark on him so that he ought always to be a minister. He should have the life of a man set apart to the holy work by God. He ought even in his dress to appear among men as a minister." Following this the Bishop said in the most solemn manner that he was sometimes tempted to say that no man had any right in the pulpit in these times unless he was a great man—great in character, and great in his power to illuminate the truth, so that the people find in him a mighty stimulus to righteousness. "It is a reflection on God," said he, "to claim that He would call imbeciles to the ministry, and yet it is too true that many ministers have been unfaithful and that they are utterly incompetent."

This most extraordinary address was closed by remarks on pastoral visiting and by further describing this as an age of stupendous and unprecedented spiritual hunger. Bishop Foster has advised the conference against the admission of young men unless they have taken time to prepare themselves thoroughly for the difficult and responsible duties of the ministry. About ten men had been recommended for admission on trial. It now seems quite probable that no one of them will be admitted, for the reason that they are not up to the standard which common sense would dictate as necessary in these times.

A remark in the report of Dr. E. H. Wood, presiding elder of the Moore's Hill district, illustrates the growth of a custom in the churches that has found fierce opposition by men who ought to have lived in some age earlier than this one. It is known that the officers in Trinity Church, at Louisville, have invited a gifted Methodist, Rev. J. W. Turner, of Madison, to transfer to the Kentucky Conference and take their pulpit. Mr. Turner has accepted, as he and the officers of the Louisville church are the chief parties interested. So Dr. Wood, the presiding elder, in his report to the conference, stated that "all the arrangements to the transfer of Brother Turner have been made, and we only await the sanction of the bishop." That Bishop Foster will "sanction" the arrangements made by the Trinity Church, at Louisville, and Brother Turner goes without saying.

WOMEN ARE ELIGIBLE.

The vote on the question of the eligibility of women to membership in the electoral and general conferences resulted, as was anticipated, in a majority in favor of the measure. The total vote cast was 94. The vote for the admission of women was 64, against 30. The conference received Dr. John, president of DePauw University, with much enthusiasm as he came forward to represent the work of the university. Dr. Martin, president of Moore's Hill College, was also given hearty reception.

Resolutions of appreciation of the work of Dr. Gilbert were passed by the conference. The first ballot for ministerial delegates to the next General Conference, to be held in Omaha in May of 1892, resulted in the choice of Dr. J. P. D. John. This choice was generally expected, as Dr. John is held in most loving regard by these ministers with whom he has passed his life. Three ministerial delegates are to be chosen. On the third ballot Dr. J. A. Sargent, of Connersville, and on the fourth ballot Dr. E. H. Wood, the retiring presiding elder, were chosen as ministerial delegates.

A fine body of laymen came up from the various charges to discharge their duties as members of the lay electoral conference. Once in four years this laymen's conference meets to elect two laymen as delegates to the ensuing session of the General Conference. Judge Alexander C. Downey, of Rising Sun, was chosen as chairman of the lay electoral conference. The total ballot cast in the lay conference was 72. Mr. William F. Stevens, a merchant and banker of Aurora, was chosen as first lay delegate, and Judge William T. Friedely, of North Madison, a lawyer of eminence, was chosen as the second delegate. The alternates chosen are William Newkirk, of Connersville, and Howard Duffy, of Columbus. Following the election by the laymen of their delegates, a joint meeting was held by the conference of ministers and the conference of laymen. Bishop Foster made a most appropriate and Christian address to the laymen in this joint session.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society held its anniversary on Thursday afternoon and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society held its anniversary to-day. Mrs. Kate L. Haines, the conference secretary, presided. Addresses were made by Mrs. Thomas, of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and Mrs. L. O. Robinson, of Indianapolis. The lay electoral conference adopted by unanimous vote the following resolutions, presented by Col. John W. Ray:

Resolved, That we instruct the delegates elected to represent the laity in the next General Conference to use their influence and votes in preventing any distinction being made between men and women in the legislative work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

That said delegates favor and work for equal representation of ministers and laymen in the General Conference.

That a copy of the above resolution be certified by the chairman and secretary of this lay conference to Southeast Indiana Conference, now in session, with a request that the same be transmitted to the next General Conference.

Big Majority in Favor of Women.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The Ohio conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, by a vote of 124 to 27, have voted to admit women to general conferences as lay delegates.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 25.—The Wisconsin Methodist Conference, by a vote of 100 to 39, voted in favor of admitting women as lay delegates to the General Conference.

REVISING THE CREED.

Rochester Presbytery Goes Over the Work of the General Assembly Committee.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Presbytery of Rochester has held its stated fall meeting at Nunday, N. Y. The matter of chief interest and importance that came up for consideration was the Confession of Faith, as revised by the committee of the General Assembly. In Chapter 3 the clause, "God has predestinated some of mankind unto life," was changed to "predestinated a multitude whom no man can number." The last sentence in the sixth section of the same chapter was struck out, to-wit: "Neither are any other redeemed by Christ effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified and saved but the elect only."

The most remarkable thing done was to vote that the seventh section of the chapter, both in the original form, which declares that "the rest of mankind God was pleased to pass by and to ordain to dishonor and wrath," and the revised form should be omitted altogether and the following adopted as a substitute for it:

The decrees of God concerning all mankind are to be so construed as to be in harmony with these declarations of Scripture, viz.: That Christ is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world, and that God is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance and live.

This change having been made, it was decided to be necessary to strike out the last section of the chapter, which relates to the high mystery just expunged. Other changes were made, such as the following, in Chapter 6, Section 2, the statement "defiled in all the faculties and parts of soul and body," was modified. In the third section of the same chapter the clause "The guilt of this sin was imputed" was dropped because to say "we all sinned in Adam," is to say what is utterly unintelligible and inconceivable, and the whole idea is contrary to natural justice and to the express declaration of Scripture, "The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father." In Chapter 7 the clause "promising His holy spirit to all that are ordained into life," was changed to "all that ask Him." A similar change was made in Chapter 10, Section 4, where it is said the non-elect "may have some common operations of the spirit," should read "may have the gracious operations of the spirit."

GUNNING FOR MR. VINCENT.

Indiana Laymen Collecting Evidence Against a Follower of the Alleged Heretic Briggs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—The little chapel of Union Theological Seminary, usually sacred to quiet devotion, rang with applause yesterday while the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent delivered to the students and friends of the institution the annual address, opening the scholastic year. In the same place, seven months ago, Dr. Charles A. Briggs read the famous inaugural which has since promised to disrupt the Presbyterian Church. In every way as vigorous in tone and as advanced in thought, Dr. Vincent's address was almost equally remarkable, and may be followed by results as important. President Hastings and other leaders of the seminary smilingly admitted that what Dr. Vincent had said was exactly in the line of Dr. Briggs's effort, and if the one was heretical the other was not orthodox; but this did not seem to worry them. Most of those who crowded the chapel were the supporters of Union, but five or six gentlemen were there who are noted opponents of Dr. Briggs. Among them was a layman from Indiana who, at the Detroit General Assembly, was a foremost anti-Briggs lobbyist. The friends of Dr. Briggs said these gentlemen attended yesterday for the purpose of "getting ammunition," from which it appears likely that there is trouble ahead for Dr. Vincent.

Negro Hanged by Railway Employes.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 25.—Fred Tyler (white), engineer on the Western North Carolina railroad, and Hezekiah Rankin (colored), got into an altercation at a round-house last night. Tyler struck Rankin with a lump of coal. Rankin ran off, got a pistol and coming back fired at Tyler, striking him in the abdomen. A crowd of railroad men caught Rankin, and taking him across the river, hanged him to a tree. Tyler will die.

Two Millions in Gold Coming.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Private cable advices report that $2,000,000 gold will be shipped from Europe by to-morrow's steamers for New York. Ladenburg, Thalman & Co. are advised of the shipment of $500,000, Kessler & Co. of $300,000, Heidelback, Ikelheimer & Co. of $400,000, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of $400,000.

LIBELED A BRITISH PRINCE

Montreal Reporter Accused of Saying Untrue Things About George of Wales.

On Trial for Charging His Highness with "Doing the Town," Engaging in a Street Fight and Being Locked Up by the Police.

Shocking Story of Youthful Depravity Brought Out at an Inquest in England.

One Little Boy Deliberately Drowned by Two Others Aged Eight and Nine—Impending Revolution in Central America.

REPORTER ON TRIAL.

Charged with Libeling Prince George of Wales During His Montreal Visit.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—After having been postponed from term to term during the past year, the trial of R. N. O'Brien, accused of libeling Prince George of Wales, was begun this afternoon before Judge Cross, in the Court of Queen's Bench. There was quite an array of legal and journalistic talent in the court when the case was called. When the court was notified that it was a case of libeling Prince George, his Honor asked if it was taken in the form of libeling a member of the royal family. To this counsel for the prosecution replied in the negative, adding that it was simply taken by Prince George as an ordinary citizen. The court then allowed the case to proceed.

After the jury had been sworn, counsel for the prosecution explained that about one year age Prince George of Wales, grandson of the Queen, visited Montreal, and was entertained in a manner befitting his rank and position in society. Unfortunately, he added, this visit was not allowed to pass without comment, but the only regrettable comment was that circulated in New York papers and telegraphed from Montreal stating that the Prince after a reception given him in the Academy of Music on the evening of Sept. 9, forgetting his rank and the good opinion of the citizens, returned to the Windsor Hotel, where he changed his clothing and started out with the lieutenant of H. M. S. Thrush and a prominent Montreal gentleman to engage, as the article puts it, in a debauch. At a late hour, while prosecuting this debauch, or "doing the town," as the article reads, the Prince and his companions found themselves at the corner of St. Constant and La Gauchtiere streets, where they were accosted by six roughs, who demanded money. In a short time the Prince and his friends were engaged, it was reported, in a rough-and-tumble fight with their assailants, with the result that the latter were knocked down. Then three of Montreal's most stupid bobbies, as the article put it, came upon the scene and arrested the Prince, the lieutenant of the Thrush and their Montreal friends. At the police station they attempted to explain matters, but without success, and were put in a cell, where they were subsequently found by Chief Hughes, who had been telephoned for. The illustrious prisoner was at once liberated, and mutual apologies followed. The counsel explained that at the end of the dispatch appeard the words, over R. N. O'Brien's signature, "This is true and strictly exclusive."

The crown would also be in a position to show that this dispatch was sent by R. N. O'Brien, that he left it in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, and that it was transmitted to several papers in the United States.

The taking of evidence was then commenced, but had not made much headway when the court rose for the day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Among the notable people who arrived from abroad on the Britannic to-day, were Hon. and Mrs. M. B. Koon and daughters, Kate and Louise.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Little Boy Deliberately Drowned by Two Other Boys, Eight and Nine Years Old.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The story of the two Liverpool boy murderers, as detailed at the inquest on the body of their little victim, surpasses in peculiar horror that of any deed in the annals of English crime. The boy Shearon, nine years of age, having been deprived of his clothes as a punishment for truancy, got hold of a piece of sacking, with which he covered his nakedness, and then left his home. Having met Crawford, an equally vicious youth of eight years, the two decided to entice away the first decently-dressed lad they could find and rob him of his clothes. They met the lad Eccles, eight years of age, and induced him to go with them to play on some rafts floating on the surface of a body of water contained in an excavation. Shearon and Crawford delayed their murderous work until other lads playing on the water had left the scene. Then they pushed Eccles into the water, the depth of which was twelve feet. Finding it awkward to get at his clothes they helped him out, stripped him and then pushed him in again. As the victim struggled a great deal he was helped out again and was taken to a higher part of the adjacent masonry and flung over a third time. The murderers afterward stamped upon his body and watched two hours to see if he moved. They then divided the spoils. They confessed with absolute callousness.

Bond Redemptions and Bank Deposits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—There is yet outstanding $9,142,900 of the four-and-a-half-per-cent. loan which has not yet been continued or redeemed. There remain only five official days in which any of these bonds will be received for continuance at 2 per cent., as the Secretary has given notice that the time will expire on the 30th inst. The government deposits in national bank depositaries have now been reduced to $13,699,228. Secretary Foster does not contemplate any immediate further reduction, other than what will take place as a result of the recent call on certain banks and the entire abolition of other depositaries in some of the towns where there were more than were deemed necessary. The total amount of the government holdings in national banks will thus be brought down to about $12,000,000.

Hot Headed Sister Republics.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 25.—President Barrillas, of Guatemala, is afraid of assassination, but he is determined to declare himself dictator before surrendering the presidency, and he even may provoke a war with Salvador in order to realize his dream. Ezeta, finding his influence waning, thinks that a war with Guatemala might bring back his popularity, but he dare not declare war, as the people want peace. Costa Rica is now the only Central American power which is not for war. Each of the powers has agents in the other countries sowing seeds of discord. All the countries are in financial difficulty. Neither Gautemala nor Salvador have been able to arrange a loan in Europe. Gautemala has established the strictest press censorship.

Tribulations of an American Photographer.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The American tourist, Mr. Graves, who was recently arrested in Germany for taking photographs of scenery, has arrived in London. He says he was arrested at Mayence while taking a harmless view of a town from the fort works and was confined for thirty hours in a cell furnished with only a dirty mattress. His food consisted of black bread, a mug of coffee-wash drawn from a tank, and rotten soup also taken from a tank, until he was allowed to buy his meals. He was released through the American consul and then went to Metz, where he was again arrested for taking photographs in the streets. From Metz he was hunted over the French frontier.

Gladstone Will Review Salisbury's Work.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mr. Gladstone's coming deliverance at the Liberal federation meeting in