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PRINCESS FLOUR.

PROFESSOR SMITH CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Entertaining Views on Inspiration Not in Accord with the Creed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—The Cincinnati Presbytery, in secret session, voted late this afternoon upon the second and third charges against Professor Smith, and he was found guilty of both charges. These are the charges that pertain to his views on inspiration. The second charge was that he taught, contrary to the fundamental doctrine of the word of God and of the Confession of Faith, that the Holy Spirit did not so control the inspired writers in their composition of the Holy Scriptures as to make their utterances absolutely truthful, i. e., free from error when interpreted in their intended sense. The third charge accused him of teaching an inspiration of the Scriptures in a sense different from that taught by the Scriptures themselves and by the Confession of Faith. These two charges were so nearly alike that it is said that the court argued them together. The final vote is reported to be: Charge second, guilty, 36; not guilty, 20. Charge third, guilty, 32; not guilty, 26.

A committee was appointed to consider and report the penalty for the action of the presbytery at its meeting to-morrow. In view of the close vote it is surmised that the penalty of excommunication will not be recommended, and, possibly, not even more than an admonition, as the committee is made up to include several supporters of the accused.

HIGH-TONED PRIZE-FIGHT.

Two Aristocratic Hubites Settle a Grievance in Short Time with Their Fists.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—"Take your corners," "Time" and "Fight to a finish." Such were the words which fell upon the ears of the railroad hands who perform their nightly duties in the freight-yard of the Boston & Albany railroad in the rear of the Mechanics' Building Wednesday night. The clocks on the neighboring church towers had just recorded the death of another day, and not a sound was to be heard, except the shrill whistle of a locomotive, when the words which usually precede a combat smote the ears of the listeners. Sumner Paine, of yachting fame, was one of the contestants, and Lieutenant Dutton, of the navy, the other. Dutton had offered offense to a lady friend of Paine's, and Paine wanted satisfaction. So he hunted the naval man up, and the battle was the result. The battle was short. Dutton got first blood, and then Paine landed one on Dutton's wind, and settled it. Both principals were members of the Boston Athletic Club, and there is lots of talk in fashionable circles to-day, since the story has just come out.

THE careful mother always keeps Salvation Oil handy for cuts and bruises.

GENEROUS CHICAGO PACKER

Phillip D. Armour Gives His City a Christmas Gift Worth $1,500,000.

An Institute for Manual Training and Ample Funds to Support It—Gould's Will, Disposing of $72,000,000, Filed for Probate.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Philip Armour, the millionaire packer, started this evening for New York, on his way to Europe, leaving behind him a Christmas gift of over $1,500,000 to the city of Chicago. Absolutely unknown to the public work has been going on for a year past toward the construction of a magnificent building on Armour avenue, and it is now all but ready for occupancy. This building will be known as the Armour Institute, and will be to Chicago all that the Drexel Institute is to Philadelphia and the Pratt Institute to Baltimore. This is not all of the gift. In addition to this Mr. Armour gives $1,400,000 for its maintenance. All that money and work can do will go to make it the greatest institution for manual training in this country. It will be a school good enough for the richest, and it will reach out for the poorest. Mr. Armour's wealth came to him in Chicago. He now desires to do something for the young men of this city. On his return from Europe he will to a large extent go into a sort of partnership with the young men and young women who have or desire to have a future. He conceived this idea years ago and the plans have been carefully gone over with George W. Childs, John C. Black and Mr. Armour's sons Ogden and Philip. He desires above all things that his millions may aid in making life beautiful, inspiring and useful to the deserving young men and women of Chicago.

The building and the funds for its support are to be turned over to a board of directors. It is expected that the school will open on the 1st of next September. During the next few months the most complete apparatus obtainable for every branch and a library on every line of study will be secured. In addition to the unrivaled building and elaborate apparatus for teaching elecricity, physics and chemistry, one of the finest libraries in the country and an absolutely perfect gymnasium, Mr. Armour puts behind the institute and the Armour mission his gift of $1,400,000, thus giving to the former an annual income of $50,000, and the latter $25,000.

While the general public has never been allowed to know of Mr. Armour's doings, those in a position to know state that the munificent gift is but a slight intimation of the constant stream of philanthropy and benevolence which Mr. Armour has been sending out for years.

Jay Gould's Will Filed for Probate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A will containing six thousand words and disposing of seventy-two million dollars' worth of property was filed for probate in Surrogate Ransom's court this afternoon by Judge Dillon. It was that of the late Jay Gould. Judge Dillon stated that the original documents contained nothing new or additional to the facts that have been already published. Probate Clerk Tierney at once issued citations to the heirs and next of kin for the probate of the will, which are made returnable the latter part of this month. An affidavit of the executors—George J. Gould, Helen M. Gould, Edwin and Howard Gould—was filed with Probate Clerk Tierney, and it shows the value of the real estate which Mr. Gould left in this State to be $2,000,000, and the value of personal property in this State left by him to be $70,000,000. The affidavit shows those who have an interest in the estate, and what their interests consist of. They are as follows: Sarah B. Northrop $25,000, a life annuity of $2,000 and a life interest in real estate of the value of $15,000. Ida Mary G. and Alice Northrop, contingent interests under the will, the value of which is not given. Anna G. Hough, $25,000 and a life annuity of $2,000. Elizabeth Polen, $25,000 and a life annuity of $2,000. Abraham Gould, $25,000 and a life annuity of $2,000. Helen M. Gould, personal property valued at $100,000 and $6,000 per month during the minority of her infant brothers and sisters. The value of this devise is put at $250,000. The value of Edwin Gould's devise is put at $60,000, while young Jay Gould's is made $500,000. George Gould is given cash, bonds and stock of the par value of $5,000,000, less the amount advanced for the purchase of the house, No. 857 Fifth avenue. Kingdon, Marjorie G., Helen V., children of George J. Gould, have a contingent interest in the will, the value of which is not mentioned. The children, George J., Edwin, Helen M., Howard M., Anna and Frank J. Gould, all have a life interest in the residue of the estate, the value of which is not mentioned.

MRS. TORMEY CUTS A WIDE SWATH.

She Inherited $500,000 Three Years Ago and Has Just Failed Owing $179,701.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 12.—Mrs. Annie Tormey, widow of an Irish pioneer, who left nearly $500,000 when he died, three years ago, has just filed an insolvency petition, showing that she owes $179,701, which more than covers her assets. She lives at Pinole, on the shore, twenty-eight miles from here, with her three daughters. As soon as Tormey was buried his wife and daughters started out to cut a wide social swath. They thought nothing of spending $2,000 or $3,000 on a visit to this city, and the result is that their bills for female finery ran up to $20,000. Mrs. Tormey was also inveigled into investments, and one of her worst ventures was with Allegretti, the candy-maker, who has invented a process for preserving fruit against decay. Allegretti failed last week, and his failure brought Mrs. Tormey's affairs to a crisis. Mrs. Tormey's preferred creditors are her daughters, so that the money-lenders who aided her are likely to lose their money.

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WILL NOT BROOK THE INSULT

War Declared by Regular Democrats on the Insolent New York Mugwumps.

The Snubbing of Mr. Crisp at the Reform Club Dinner Regarded as an Affront to the National House of Representatives.

Ovation Given the Speaker Yesterday on His Appearance in the Chamber.

Crain and Cockran Loud in Denouncing the Conduct of Cleveland's Allies—The Georgian's Candidacy Helped by the Incident.

WAR ON MUGWUMPS.

Regular Democrats Will Rebuke the Insult to the House and Speaker Crisp.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—There is war, bloody war, between the Tammany hatchet and mugwump knife, between the regular Democracy and what Mr. Cleveland called "its allies."

The concealed jealousies and animosities of the discordant elements which have elected Mr. Cleveland to the presidency were revealed as by a flash at the Reform Club dinner to the Democratic leaders in Congress. The slight put upon Speaker Crisp by E. Ellery Anderson, the president of the Reform Club, was the one topic of conversation at the Capitol to-day. The feeling that an insult has been offered to the Speaker, and not only to the regular Democracy, but to the dignity of the House itself, found dramatic expression this noon. When Mr. Crisp entered the hall of the House and walked to his chair, a spontaneous outburst of applause immediately followed his appearance. It was noticeable that this applause came from the Republican side of the House as well as from the Democratic. The party enemies of Mr. Crisp joined with his own political associates in showing him most emphatically their personal esteem and their wish to rebuke the indignity which the mugwumps had heaped upon him. Ex-Speaker Reed, who has always been a personal friend of his successor in the chair, was conspicuous in leading the hand-clapping on the Republican side. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, was equally vehement in his applause, and rushed forward to the Speaker's dais and shook Mr. Crisp firmly by the hand.

Members of the House of both parties have been outspoken to-day in their denunciation of what they consider the inhospitable and discourteous conduct of the managers of the Reform Club banquet. The most frequent comment is that either Mr. Crisp should not have been invited at all, since he was not in political sympathy with the Reform Club, or else that, having been invited, those in charge of the feast should have not permitted Representative Tom Johnson, of Ohio, to deliver his speech criticising the Speaker and his associates in the management of the House. Moreover, it is felt that, having been invited to the dinner, Mr. Crisp, as the Speaker of the House, and hence ranking second to the President-elect in the Democratic party, should not merely have been requested, but urged, to make the speech which was not delivered. Now that his speech, which was not delivered, has been published, it is evident that it would have been thoroughly in harmony with the platitude delivered by Mr. Cleveland himself.

HAS HELPED CRISP'S CANDIDACY.

Should the feeling which now exists among the members of this Congress who have been re-elected continue it is evident that the opposition to the re-election of Mr. Crisp as Speaker has received a fatal blow. The enemies of Mr. Crisp and of his policy within his own party have done him the best possible service by their insult. The opposition to his re-election which, while still unorganized, had begun to make its strength evident, would have chosen as its candidate either Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, or Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, but to-day the "regular Democracy," as represented in the House, feels that the time has come to assert itself and to stamp the despised mugwump under foot. It was commonly remarked to-day that Mr. Anderson and his club friends had practically made certain the re-election of Speaker Crisp.

The Associated Press correspondent, in discussing the insult to Mr. Crisp, says that the first gun in the speakership contest of the Fifty-third Congress has been fired by the Reform Club of New York, and the battle is now on. In one respect the declaration of hostilities at this early stage of the session is favorable to Speaker Crisp and his followers, as it tends to solidify his forces for the coming contest and make future surprises impossible. At the opening of the House to-day almost the only subject of discussion among members was the Reform Club incident, and so significant was the matter interpreted to be that interest in the episode rather increased than diminished as the day progressed. While the slight offered the Speaker by his hosts in New York may tend somewhat to prejudice the Speaker's interests throughout the country, there is no doubt the affront has caused a reaction in his behalf among the members in this city. As it is the Congressmen themselves who, in the end, must elect the Speaker of the Fifty-third Congress, the incident appears, therefore, to have really strengthened the candidacy of Mr. Crisp. While the Reform Club was doubtless in ignorance of the philippic which Tom Johnson, of Ohio, pronounced against the Speaker and Chairman Springer, of the ways and means committee, the disposition of Congressmen is to consider Mr. Johnson's utterances and the discourtesy offered Speaker Crisp by his hosts as only parts of a plan which has its origin out of Congress, and which is the attempt of a New York dining club to dictate the speakership of the Fifty-third Congress. For the first time there is a desire expressed for a list of the membership of the "Reform Club," and Mr. W. Bourke Cockran and others who have succeeded in examining such a list assert that at all times the mugwumps and Republicans are able to control the destinies and policies of the Reform Club, and that, therefore, it is not much of a Democratic club after all.

TRYING TO SHIELD CLEVELAND.

There is a general impression in congressional circles that Mr. Cleveland and Speaker Crisp have a thorough understanding as to the tariff reform course to be pursued in the Fifty-third Congress, and that the President-elect was in entire ignorance of the intended slight to be placed upon Speaker Crisp and, in his position as a guest, powerless to prevent it, even had he suspected it, after looking over the programme of the evening. Members are today comparing the speech of Mr. Cleveland and the one intended to be deliveeed by Mr. Crisp and find therein remarkable accord on the methods to be pursued in the reform of the tariff. Speaker Crisp's speech, had it been delivered Saturday night, would have shown that while in the present Congress, with a Republican Senate, he favored the tentative plan of separate bills, his opinion of the course to be pursued after next March, when the Democrats will control not only both branches of Congress, but the presidency as well, is that the tariff should be revised by a general bill.

It is doubtless a matter of great gratification to Speaker Crisp that among those who most emphatically condemn the inhospitality of the Reform Club are many members who were not even his supporters in the famous speakership contest. Representative Crain, of Texas, who was Mr. Mills's manager during the speakership fight, said to-day, speaking of the Reform Club incident: "It was an outrage; an outrage not to Mr. Crisp personally, but to the Speaker of the House and to the House itself. Mr. Crisp was not invited to that dinner in any but his official capacity. He would never have been invited if he had not been Speaker of the House. He was there as Speaker of the House. The insult was to his office and to the House. I have all along been an anti-Crisp man. I am now for Crisp, and will be from this time forward."

Representative Bailey, of Texas, and many other Representatives from the Southern States, where the chivalrous conception of hospitality amounts almost to a religion, are also indignant at the treatment accorded the Speaker, and are severe in their insinuations against the gentlemanly instincts of those who control the policy of the Reform Club.

To Hon. Bourke Cockran, of New York, the incident is a subject of considerable merriment. "I have told you all about these people at Chicago and other places many times," said he, to some of the Southern Congressmen, "but you would never believe me. Why, during the campaign we kept all those people locked up in the cellar from beginning to end. When we took up the management of the campaign in the State of New York we refused to give them a single appointment or chance to speak. They would have ruined everything if they had had any voice in the management of the campaign. Yet, now, when everything is over and we have won the battle, these six hundred mugwumps come forward and want to read the 600,000 regular Democrats out of the party."

A PREMEDITATED INSULT.

Anderson, Fairchild and McFarland Knew That Crisp Had Prepared a Speech.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—In connection with the failure of the toastmaster, Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, at the Reform Club dinner on Saturday night, to call on Speaker Crisp for a speech, it might be added that Mr. Anderson, Mr. Charles S. Fairchild and Mr. McFarland, of the Reform Club, knew in advance that Speaker Crisp expected to be called upon and had a speech prepared. Mr. Anderson was so informed by an Associated Press reporter. He expressed some surprise, but said that he was very glad to hear it, as Mr. Crisp was sure to make an interesting speech. Mr. McFarland, who had the distribution of tickets in charge, was seen at the office of the Reform Club on Saturday before noon, and was told by the Associated Press reporter that type-written copies of Mr. Crisp's speech had already been sent out to the papers. He remarked that he supposed that Mr. Crisp would take the place on the programme of Mr. Morrison, who was unable to be present. Shortly afterward Mr. Fairchild was seen by the reporter and was told that Mr. Crisp's speech, to be delivered at the Reform Club dinner, had been received by the Associated Press.

The Gold-Bugs Responsible.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 12.—The Constitution will say editorially to-morrow, of the treatment accorded Speaker Crisp by Mr. Anderson, who presided at the New York Reform Club banquet Saturday night:

"The intention of the insult is explained by Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, who says that the club is opposed to Judge Crisp for Speaker. That is to say, Anderson, who presided, violates and outrages the hospitality of his own club because he says the organization is opposed to Crisp for Speaker. Who is at the bottom of this opposition? It is not based upon the idea that Speaker Crisp is not a tariff-reformer, for he goes as far in that direction as Mr. Cleveland. He is quite as keen for tariff reform as any genuine Democrat, and is anxious to take prompt advantage of the popular indorsement of the Democratic programme. What, then, is the trouble? It is simply this: That Speaker Crisp is in favor of the free coinage of silver and the Reform Club is in favor of the policy of money monopoly, having been organized, in fact, to further that policy. That is the secret of the studied insult offered to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Well, we are glad it has come to that shape. If the gold idolators and the money power propose to control, that fact cannot be made apparent a moment too soon. We are glad that the issue is to be squarely made. It deserves to be fought out on its merits. We thank Anderson for his methods of beginning the new campaign and are glad to note that Mr. Cleveland is disgusted with the treatment of Speaker Crisp. With Cleveland, Stevenson and Crisp in charge we are perfectly content to rest the case of the people against the monopolists."

ANOTHER KANSAS MUDDLE.

Weaver Electors on Democratic Tickets Not Legally Chosen, it Is Claimed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12.—There is a question whether the Weaver electors have been legally chosen in Kansas. The ballots cast by Democrats for the Weaver electors were headed "Democratic ticket—for President, Grover Cleveland; for Vice-president, Adlai E. Stevenson." Although the People's party electors follow this caption the vote, it is claimed, was not a legal one for General Weaver, as the Democrats who cast the ballots instructed the electors to vote in the Electoral College for Cleveland and Stevenson. If there were twenty thousand such votes cast, as is claimed, the question is, should the electoral vote of Kansas be counted for Weaver? If it does not legally belong to Weaver, then the Republican electors for Kansas have the right to give the State's vote to Harrison.

The Populite leaders were interviewed this morning and say the only way, now that the vote has been canvassed, by which the electors can be prevented from casting their votes for Weaver is a court order restraining them from so casting the vote. In the first place, the voters do not instruct the electors as to whom they are to support for the presidency; that the electors may vote as they please. Moreover, the electors were more People's party than they were Democratic. There is neither law nor reason, they say, in the proposition that the vote of a fusion Democrat who voted a ticket headed "Democratic" should not go to Weaver. It must go to the electors who were nominated by the Democratic party and the electors do the rest.

The Governor May Appoint a Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—It is now stated that the California Legislature, which meets Jan. 2, will be unable to elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Felton. The People's party, from the latest returns, holds the balance of power, and it is said that its eight Representatives in the Assembly will vote as a unit for the Populist candidate who shall be chosen by a majority of those eight. This will leave to Governor Markham, a Republican, the duty of filling the vacancy in the United States Senate until the Legislature meets again in 1895.

WANT GLADSTONE FOR ORATOR.

World's Fair Officials Would Like the Grand Old Man to Open the Exposition.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Perhaps William Ewart Gladstone, the grand old man of England, will be the orator of the day at the formal opening of the World's Columbian Exposition, May 1. Mr. Gladstone's name has been seriously considered by the ceremonies committee, and Secretary Culp believes the committee can secure the famous Briton. Some weeks ago the name of Emilo Castellar was prominently mentioned. That a Spaniard and so eminent an orator as Castellar should be chosen seemed eminently acceptable, but it was found that although Senor Castellar left nothing to be desired in the direction of eloquence, when it came to speaking English he was at a disadvantage. Mr. Gladstone, although far past the eightieth milepost, is nevertheless still a sturdy and active man, and it is said would not hesitate to cross the ocean on an occasion like the opening of the world's fair. Secretary Culp said this afternoon that the board of control will take some action on the matter to-morrow.

FATHER CORRIGAN'S TRIAL

An Event That Makes More Prominent the Division in the Catholic Church.

The Liberal, or Patriotic Element, Pitted Against the Cahensleyites, or Those Who Favor Europeanizing America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The diocesan criminal curia of New York met this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of Mgr. Doane, in Newark, N. J., to try charges against the Rev. Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken, N. J., involving questions of the greatest importance. The issues involved in this contest between two powerful forces not only concern the Catholics of America, but every man who owes allegiance to the constitution of this country must feel profoundly interested in the outcome. It may well be said that the trial this afternoon and the causes which have led up to it are the most extraordinary events in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. The most precious interests of the church are at stake. The result and the developments of the trial will affect the influence—aye, the very life—of the church in this country.

The growth and prosperity of the Church of Rome in this country have thus far been truly remarkable. Its rapid expansion has kept pace with the astonishing progress of American civilization. It was but natural that in the course of the years a large element in that church should catch something of the American spirit. While every steamer that landed emigrants on these shores brought new additions to the numbers of Catholic believers, the second and third generation of American Catholics began to feel the living touch of American genius. It would be wrong to suppose that these American Catholics harbored even the remotest thought of disloyalty to the church. The Catholic of American ancestry felt the same devotion to the Holy See as the most fervent ultramontane of Spain or of Belgium. The Catholic in New York or Chicago professed the same implicit faith in the dogmas of Rome as the Catholic in Dublin or Paris. As an American, however, he began to look with disfavor upon the efforts of Catholics, as well as of other citizens, to characterize the church to which he belonged as a foreign institution. He conceived that Americanism and Catholicism were not at all irreconcilably opposed to each other, and as an American Catholic he resented any such assertion, open or implied.

On the other hand were the Roman Catholics, aliens or naturalized citizens, who appeared to regard Americanism as their natural enemy. They did not seem willing to consider even the possibility of a compromise. They knew of no other methods than those by which the church had triumphed in Europe. They felt no inclination to study the new situation in the new country, but at once decided to look upon it with fear and suspicion. This suspicion has proved ineradicable. Their attitude has been described by Father Corrigan as one of actual hostility to the country.

These two forces in the American church of to-day met in decisive battle this afternoon. On the side of the defendant, Father Corrigan, are arrayed every representative of the liberal and American sentiment within the Catholic Church of this country. The opponents whom the Rev. Father Corrigan meets represent the more numerous and perhaps the more powerful element within the Roman Church in this country. Archbishop Corrigan is squarely and emphatically against Father Corrigan. A majority of the bishops and archbishops are either tacitly or openly antagonistic to Father Corrigan's cause. A respectable minority are as yet noncommittal at this stage of the proceedings.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CORRIGAN.

The twelve counts upon which the Rev. Corrigan is arraigned before the curia are as follows:

First—The publication in the New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register of Oct. 29, 1892, of false statements in re, the German-American Catholic Congress, which met in Newark, September, 1892.

Second—That in the same paper, of the same date, he falsely accused the members of the Congress of treason to church and state.

Third—That in the same paper, of the same date, he falsely and maliciously accused the Bishop of Newark with teaching the people to have actual hostility and disloyalty to the state.

Fourth—That in the same paper, of the same date, he accuses the Bishop of dissimulation, insincerity and disloyalty to the Holy See.

Fifth—That in the same paper, of the same date, he falsely and maliciously accuses the said bishops, priests and laymen of presenting the church in this country as a foreign politico-religious factor to the American people, and as such to be abhorred, to the grave detriment both of the church and of the above persons.

Sixth—That in the New York Freemen's Journal and Catholic Register of Nov. 12, 1892, he falsely and maliciously, in a fable called "Utopia," accuses the present Bishop of Newark of being dominated in the government of the diocese of Newark by Cahensley, of displaying the grossest partiality for the German Catholic laity and priests and the greatest injustice and aversion to the English-speaking clergy and people.

Seventh—That in the same newspaper and on the same date, Nov. 12, 1892, he willfully, maliciously and falsely attributed to Bishop Wigger language and treatment claimed to have been used by him with regard to Irish Catholics and priests which are calculated to excite the fiercest national hatred of the whole Irish race against the Bishop, and so arouse a schism in the diocese.

Eighth—That in the same newspaper and on the same date he falsely and maliciously attributed to the present Bishop of Newark language and conduct which made him ridiculous, are grossly insulting, and tend to completely undermine his legitimate authority.

Ninth—That in the same newspaper, and on the same date, he maliciously insults Archbishop Corrigan.

Tenth—That in the same paper, and on Oct. 29, and Nov. 12, 1892, he falsely and maliciously makes statements against the Bishop of Newark.

Eleventh—That he has willfully and contumaciously disobeyed and violated the precepts given him by the Bishop of Newark in a letter dated Nov. 15, 1892, and has, moreover, in his answer to said letter, added new insults and injuries to the bishop and to the German-American priests and people.

Twelfth—That he has willfully and maliciously violated the decree, No. 231 of the third plenary council of Baltimore, by his publication in the New York Freeman's Journal of Oct. 29, 1892, and Nov. 12, 1892.

The Rev. J. J. O'Connor, vicar-general of the Newark diocese and professor of dogmatic theology in the diocesan seminary at Seton Hall, is the judge, and Father Corrigan is represented by the Rev. Richard Lalor Burtsell, of Rondout, formerly pastor of the Epiphany Church in New York. Father Corrigan wanted Archbishop Satolli, the papal delegate, to judge the case, but his request was overruled.

The first question brought before the judge, at the trial to-day, was as to the secrecy of the proceedings. It was the expressed wish of Bishop Wigger that no statement should be given out for publication and that the persons present should pledge themselves to silence. But when the oath had been administered to all except Father Corrigan, he refused to bind himself, claiming that, as the defendant in an ecclesiastical trial of country-wide importance, he had a right to express his views and to make known the proceedings of the trial. To give effect to his protest he asked the privilege of the presence of a stenographer, and his request was backed by Dr. Burtsell, but Dr. O'Connor decided to the contrary. It was proposed that Mgr. Doane, who is a member of Bishop Wigger's household, should be appointed a referee with Dr. O'Connor to hear the evidence of witnesses on Wednesday and to report to the regular court on Thursday. This was agreed to, and also that objections by Dr. Burtsell should be read at the same time, and that if the two referees cannot agree as to bias they are to select a third referee. The report of the referees will then go to Bishop Wigger, and thus the first step in the proceedings will be concluded.

AN UNSOUGHT COMPLIMENT

Indiana Republicans Cannot Honor the President More Than They Have Done.

His Friends Say the Suggestion that a Complimentary Vote Be Given Him for Senator Is Ill-Advised and Against His Wishes.

Effort to Investigate Mr. Wanamaker on Democratic Newspaper Charges.

Lively Debate in the Senate—Attempt to Defeat the Confirmation of Judge McComas—Senator Stewart's Free-Coinage Bill.

THE INDIANA SENATORSHIP.

The President Is Not and Will Not Be a Candidate for the Republican Vote.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The suggestion that when it comes to electing a successor to United States Senator Turpie this winter the complimentary vote of the Republicans be cast for President Harrison "as an evidence that his State is willing to continue her confidence in him," to quote a recent dispatch from Indianapolis to Eastern newspapers, has come to the attention of Indiana Republicans in Washington. It is hardly necessary to state that the idea does not find favorable lodgment here. The suggestion is regarded as altogether out of place, as untimely and unnecessary, whatever may be the object and however good the intention. General Harrison has occupied the position of United States Senator the full term of six years. When the political complexion of the Legislature changed to the opposite party, and Mr. Turpie was elected, the Republicans stood firm for the re-election of General Harrison. Twice since they have stood solidly in his support for the highest position within the gift of the people. He needs no further assurances of home confidence. The Republicans of Indiana brought him forward for the presidency of the United States, and they gave him a majority of the votes in the State when he was elected. Never was greater enthusiasm or determination shown than when, last June, at Minneapolis, they presented his name before the national convention and gave him unflinching, generous and earnest support. General Harrison, having filled the first political position in our country, and with great credit, and having repeatedly been assured in the most emphatic manner of the confidences in him and support of his party in Indiana, it is unreasonable to suppose that additional honor by the complimentary vote proposed could be conferred upon him, and it is not believed in any quarter in Washington that his standing before the country would be more popularly emphasized by such action.

The idea obtains here that it would be in better taste, and in the interest of justice, and that the party would be better served by tendering the complimentary vote of the Republicans in the Legislature, when it comes to the selection of a United States Senator, to some Republican in the State who has rendered the party service and has not been given assurance of party appreciation. It is sincerely and earnestly hoped here that no such unnecessary and indelicate step as that proposed will be taken, and that the name of President Harrison will not be mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship. The Journal correspondent believes that it would be a matter of regret to the President if such a compliment should be bestowed upon him at this time, and that he would, if consulted in the matter, request that the compliment be extended to some Republican now in the State and whom the caucus may select.

DEMOCRATIC CHARGES.

Mr. Cummings Wants Mr. Wanamaker and Acts of His Employes Investigated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The session of the House was short, to-day, little of interest occurring except the dramatic episode which opened its proceedings in the spontaneous welcome tendered to Speaker Crisp, and Mr. Amos Cummings's report to investigate the alleged misuse of the mails. The latter was a resolution reciting an editorial in the New York Sun of the 30th ult., headed "Outrage by the Postoffice." This editorial charges that clerks in the department at Washington are in the habit of excluding newspapers from the privilege of being carried in the mails as second-class matter without previous notice to the publisher, and that such action is intended; and, further, that "it has been discovered that there are persons residing at the national capital who will attempt the adjustment of difficulties of this sort for a money consideration, and seek employment on the score of influence possessed with persons occupying responsible positions." The resolution continued:

Whereas, It is further stated in said editorial article that the ostensible reason for interference with the distribution of trade journals is a desire to keep mails from being loaded down with advertising matter for which the people have not subscribed; yet during the months that preceded the election many million campaign documents were carried in the mails at rates not allowed to publications issued for business purposes or in the interest of such causes as temperance or religion; and

Whereas, It is recited that men holding important offices under the administration have received the same privileges permitted to campaign committees, but pronounced illegal when ordinary citizens would seek for them, and that the Postmaster-general and Superintendent of the Census have each taken personal advantage of the opportunity to use the mails in a manner that the department pronounces illegal for other citizens.

Resolved, That the committee on postoffices and post-roads be directed to investigate the charges above set forth, and, to that end, call before them the Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-general of the United States, and demand an explanation thereof.

LIVELY DAY IN THE SENATE.

Three Hours Spent in Discussing the Anti-Option Bill and Vest's Indian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate spent three hours and five minutes in session today—the five minutes being devoted to executive business behind closed doors on the subject of the appointment of an interstate commissioner. The anti-option bill made its appearance twice, the first time being when, at the close of the morning hour, it was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business, and when, with the consent of its manager, Mr. Washburn, it was temporarily laid aside to allow another matter then under discussion to be finished. As it was evident, after nearly another hour, that a conclusion of that matter might be delayed too long, Mr. Washburn interposed, and had the anti-option bill again presented for action. It was suggested by Mr. Harris that the print of the bill did not show (in distinctive types) the measure as it came from the Hous the amendments already agreed to in the Senate and the amendments that are still pending; and that it could not, for that reason, be acted on intelligently. A new print was therefore ordered, and the bill went over till to-morrow, after a remark by Mr. Washburn that he did no intend to be stampeded or to allow the bill to be unduly delayed. And, in that connection, he read a telegram received by him from New Orleans, stating that it was the purpose of commission speculators and cotton specu-