THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1893. 3 CENTS, {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS, 5 CENTS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. **BIG 4 ROUTE.**

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE
— TO —
CHICAGO.

$8—ROUND TRIP—$8

ALL BIG FOUR

Trains stop to receive and deliver passengers at Midway Plaisance, Hyde Park, Thirty-ninth street, Twenty-second street and the new passenger station of the Illinois Central at Twelfth street, only a short distance from the Auditorium.

Change of Time Monday, May 29, 1893:

5—TRAINS DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS—5

—BETWEEN—

INDIANAPOLIS AND CHICAGO.

To Chicago.	No. 1	No. 17	No. 3	No. 7	No. 5
Lv. Ind'polis	10.45am	11.50am	4.00pm	11.30pm	12.45am
Ar. Chicago.	4.35pm	5.15pm	9.50pm	6.55am	7.30am
Fr'm Chicago	No. 18	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 4
Lv. Chicago.	8.25am	1.20pm	8.10pm	9.15pm	11.30pm
Ar. Ind'polis	2.35pm	7.15pm	2.25am	3.40am	6.00am

Additional trains: No. 6 leaves Indianapolis at 7:10 a. m., for Lafayette. No. 2 arrives from Lafayette at 10:45 a. m.

Dining Cars on Nos. 1, 17, 18 and 8.

Local Indianapolis parlor car on Nos. 1 and 18.

Local Indianapolis sleeper on Nos. 5 and 4.

All day trains have finest parlor cars, and night trains have standard and compartment buffet sleepers and reclining chair cars.

All trains equipped with finest first-class Vestibule Coaches.

Considerable change on other divisions.

SIX TRAINS

Each way between

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI,

Five of which run daily, as follows: Leave Indianapolis at *2:45 a. m., *4:00 a. m., *6:20 a. m., 10:55 a. m., *2:50 p. m., *7:20 p. m. Greensburg accommodation, 4:20 p. m. Trains arrive from Cincinnati at *12:30 a. m., *10:35 a. m., *11:40 a. m., *3:55 p. m., 7:30 p. m., *11:10 p. m. Greensburg accommodation, 9:50 a. m.

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

Trains leave for St. Louis at *7:30 a. m., *11:50 a. m., *11:20 p. m. For Terre Haute and Mattoon, 5:20 p. m. Arrive from St. Louis at *3:45 a. m., *2:45 p. m., *6:35 p. m. From Mattoon and Terre Haute, 10:00 a. m.

INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION.

Trains leave for Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Boston at *4:15 a. m., 9.25 a. m., *3 p. m., *7:25 p. m.; for Muncie and Benton Harbor at 6 a. m., 11:55 a. m.

Trains arrive from Cleveland at *7 a. m., *11:25 a. m., 5:05 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; from Muncie and Benton Harbor at 2.50 p. m., 11:03 p. m.; from Wabash at 10:25 a. m.

PEORIA DIVISION—WEST.

Trains leave for Peoria at *7:15 a. m., 11:55 a. m., *11:25 p. m.; for Champaign at 5.10 p. m. Arrive from Peoria at *3:35 a. m., 2:45 p. m., *7:10 p. m.; from Champaign at 10:45 a. m.

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST.

Leave Indianapolis for Springfield and Columbus at *3:50 a. m. and 3 p. m. Arrive at 11:45 a. m. and *11:10 p. m.

Tickets on sale at No. 1 East Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

IMPORTANT
CHANGE OF TIME
— ON —
C., H. & D. R. R.

Commencing Sunday, May 28,

6 TRAINS
TO—
CINCINNATI,

LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS:
*2:30 a m., *3:45 a. m., *6:10 a m., †10:50 a. m., †2:54 p. m.., *4:05 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

City ticket offices corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

MONON ROUTE
L., N. A. & C. R'Y.

THE BEST
—AND—
Short Line
—TO THE—
WORLD'S FAIR

Excursion tickets are good returning until Nov. 5.

DINING and PARLOR CARS ON DAY TRAINS. PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave for Chicago at *2:05 a. m., *11:40 a. m., †4:20 p. m., *11:20 p. m.

Trains arrive from Chicago at *2:20 a. m., *6 a. m., †2:45 p. m., *3:55 p. m.

Local Sleeper leaves for Chicago at *11:20 p. m.

Local Sleeper leaves Chicago at *11:50 p. m.; arrives at Indianapolis at 6 a. m.

Ticket offices, 26 South Illinois street, Union Station and Massachusetts avenue.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

"ACHE-HEAD"
CURES
ALL
HEADACHES

No matter how caused, all headaches yield to "ACHE-HEAD." Try it and be convinced. Price 50c a box; 5 boxes, $2.

Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Sold by

F. WILL PANTZER,
Bates House Drug Store,
54 West Washington St.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

LUMP AND CRUSHED COKE
FOR SALE
—BY—
Indianapolis Gas Co

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT
49 South Pennsylvania Street

THE THOMAS HOTELS

Are substantial and imposing structures, built of Portland granite, brick and steel. The stairs and hallways are ornamented with marble. The rooms are finished in polished oak. These buildings are erected in such a way as to be practically fire-proof, and furnished with all modern conveniences suitable for a first-class modern hotel. Rooms—$1.50 and upwards. Opposite grand entrance to World's Fair, Chicago. JOHN S. THOMAS, Proprietor. JOHN S. SHIELDS, Manager.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
COLUMBIA FLOUR
BEST IN THE WORLD.
ACME MILLS, West Washington street.

☞ Generally fair; slightly warmer.

BAKERS'
BARBERS'
BARTENDERS'
WAITERS' AND COOKS' COATS

And Aprons. White and Fancy Summer Vests, single and double-breasted, in a great variety of patterns, 75c to $4. Night Robes, in plain and fancy patterns, 50c to $3.

More Straw Hats that any three stores combined. All the latest styles.

THE WHEN

TO DISPENSERS OF

SODA :: WATER

WE HAVE IN STOCK ALL FLAVORS OF

CROWN : FRUIT : PULPS

A complete line of Soda Water requisites.

Fruit Juice, "Old Gibraltar" Rock Candy Syrup, Soda Foam, Soda Holders, Ice Cream Spoons, Lemonade Shakers.

☞ Mail orders promptly filled at bottom prices.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
RED CLOVER and CAPITAL CITY
CIGARS

Old Gibraltar Drug House
DANIEL STEWART,
Indianapolis.

N. R. RUCKLE, Prest. T. C. CALLIS, Sec'y. PHILIP F. IGOE, Vice Prest. and Treas.

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Book and Job Printers, Engravers, Electrotypers and Binders.

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Line send to us for estimates and samples. We work the following processes:

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For All Illustrative Purposes.

Fine Art Printing of every description and Book Binding. All work done in our own establishment and guaranteed to be first class in every particular.

Send Drawing, Photo or Print, with explanation, for estimate or samples. See Baker-Randolph Co.'s INDIANAPOLIS ILLUSTRATED.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST HOTEL,

68TH STREET AND MADISON AVE., CHICAGO, now open for guests. Twelve dollars pays for ten days' lodging. Excellent restaurant. Three blocks from the World's Fair Grounds. Among those who have engaged rooms at this hotel are: Lewis H. Jones, Superintendent Public Schools; W. A. Bell, editor Indiana School Journal; C. C. Foster, Benj. D. Walcott, Major A. L. Varney, Dr. Henry Jameson, Dr. H. R. Allen, Dr. O. S. Runnels, T. C. Day, Col. Eli Lilly, S. O. Pickens, Att'y, Henry Coburn, and many other prominent citizens. E. J. FOSTER, Agent, 23 Commercial Club, Indianapolis.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Fracture Splints, Special Trusses, Crutches, Elastic Hosiery, Deformity Braces and Surgical Appliances of every kind. The largest stock of ARTIFICIAL EYES in the State. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO. 77 South Illinois Street

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
PRINCESS FLOUR.

YOUNG MILBURN'S SUICIDE.

The Blind Chaplain's Son Was Wayward—His Father's Efforts to Aid Him.

CHICAGO, May 29.—It was late last night when the famous blind preacher, Rev. W. H. Milburn, chaplain of the national House of Representatives, was informed at Jacksonville of the suicide of his son in Chicago by throat cutting. Dr. Milburn exclaimed, "Poor boy; it is too bad." The blind man, now in his seventieth year, sitting up in bed by a pale light and learning of the tragic death of his son made a pitiful sight. After a pause he said that his son was born in New York. For several years Fletcher had led rather a wayward and reckless life and was addicted to the habit of drinking, and but recently had taken the gold cure at Denver. For some time he had been engaged as a hotel clerk in Denver, but, becoming dissatisfied, he applied to his father for his influence towards securing a position. The father tried to get him a government position and to that end had written many letters while at Jacksonville. Despondency or anger at refusal of financial help by the father was the cause of the tragedy. The son was thirty years old. The reason given by the father for declining to send money was poverty.

Rev. W. H. Milburn's Small Salary.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Mr. Milburn's salary as Chaplain of the House of Representatives was $900 a year, but of this sum he has had to pay his expenses to and from Illinois at the end and beginning of every session and to maintain himself and an adopted daughter, who acts as his guide and accompanies him everywhere by reason of his blindness. It is understood that Mr. Milburn has no other means of support except that derived from his congressional salary. Though originally appointed during the speakership of Mr. Carlisle and the leadership of the latter, as a Democrat, Mr. Milburn was continued in office during the speakership of Mr. Reed by the votes of a number of Illinois Republicans who joined with the Democrats to retain him, chiefly on account of his affliction.

Breach in the Order of Elks Healed.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Times says: "Peace once again reigns in the councils of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States. The quarrel begun in 1889 between New York Lodge, No. 1, and the Grand Lodge has been amicably adjusted. New York Lodge, No. 1, has sworn allegiance to the body which it first opposed, and by whom it was east out three years ago, and open arms have received back the brothers then driven away."

FARE to Greenfield and return May 30, 70c, to Zigzag races.

DR. THATCHER GRAVES FREE.

Granted a New Trial Which Is Not Likely to Ever Take Place.

DENVER, Col., May 29.—Dr. Thatcher Graves, who last year was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I., is to-day a free man for the first time in two years. This morning he appeared in Judge Burns's court, where his motion for a new trial has been pending for some weeks. Without any delay the court set the new trial for June 12, and fixed the Doctor's bail at $30,000. Judge Macon, the Doctor's attorney, signed the bond, and the prisoner walked from the court room a free man. The general opinion among lawyers and court officials is that this ends the famous case. There is no expectation that the second trial will ever be called, and the final motion will probably be a nolle prosequi.

TWO KILLED AND TEN HURT.

Terrible Result of a Collision on the Texas Pacific Railway Near Austin, Tex.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 29.—A suburban train ran into another passenger train on the Texas Pacific road late last night. Two passengers were killed and ten injured. The incoming train disregarded orders. The casualties are:

Dead—Charles Link, fireman; Francisco Salio, a passenger.

Injured—Willie Brooks, leg broken; Gus Piper, engineer, terribly cut about face and body; Thomas Holbrook, Mrs. T. N. Goldbeck, James Bell, Miss Emma George, Aude Mishaw, Mrs. C. T. Taylor, L. N. Goldbeck, W. P. Mabson.

All the injured were terribly cut.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—For Indiana and and Illinois—Generally fair; slightly warmer in southern Indiana; south winds.

For Ohio—Generally fair; slightly warmer; southwest winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 29.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Prec.
7 A. M.	29.89	57	77	N'west	Clear.	0.00
7 P. M.	29.74	69	57	S'west	Cloudy.	0.00

Maximum temperature, 75; minimum temperature, 49. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for May 29, 1893:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	66	0.15
Mean	62	0.00
Departure from normal	—4	—0.15
Excess or deficiency since May 1	—88	—0.84
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—425	+5.27

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

MUST NOT CLOSE ON SUNDAYS

Judge Stein Issues an Injunction Restraining the World's Fair Directors.

He Holds that There Is No Valid Reason, Legal, Moral or Otherwise, for Keeping the Gates of the Exposition Closed on Sundays.

Faulty Turnstiles Enable Dishonest Gatemen to Steal Admission Tickets.

Nearly Half a Million Thrown Away by Erecting a Needless Terminal Station—French Exhibits Opened—The Indiana Statue.

DIRECTORS RESTRAINED.

A Chicago Judge Says the World's Fair Must Remain Open on Sunday.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Judge Stein to-day issued a temporary injunction restraining the exposition directory from closing the world's fair on Sundays. The decision was made in accordance with the prayer of a bill filed some weeks ago by Charles W. Clingman, of Chicago, in behalf of himself as a stockholder in the exposition company and as a citizen. The proceedings were in the State courts and were entirely distinct from the more recent case in the federal courts to which the United States government is a party. Judge Stein held that Congress had made no law compelling Sunday closing. Immediately after the reading of the decision attorney Edward Walker gave notice that the defendants would file their answer in the course of ten days, after which arguments will be heard and a final decision rendered later.

When the Judge appeared with the roll containing the decision the court room was quite filled with those interested in the case. The crier gave the customary rap and short harangue, calling attention to the opening of court, and the Judge began reading his decision. He said that the main points on which to decide this case were the federal law involved, its moral aspects and the State law. In going over the federal law Judge Stein found that in the act of Congress creating the exposition it was expressly provided that no rule or regulation conflicting with the State law of Illinois should be enforced. Under this law the whole of Jackson Park will be thrown open to the public on all days of the week. Later, on Oct. 12, 1892, the appropriation then made by Congress, provided for Sunday closing. The condition was accepted by the commissioners and directors. This constituted a legal contract and thus far well and good—the gates could be kept closed legally. However, the court went on, while it takes two to make a contract, it takes two also to break it. He said that while it had been shown that Congress had withdrawn from its agreement by withholding a part of the appropriation, nothing to show that the fair authorities had accepted the additional condition had been given in evidence. This, he said, left the matter in the hands of the fair authorities.

Touching the moral side, on the ground taken by the intervening petitioner, Chas. E. Howard, who asked for an order for Sunday closing, the court said that it could not consistently grant the petition asked. Howard had taken the position that this was a Christian government; that Christianity was a part of the law of the country. "This is clearly not so," said the court. "The position is clearly untenable in a country of religious freedom."

As to violation of the State law it was held that though the intervenor had held that Sunday opening was conducive to disturbance of public peace, he had not proven his charge. The judge then summed up by saying that, seeing no valid reason, legal, moral or otherwise, for not granting the temporary injunction asked, he would enter the restraining order. Bond was fixed at $5,000. Judge Stein, who rendered the decision, has the distinction of being the first Hebrew elevated to the bench in Chicago.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Faulty Turnstiles Enable Dishonest Gatemen to Steal Tickets—$400,000 Thrown Away.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Over half of the 140 turnstiles at the world's fair are out of order and do not record the number of visitors who pass into the grounds. As a consequence there is no way of keeping an accurate account of the attendance. It also gives the seventy odd gatekeepers at these faulty turnstiles an excellent opportunity to hold out admission tickets. The bureau of admission has been on the lookout for this, and as a result half a dozen gentlemen have been discharged for attempting to steal tickets, and several are under arrest. An entire new lot of turnstiles have been purchase, and as soon as possible they will be put in place. On account of the faulty turnstiles it will be impossible to tell the exact number of visitors at the fair on Sunday until tickets have all been counted. It is known that over seventy thousand tickets were sold at the booths outside the gates. To these must be added those sold by the various railway companies which carry passengers to the fair. There are sixty thousand passes issued to workmen, exhibitors and the press, so that the world's fair officials are confident that the crowd at the fair on its first open Sunday will be found to exceed 200,000. A member of the bureau of admissions said to-day that every effort was being made to bring to justice the dishonest gatekeepers. One was arrested who had appropriated $75 worth of tickets. He will be punished to the extent of the law.

* * *

Visitors to the world's fair pass by a big white building which lies in the space bordered by the Administration, Agricultural, Mining and Transportation buildings. The stranger notices above the many portals of the building the names of the chief cities in the United States, and if his eye happens to catch only the name of one city he imagines that the building has been erected by that city, as remarks to that effect have often been heard. But nine out of every ten visitors keep on wondering what such a big building was erected for, and when the guide book tells them that they are face to face with the terminal station they still continue to wonder why a building which is in such a complete condition should be so silent and apparently useless. The only time it has been used for railway purposes was when President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet embarked there on their return journey to Washington, after the opening of the exposition. The station, its intricate switching system and network of tracks, cost $400,000, but it will probably be a white elephant on the hands of the exposition people. It is intended to be used for the reception of excursion trains, but experienced railway men, connected with the management of the fair, practically admit now that it was a mistake to build such an expensive station, while some directors go so far as to say that there was no necessity for building a terminal station on the grounds. They say that excursion parties will not come directly to the grounds from long distances. The first object of such visitors will be to go to their hotels or boarding houses to rest and refresh themselves before coming to see the fair. The only use which the railway companies will have for the station will be to bring in excursionists who come from cities within a few hours' ride of Chicago and who want to return the same night or the next day. The Sunday excursion trains may run into the depot, but that traffic will not repay the cost of the structure. At present the second floor of the station is being used for the offices of the traffic manager and transportation department, a restaurant and for free ladies' reception rooms.

* * *

France's exhibition in the Manufactures Building, occupying 100,000 square feet of space, was seen in its entirety by the public for the first time this afternoon. The main exhibit of the pavilion was open in the morning, but it will be several days before all the exhibits are properly installed. The French commissioners did not get all the space they wanted to display the products of that nation artistically and completely, although they were given a large area in the gallery, which was not conceded to other nations. The aisles separating the many pavilions of exhibits were narrowed to one hundred feet and the electrical and music display had to be installed in the Electricity Building. The commissioners were also compelled to put the gorgeous silk and gold embroidered church vestment exhibit from Lyons in the gallery, which is connected with the main floor section by a special stairwey. On the first landing is an artistic aperture from which an excellent view of the central room and its nine pavilions filled with the work of gold and silversmiths bronze and chandeliers, precious jewelry and ceramics can be seen. The section is situated in a corner of the main corridor, with Germany and the United States for neighbors. In front of the great central arch stands a plaster reproduction of the French statue of Progress, the original of which is in the Louvre. The government room is the first one from the main entrance. In it is a magnificent collection of tapestry and pottery. "The Daughter of the Fairies," a Gobelin tapestry, valued at 1,000,000 francs, hangs from one of the walls. The execution of this masterpiece occupied twelve years. On the opposite wall is another equally fine Gobelin tapestry representing music, art and science. Beauvais tapestries, Sevres ware, antique furniture, all the property of the government, fill up this room, and make a magnificent display. On a carpeted and railed platform in the middle of the main room stands a small, peculiar pavilion which will contain the costliest exhibit in the whole exposition. Vever, of Paris, has $3,000,000 worth of jewels, mostly diamonds, on one side of the pavilion, and the other contains a notice that Boucheron, of Paris, will "very soon" have a similar exhibit in the space, the value of which is placed at $9,000,000. Captain Bonfield's secret service detectives hovered around the pavilion all day, keeping a keen eye on the diamonds and on the crowd which mounted the steps and peered through the plate glass. "Frenchmen don't like to talk," said one of the commissioners, so there was no speech making, only an informal reception by Consul Bruwaert Camille Krantz and the other commissioners and music by the Iowa State band, stationed on the gallery landing. French marines were on guard.

* * *

The Montana board of world's fair managers intends to give that State all the boom possible at the unveiling of the silver statue, "Justice," for which Miss Ada Rehan was the model. The event is set for to-morrow afternoon, and a large number of invitations have been sent out by the commissioners. Invitations have been sent to Augustin Daly and the members of his company now playing their last engagement here prior to their departure to open Daly's theater in London. Miss Rehan will have an opportunity to see herself in silver, and the other guests will be able to look at the statue, then at the living original, and compare notes.

* * *

Various German sections of the exposition are going to be lively this week from Wednesday to Saturday. On the former day the marble salon of the German arts section will be opened to the public. Thursday the engines of Germany's immense display in Machinery Hall will be set in motion, while the same evening, on the occasion of the formal opening of Electricity Building, Germany's display will be complete. Saturday next is the day fixed by Commissioner Wermuth and Civil Engineer Gilhausen, representative of the Krupp gun exhibit, for the formal opening of the Krupp pavilion, with its rapid firing guns and the giant gun of 120 tons weight. The exhibit of the North German Lloyd Company, in Transportation Building, is now complete, so that at the time of the celebration of "German" day, set for June 15, all the exhibits of the fatherland in the various departments of the exposition will be in full blast. The financial value of the entire German exhibit amounts to $15,000,000, while the expenses for transportation, equipment and installation amount to $1,000,000 more. About fifty-four German-American societies of Chicago have so far accepted the invitation to participate in the parade on German day.

* * *

The statue representing Indiana was today placed in the State building. It is the work of Miss Matthews, a native of the State. The design is a strong, well-developed, mature woman. It is a fitting typification of a State beginning to realize her power. The pose is graceful and the fine proportions are noble.

Bibulous Egyptians.

Chicago Letter in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Of all the nations of "the world" the hardest to hold in check are the cosmopolitan people of the street in Cairo. Every one of them carries a thirst with him. And there are young men in Chicago who think it great fun to pour beer down the throats of these wearers of turbans. Before the manager got his street fenced in he never knew where to find his people. At 3 A. M. they would come straggling down the Midway bellowing a fine Egyptian version of

We won't go home till morning.

Three of them have seen red elephants with green eyes, and half of them know the architecture of the interior of Chicago police stations. Since the street was fenced in the manager has obtained better control, but one going by in the evening will hear an occasional roar let up from the street. The concessionaire has not been able to get electric lights so as to give night performances. To keep his volatile people amused he allows them to bring out the camels and donkeys, to fight with sticks, to pound the drums and to see the girls dance. And so they go on by the hour, every now and then sending out fierce shouts of protest at the policy which keeps them prisoners after dark.

Republicans Preparing for the Next Battle.

NEW YORK, May 29.—R. C. Kerins, of St. Louis, member of the Republican national committee from Missouri, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel and announced to-day that the Hon. Joseph H. Manley, secretary of the committee, had been empowered to open a Republican headquarters here next September. Mr. Kerins said to a reporter: "No better man could have been found for the place. He is methodical, does not lose his head and he knows nearly all the Republicans in the country. As to details, we have left them all to Mr. Manley. In his own good way he will perfect things, and I believe as his work progresses every Republican will see the wisdom of his selection."

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Arrived: Alaska, from Liverpool; Circasia, from Glasgow; Moravia, from Hamburg; State of California, from Glasgow; Ems, from Bremen.

GLASGOW, May 29.—Arrived: State of Nebraska and Anchoria, from New York.

LONDON, May 29.—Arrived: Egyptian Monarch, from New York.

STETTIN, May 29.—Arrived: Italia, from New York.

Three Children Burned.

CANNONSBURG, Pa., May 29.—The farm house of Samuel Skiles, two miles west of this place, was destroyed by fire early this morning, and three small children were burned to death.

Headache, Torpid Liver, Costiveness.

Simmons Liver Regulator, by its mild cathartic properties, relieves the bowels from obstructions and cleanses the system of all impurities without sickening or weakening.

TRIAL OF PROFESSOR BRIGGS

Rev. J. J. Lampe Opens the Heresy Case in the Presbyterian High Court.

He Endeavors to Show the Accused Is Guilty of the Charges and Ought to Have Been Convicted by the New York Presbytery.

Dr. Briggs Occupies Three Hours of Eight Allowed Him for His Defense.

He Charges the Appellants with Being Skillful Jumpers and with Perverting the Facts in Their Attempt to Crucify Him.

THE BRIGGS TRIAL.

Rev. Lampe Opens for the Prosecution and the Accused Begins His Defense.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The greatest ecclesiastical trial of modern times, as it is termed, was begun to-day in the New York-avenue Presbyterian Church, when Dr. Briggs, the Union Seminary professor, faced his accusers and his five hundred judges. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America sat as a high court. The court represented nearly a million Presbyterians in this country, who recognize the supreme authority of the General Assembly in ecclesiastical matters. The issue is one which a large portion of the church and a large majority of the General Assembly evidently regard as one of the gravest that has ever arisen in the church. To their minds, the most serious consequences will ensue if the church does not, through its highest authority, pronounce its anathema against Dr. Briggs, who is accused of denying the inerrancy of Holy Scripture and teaching, as true, doctrines which they consider contradictory of Scripture and of the Confession of Faith to which he subscribed when he was ordained as a minister.

There was a large attendance at the church, people crowding into the galleries and even encroaching on the space set aside for the commissioners. The proceedings, however, were not at all lively, for the arguments were made exceedingly formal in character. The principal argument for the prosecution was made by Rev. Joseph J. Lampe, D. D. who finished in the afternoon, having spoken three hours and a quarter. Professor Briggs then began his answer, to which seven hours had been alloted, and continued it at the evening session. He will conclude to-morrow, and then Colonel McCook will close for the prosecution. It is scarcely probable that a vote on the question of sustaining the appeal will be reached before Wednesday.

The closest attention was given Dr. Baker, chairman of the judiciary committee, when he rose from his place on the platform to make the report of the committee as to the disposition of time in the trial. The arrangement contained in the report, he said, was entirely agreeable to both sides. The appellants would open and close the case, four and a half hours being allowed them, while the appellee, Dr. Briggs, would be allowed seven hours. The New York Presbytery, from whose judgment the appeal was taken, would be allowed two hours, with each speaker limited to ten minutes, and following them the members of the General Assembly would be heard for two hours under the ten-minute rule. Then the vote would be taken upon each specification. Dr. Baker said the appellants would introduce in their opening case all matters they intended to present. No new matter would be introduced.

After some desultory discussion on the conduct of the debate the report was adopted unanimously, and the moderator arose and cautioned the commissioners as to the manner of their bearing during the trial. At 10:05 Colonel McCook took the platform, and the great trial might be fairly said to have begun. His purpose at that time was merely to notify the court and appellee of the citations and references which the prosecution expected to use in presenting their case. This was done, and then he introduced Dr. Lampe to present the appellants' opening argument.

DR. LAMPE'S ARGUMENT.

Dr. Lampe said that in accordance with the Book of Discipline the appellants assign five grounds in appeal, namely: Irregularity in the proceedings of the Presbytery of New York, receiving improper and declining to receive important testimony, manifestation of prejudice in the conduct of the case and mistake or injustice in the decision. He proceeded to discuss the first ground from a purely legal standpoint, and laid much stress on the fact that Dr. Briggs objected to going to trial on two of the eight charges against him in the presbytery because he had never taught the doctrines with which he was charged. Continuing, he said:

Why, then, did he consent to go on trial on the remaining charges? Was it because he has taught the doctrines therein alleged? If that is the reason, then why did he plead not guilty to the remaining charges? If he has not taught any of the doctrines alleged in the amended eight charges, why not go on trial on all eight of them or else disclaim having committed the offenses contained in all eight of them? A plea of not guilty is not sufficient evidence in a man's defense. * * * Dr. Briggs not only believes the doctrines he preaches, but he propagates them. In reaching a verdict no body of Presbyterian ministers or elders need feel ashamed to avow the doctrines of the Bible. It is a well-known fact that Dr. Briggs entered a plea of not guilty. In spite of the fact he has persisted in making statements which have alarmed the whole church. He has disclaimed nothing, but has reaffirmed the doctrines he avowed in his inaugural address. May he preach that the redemption of the soul extends into the next world? It is neither candid nor honest. The case was thrown out of court because they feared the final judicial arraignment. We are now to show that the final judgment rendered by the New York Presbytery is not in harmony with the Bible. That verdict was unjust.

Dr. Briggs has taken the matter into his own hands and he claims the right, under his constitution, to preach anything and everything. Dr. Briggs's teachings conflict with both the Scripture and the standards; they touch matters which are vitally essential to Presbyterians whose faith and practice are based solely on the authority of Holy Scripture. According to his views, we must recognize the Church of Rome as a great fountain of divine authority, able to give men, without or above the Bible, a saving knowledge of God and divine assurance. This would be a complete abandonment of the reformation position, and for the Presbyterian Church it would mean denominational suicide. Whether or not Dr. Briggs would regard this as in any sense a calamity cannot be determined with certainty, for he regards it to be the duty of the hour to destroy all denominational barriers which separate "Protestants, and to form an alliance between Protestantism and Romanism and all other branches of Christendom."—Quotation from the writings of Briggs.

The positions taken in his inaugural certainly entitle him to the dignity of chief apostle in such a movement.

Dr. Lampe affirmed the inerracy of the Bible, saying it is impossible for God to lie. The word of God is truth from the beginning. "To sum up," he said, "the teachings of Dr. Briggs constitute an offense against the Book of Discipline. If they are to be accepted, we shall have to relinquish our belief that the Bible is the word of God but believe, instead, that it simply contains the word of God."

At the afternoon session Dr. Lampe took up the charge that Dr. Briggs taught the processes of redemption extended to the world to come in the cases of many who died in sin, and asserted that this doctrine was an offense according to the Book of Discipline, for the following three reasons:

First—The doctrine is contrary to the Bible and the standards. It is injected into them at the behest of a naturalistic principle of psychology and ethics, according to which the instant