Rain.

"WHAT THE FRAME IS TO THE

PICTURE

So good clothes are to respectability." Appearances go a long way. More than ever do clothes have an influence in determining one's first

Impressions

Of the sense and character of a man. It pays to buy stylish and well-made clothes, such as bear the When label, and which compete successfully everywhere with the best custom work. We want every man of taste to see the new Spring and Summer Suits and Top Coats at the

WHEN

Physician's Outfits.
Emergency Satchels, Medicine Cases, Instrument Sets, Operating Gowns and Cushions, Physicians' Pocket Knives, with Spatula, and all other suitable articles. Bath Cabinets.
WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
— Surgical Instrument Makers —
222 & 224 South Meridian St.

who performed the introduction. He comes from London and takes the place of the recently departed Phya Visuddha Suriyasaku. He was attended by an English secretary, Mr. Loftus, and Mr. Isaac T. Smith, the Siamese consul general at New York. There were the usual felicitious exchanges between the President and the minister, the latter declaring that Siam was entirely in accord with our principles of development, and the President welcoming the promise of co-operation toward the development of commercial intercourse.

* * *

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Capt. Silas W. Terry, to be a rear admiral; Charles E. Barnes, of Illinois, to be consul at Cologne.

* * *

The secretary of the treasury to-day received in an envelope postmarked "C. & St. L. R. P. O.," from an unknown person a conscience contribution of $625.

SIX SHOT AND STABBED

WHOLESALE BUTCHERY BY ONE MAN IN A MINING VILLAGE.

Four Men Killed with a Revolver and Two Cut with a Stiletto in "Speak Easy"—Murderer Probably Dead.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 16.—Four persons are dead and two are dangerously wounded at the mining town of Windmer, near here, as the result of a drunken row in a saloon there last night. One Italian is charged with the wholesale crime, but it is believed he is already beyond the reach of the law, as a man answering his description was ground under a train at South Fork this morning. The dead are:

JOHN HALVERSEN, a Swede.
ED P. M'CAULEY, an American.
GUST GRIEYBACH, a Slav.
SAMUEL SHIVES, an American.

Some of these are victims of a revolver and some of the deadly stiletto, the two wounded men—Thomas Kipling and "Jerk" Buckwalter—both being wounded with the latter instrument.

The row occurred at the home of a French woman known as Mrs. Steux until a couple of weeks ago, at which time she married an Italian. The place has been known as a "speak-easy," or unlicensed saloon, and has been frequented by both foreigners and Americans employed in the mines of the Berwind White Coal Company. Yesterday seems to have been a banner day throughout, but no particular demonstration was made until about 10:15 p. m., when a man emerged from the door, crying out that he had been stabbed, ran a few rods and then fell over dead on the street. He was followed by a second and then a third. The fourth man who was killed died in the house, and the two wounded men were found there. There were a dozen or more men in the house when the affray occurred, but none of them can be found, and it is impossible to learn even the name of the murderer or any facts concerning him beyond that he wore a slouch hat, slightly creased. It is believed he would naturally flee toward Altoona, however, and as South Fork is on the road there it is generally thought that he was the man killed this morning. Mrs. Steux and two other women, who were inmates of the place, are under arrest and the place is being guarded by men with Winchesters.

Various stories are afloat as to the cause of the row, but the women refuse to talk. One story is that Mrs. Steux angered the murderer by giving too much attention to other men; another that the fight was over a game of cards, and a third that it was the result of bad blood over the strike at the Horatio mine. The town is in a state of wild excitement. Hundreds of people surrounded the house and the pools of blood on the streets where the men died.

Rough treatment will probably be accorded to the murderer if it proves that he is still alive and if he is caught. The fact that he was able to do so much execution without himself receiving harm is accounted for on the theory that he was probably the only one of the party armed, and that he was perhaps not so drunk as the others.

MRS. LOTTRIDGE NERVOUS.

Inquest Over the Body of Rufus Wright Postponed a Week.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The inquest over the body of Rufus Wright, the millionaire bicycle tire manufacturer, who died yesterday from a bullet wound received on Saturday night while in the apartments of Mrs. Louise Lottridge at the Leland Hotel, was to-day postponed until April 24. The postponement was made at the request of Police Lieutenant Perry, who said that Mrs. Lottridge was in a state of almost complete nervous prostration and not fit to testify in the case. Mrs. Lottridge had to be dragged by main force to the undertaking establishment to-day, where the inquest was to have been held, and she trembled and shook constantly until the postponement was granted. Five detectives are working on the case, but as yet, it is said, they have procured no direct testimony bearing on the mysterious shooting.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Alabama Preacher Who Used a Telephone During a Storm.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 16.—Rev. O. B. Wilson, superintendent of the Stillman Institute, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., was killed by lightning to-day while using a telephone during a thunderstorm. Dr. Wilson was a Virginian by birth and had a wide acquaintantce in the Southern States.

Hotel Empire, New York, high-class hotel, moderate rates. See ad on Page 2.

TO BE HEARD APRIL 30

KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP CASE DOCKETED IN SUPREME COURT.

Advanced by the Justices, and Each Side Given Four Hours for Argument Two Weeks Hence.

AGREED STATEMENT FILED

PLEA OF COUNSEL FOR PROMPT CONSIDERATION OF THE CASE.

Dual Governments in the Bluegrass State and Affairs Generally in a Chaotic Condition.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The case involving the Kentucky governorship was docketed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. The court advanced the case to be heard on the 30th inst. and gave each side four hours for argument.

A brief statement by counsel for both Taylor and Beckham was also filed, asking for an early hearing. In this agreed statement it is set forth that both Taylor and Beckham, as Governor, John Marshall, as Lieutenant Governor, on the Republican side, and L. H. Carter, as president pro tem. of the Senate, and John B. Castleman, as adjutant general on the Democratic side, are each and all claiming the right to and are actually attempting to exercise the powers of the respective offices severally claimed by them, thus producing great confusion in Kentucky by reason of the doubts as to which of the persons named has the lawful right to exercise the authority pertaining to the several offices named, all to the great injury and detriment of the people of the State.

The agreed statement then continues as follows: "Thus, under the Constitution and the laws of Kentucky, the Governor of the State, in addition to being charged generally with the duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, is also specially charged with the duty and invested with the power of filling many important offices in the State by appointment, some by original appointment, and others by appointment to fill vacancies; and also with the power to issue commissions to many officers, whether appointed by him or elected by the people, and also with the power to issue pardons and to remit fines and forfeitures.

"Both plaintiff in error, William S. Taylor, and defendant in error, J. C. W. Beckham, are claiming the right to perform all the functions of the aforesaid office of Governor, and each of them is attempting and has actually attempted to perform many of the said functions, such, for example, as issuing pardons and filling offices by appointment, etc. Some of the officers of the State recognize the acts of the plaintiff in error, William S. Taylor, as the lawful acts of the Governor of the State and refuse to recognize similar acts by defendant in error, J. C. W. Beckham; while other officers of the State recognize the acts of J. C. W. Beckham as the lawful acts of the Governor of the State and refuse to recognize the acts of William S. Taylor as such Governor. Among other officers whom the Governor is authorized and required to appoint are the offices of the eleemosynary institutions of the State, and each of the said two claimants to the office of Governor has attempted to fill said offices, and some persons recognize the authority of the appointees of one of said claimants to the offices and refuse to recognize those of the other, and vice versa.

"By reason of all these facts, and others which might be enumerated, it is of the utmost importance to the people of the State of Kentucky that the question of the right to office involved in the aforesaid litigation be determined. The question of law involved in said causes are of very great and grave interest and importance, involving the nature and extent of the powers of an election contest tribunal and the powers of the judiciary with relation thereto."

Mr. Louis McQuown appears as attorney for Beckham and others of the Democrats, while Helm Bruce appears as attorney for Taylor and other Republicans. Mr. Bruce presented the above statement of facts. While he was speaking, the chief justice asked him if he did not expect the question of jurisdiction to be raised and whether he did not also expect a motion to dismiss. Mr. Bruce replied that both were probable, but that there was such confusion in the State that all were anxious for a decision during the present term of the court and that the course undertaken was apparently the only one open. "If," he added, "the court should sustain the motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction that result would, of course, end the controversy." If the opinion on such a motion should be adverse to dismissal it would then, he added, be too late to hear the case on its merits. After Mr. Bruce concluded his statements the case was assigned to hearing on the 30th inst., and four hours allotted to each side for argument.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, spent to-day conferring with legal and political friends, including Senator Deboe, on his case in the Supreme Court. He did not call on the President, and as yet, at least, has arranged no appointment at the White House.

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 16.—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York, via Cherbourg, for Bremen.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Arrived: Pretoria, from Hamburg; La Gascogne, from Havre.

GIBRALTAR, April 16.—Arrived: Ems, from New York, for Naples and Genoa.

BREMERHAVEN, April 16.—Arrived: August Korff, from Philadelphia.

GENOA, April 16.—Arrived: Aller, from New York, via Naples.

PORTLAND, Me., April 16.—Arrived: Tunisian, from Liverpool.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Arrived: Friesland, from New York.

ALTGELDIAN THUNDER

FORMER EX-GOVERNOR TRYING TO SHAKE THE COUNTRY.

Sample of the Rot and Rant He Is Attempting to Palm Off on the People as Argument.

A MASS OF VITUPERATION

HURLED AT M'KINLEY, HANNA AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Altars of Liberty Crumbling and Dirty Fingers on the Goddess of Justice—Bryan's Duty.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 16.—Former Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, was the principal speaker to-night, at the banquet given at the Stanwix Hotel, by the Bimetallic League of Albany county, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Jefferson. He responded to the toast, "What Would Jefferson Do?" The attendance was large. Here are a few extracts culled from his speech:

"The foundations of the Republic are shaking, and the altars of liberty are crumbling. Dirty fingers are laid on the Goddess of Justice, and soiled hands are pillaging the temple of humanity.

"The effort to secure privilege and to maintain private monopoly in city and in nation is not only robbing us but rotting us down.

"In America enterprise has come to mean exploitation, and patriotism has become a new name for plunder.

"Finding the government such a profitable asset, these private monopolists have taken possession of it. They seek to control caucuses, conventions and elections. They control legislation, they own courts, and they dictate to the President of the United States. Naturally, they select men with no convictions to do their rear stair work and betray the public, and they have brought to the front a race of men who make deception their business and duplicity their stock in trade.

"These men are mere creatures. They do not rise to the dignity of politicians, but have the impudence to sit in chairs once occupied by statesmen. Through this class of men the functions of government have been perverted, and from being the protector, it is being made the despoiler of the people.

"At the dictation of the combines, the courts, which were intended to protect the citizen in his rights, have been used to strike down trial by jury, that bulwark of liberty for which the English-speaking people have shed more blood than for any one thing.

"Although living in a republic, yet, instead of being governed by the people and according to law, the corporations have had established for their convenience, government by injunction, and according to the whims or prejudice of an individual who acts as their creature and imprisons American citizens at pleasure.

"Time changes, men degenerate and parties rot. Cant is at a premium and hypocrisy passes for coin. The creed of King George has become the platform of McKinley and Mark Hanna's dollar sign breeches has become the flag of the Republican party.

THE FINANCIAL LAW.

"This measure [new financial law] was the scrofulous infant that was born of a liaison between the followers of McKinley and of Palmer and Buckner.

"I hear some good man say: 'Why could not Bryan consent to modify some features of the Chicago platform, so that we could all unite, and then we could win?' My friend, you have simply read the newspapers and have not studied the conditions. You have not heard the earnest heartbeats of our people. The moment Mr. Bryan consents to modify the Chicago platform in any particular, that moment he is destroyed. He would at once sink to the level of the ordinary politician who was trimming his sails to catch votes. He would at once cease to be the idol of the Democratic heart. Now you respect him for his sincerity—then you would despise him for his weakness.

"Look around; you can count hundreds of able, learned and eloquent men who hold high place in the Democratic councils and are to-day wayside wrecks hidden in dust because in the supreme hour of trial they wavered.

"No, if you are weary of the McKinley cant and hyprocrisy, if you believe in the Declaration of Independence, if you wish to transmit the blessings of free institutions to your children, then take hold and help to save this Republic—take hold and help to overthrow this reign of debauchery, destruction and death.

"And if, when the pirates have been driven off of the ship, you can show that we are wrong on any or on all points the American people will soon help you establish the right.

"We are at a crisis in the history of the race.

"Shall the hand of toil be emancipated or shall it have new shackles riveted on it?

"Shall the American millions be free men or serfs?

"Shall government protect the weak or be a mere convenience for the strong?

"Shall justice uphold the right or smile on iniquity?

"Shall liberty illumine the earth or be slain in her own temple?

"For many decades this Republic has been the greatest world power on the globe; not through her armies, or her navies, or her wealth, but through her moral force, through high ideals, through the divinity of human rights.

"Shall she go on in this course, lifting the hopes of all people and brightening the skies of all nations, or shall she abdicate her high position, get on to the low plane of brute force and move along the barbaric road of tinsel, oppression, misery and death? These are some of the questions that confront our people? Let them but clearly understand and there will be no doubt about the issue.

"My friends, look up. This Republic has not yet performed its mission. It is not going to fail—liberty will not die—the human race is about to move forward. Something like industrial and financial freedom will be established. Social and political reforms will yet come. While we cannot name the day or the hour, yet the mighty movement in which we are all laboring is going to bring the human race to a higher plane. The Almighty is cutting a road through the forest and its coming is scheduled on the calendars of destiny."

Mr. Altgeld will remain in Albany until to-morrow, when he will take the 4:20 train for the West. During his stay here he will take a drive about the city with former Senator D. B. Hill, whose guest he will be at lunch at Wolfert's Roost. Mr. Hill did not attend the banquet at which Governor Altgeld spoke to-night.

The Alabama Senatorship.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 16.—Senator Morgan to-night wired the Age-Herald as follows on the result of his almost unanimous indorsement at the hands of the Alabama Democracy in Saturday's primaries: "The very remarkable vote of so many counties gives a safe assurance of the future strength and harmony of the Democracy of Alabama. The confidence thus expressed towards me as one of the senators from Alabama excites my gratitude to the people, and will increase my devotion to their interests and prosperity."

Governor Johnston, who was defeated by Senator Morgan in Saturday's primaries for the United States Senate, gave out a statement to-day in which he says a change of less than 10,000 votes would have given him a majority in the Legislature. The Governor says, however, that he is a Democrat in victory or defeat, and will acquiesce in the result.

Croker Coming Home in May.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A private letter received from Richard Croker by a member of the Democratic Club indicates the purpose of Mr. Croker to sail for home on May 12. Mr. Croker said that he had intended to come earlier, but by the advice of his physicians had decided on the latter date.

TORNADO IN IOWA.

Several Buildings Demolished, but No Human Life Lost.

BUNKIE, La., April 16.—This section was visited early to-day by a tornado. Two dwellings and one store were demolished and the Carnapan Hotel was blown from its foundation. Most of the bridges in the town have been destroyed. Lightning struck among a drove of cattle killing seven. The fields are covered with water and the cotton seed and corn have been washed up. The sugar house on the Iron plantation was demolished by a wind. No loss of life is reported.

Floods in the South.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 16.—Reports from Vicksburg, Jackson, Utica and other points in Mississippi state that one of the heaviest rainfalls experienced in recent years has visited the cotton belt, and at a late hour to-night there is no indication of a cessation of the precipitation. Rivers and creeks are over their banks and in many instances crops in the lowlands are being floodel and it is feared much loss to the farmers will result.

The railroads traversing the State are also heavy sufferers, many washouts having occurred and much delay is reported. The Illinois Central tracks south of Jackson, Miss., have been washed away and passenger trains are being run over the Yazoo Valley road. The Yazoo Valley tracks below Vicksburg are also under water and trains south of that city are at a standstill.

Advices from western Arkansas also indicate an extremely heavy rainfall.

Brickyard Wrecked.

HAMBURG, Ia., April 16.—A tornado did considerable damage in the north part of town to-day, completely wrecking Fred Johnson's brickyard. All of his sheds, corncribs, windmills were piled in a heap in the middle of his lot. His stock was considerably injured by flying missiles, and his house was removed from the foundation. The residences of Lark Miller and John Crane were wrecked, but no one was seriously injured. All the damage was done within a radius of one mile.

Nobody Killed.

DALLAS, Tex., April 16.—The report of the cyclone at Royse, Tex., are exaggerated. Nobody was killed nor seriously injured. Twelve houses were torn to pieces but the occupants escaped. No serious damage is reported from the surrounding country.

NEW YORK'S BIG FOUR

PLATT, ROOSEVELT, DEPEW AND ODELL TO BE DELEGATES.

Candidacy of Mr. Woodruff for the Vice Presidential Nomination Not to Be Indorsed To-Day.

CONVENTION WILL BE BRIEF

STATEMENT FROM CHAIRMAN ODELL APPROVED BY PLATT.

Alleged Synopsis of the Platform to Be Adopted by the Philadelphia Convention.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A convention, which promises to be absolutely devoid of any feature will be held in this city tomorrow by the Republicans to name delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia. So distinct is the harmony, it is said, that there will be no committee on contested seats, no contesting delegations, and, so far as can be learned, no objection to the brief and noncommittal programme laid down. The programme reads like this: Senator N. A. Elsburg will be the temporary chairman and Representative James S. Sherman, permanent chairman. The delegates-at-large will, it is understood, be Thomas C. Platt, Theodore Roosevelt, Chauncey M. Depew and B. B. Odell. The platform will indorse the administration of William McKinley, ask for his renomination and indorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt and other Republican State officials, and call attention to the low tax rate.

After the meeting of the State committee to-night Chairman Odell, alluding to the vice presidency situation, said: "There should be no misunderstanding about the question of indorsing the candidacy of Mr. Woodruff. This convention ought not to formally name any candidate for the vice presidency, because that might seem to bind the whole State delegation, without giving the delegates from the congressional districts any opportunity to express their choice. They can best decide about the course that should be taken by New York when the national convention meets. It may then seem best to the New York delegation to advance Mr. Woodruff's name. His candidacy has a great deal of strength, not only here, but in several other States, and I should not be surprised to see him nominated and his nonindorsement by the convention should not be construed as meaning that the delegates from this State are opposed to his selection for Vice President."

Senator Platt to-night indorsed the above statement.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

What Republican Leaders Are Said to Have Agreed On.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A special to the Post from Washington says: "Administration leaders have agreed on the issues and articles of Republican faith which will be incorporated in the national platform to be submitted to the Philadelphia convention for ratification. A rough draft of the Republican party's creed has been accepted by Republican leaders of the Senate and Republican national committeemen. The opening declaration will be a hearty indorsement of President McKinley and a tribute to his personal management of the most brilliant military and naval achievements of the close of the century. Unqualified approval will be accorded to all the administrative acts. The establishment of a gold standard will be dwelt on, and a plank will be devoted to a renewed allegiance to the gold standard. The keynote of the platform will be the expansion issue. A strong, clear utterance in favor of the retention of the Philippines and of a vigorous foreign policy will be delivered. There will be no positive affirmation of the right of this government to govern the Philippines, as that must be left for future adjudication. The policy of protection will be affirmed, and the platform will pledge the party to the support of the doctrine of reciprocity. A greater merchant marine and liberal pension laws will be demanded and the Monroe doctrine reasserted. The Nicaraguan canal will be supported if no action is taken at this session of Congress. The developments of the near future in Cuba and the outcome of the municipal elections next month will largely shape the policy toward that island. Among other planks in the platform will be one in favor of an augmented navy, others in favor of civil service, free homesteads and restriction on immigration, and temperance and woman's suffrage also will have a place in the platform."

PORTO RICAN TARIFF

REPRESENTATIVE DICK TELLS WHY THE LAW WAS ENACTED.

To Establish a Precedent That May Enable the Country to Check Inflow of Cheap Labor Products.

PLANS OF GOVERNOR ALLEN

WILL GO TO PORTO RICO ON THE DISPATCH BOAT DOLPHIN.

To Be Inaugurated at San Juan on May 1, and Will Return as Soon Afterwards as Possible.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—In an interview last night, referring to the Porto Rican bill, Representative Dick, secretary of the Republican national committee, said:

"One of the objects of the tariff upon Porto Rico's products imported here is to establish a right to impose such a tariff in later years, should it be found necessary. This will be a precedent in our legislation for our new possessions—the Philippines. You must concede that the proposed import duty—15 per cent. of the Dingley rates—is merely nominal; within 6 per cent. of free trade. Back of it is an established power and recognized authority to deal with these questions as shall seem wisest and best when we know more about the whole matter, and shall better understand the true situation with which this country has to deal.

"Porto Rico has but recently passed into our hands. The island needed immediate financial assistance which has been promptly given it by Congress. It will take at least a year or two before the people there, through the re-establishment of their local industries, will be in a position to pay much in the way of internal taxes. The proposed tariff will be little direct burden upon them, will all be returned to them, and it will fill in some measure the temporary need for supplying funds for the island's government and development, and this too in a manner that will be less burdensome and onerous than if the needed funds were to be secured through the medium of direct taxation.

"What Porto Rico is to-day we know—what it may become ten or twenty years from now, under the influence of American capital and enterprise, we can only conjecture. Cotton may be grown there, and cotton manufacturing may become a large industry. With cheap island labor, the product of our own northern and southern mills could be undersold. Would it be right to expose the agricultural and industrial interests of these United States to such competition? If the principle of a tariff be not now maintained, it might be difficult, if not impossible, to impose one hereafter. Then the Republican party would be blamed, and justly so, for its neglect to protect the interest of American citizens on the mainland, and for its lack of forethought.

"It may be that the sugar yield there may grow to such an extent as to curtail the available market area for our growing beet industry. The same may be true of tobacco, of vegetables, of oranges, of rice, of hides and of other products. It is not claimed that there is danger to-day, but that there is strong probability of danger to American industries through the establishment of free trade relations with Porto Rico, a precedent for our policy in dealing with all our outlying possessions, no one can deny, after having given the subject careful investigation. What applies to Porto Rico applies equally to other possessions, and who can say what may develop in that much larger and equally fertile area in the East, with its abundance of cheap labor. This is what we must guard against. Without a precedent and the established right to impose a tariff upon any of the products of our island possessions, the United States may in years to come feel the effect of such lack of legislation to a very serious degree.

"The nearer the tropics the cheaper the cost of production. With the exception of a very limited number of articles, the Hawaiian island trade pays the Dingley tariff rate. Why have not the same objections been raised with reference to the Hawaiian islands, that are now being given so much prominence in the discussion of the Porto Rican policy? The analogy is not complete, and yet the principle is the same. No harm will be done to Porto Rico by the proposed tariff, which is only 15 per cent. of that which the Hawaiian islands pay, and even that will come mainly from the pockets of the sugar and tobacco trusts, and all of it will go back to the Porto Ricans.

"By the adoption of this legislation, future protection will be assured to American interests in case it be needed from that source, or against the Philipines, or against the Danish West Inuies, should we acquire them, or any outlying possessions. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and it is best not to fix a precedent that will abolish a right which maintains our national policy. Moreover, the Republican party will not be committed to the policy of free trade, as is so earnestly desired by the Democrats."

GOVERNOR ALLEN'S PLANS.

Will Start for Porto Rico Toward the End of the Week.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. Allen, the newly-chosen Governor of Porto Rico, is arranging to leave Washington for San Juan toward the end of the present week. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Allen and their daughter. The trip will be made on the United States ship Dolphin, Captain Southerland, which is now lying at the Washington navy yard. It is Governor Allen's intention to make this a flying visit. He will set up the new civil government and, inside of three weeks, will return to the United States to arrange his private affairs.

The President and Secretary Long have determined that the inauguration of the civil government in Porto Rico shall be marked with as much pomp as is befitting an event of that magnitude. Therefore, the United States will see to it that there is at San Juan, on the occasion of the inauguration of the first American Governor, a dignified and impressive ceremony that will fix the event in the minds of the people. The United States ship Dolphin, which will carry Mr. Allen to San Juan, will enter the harbor there escorted by the entire North Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Farquhar, on his flagship New York. The squadron is now at Bermuda and will time its movements so as to arrive off the north coast of Porto Rico about the time the Dolphin is sighted.

Governor Allen will be inaugurated at San Juan on May 1, and General Davis, the military Governor, will turn out all of the United States troops under his command in honor of the occasion. The ships of the squadron will fire salutes, which will be answered by the shore batteries. There will be some speeches and at night the fleet will use their electric lights and there will be general illuminations.

After setting up a civil government and conferring with General Davis, Mr. Allen will return to the United States to arrange his private affairs, returning to Porto Rico on the Mayflower. The crew for the Mayflower will be drawn from that of the Detroit, which has been ordered home from Chiriqui lagoon, Colombia. The Detroit will be sent to Portsmouth, N. H., where she will be put out of commission. It is the purpose of the Navy Department to make some repairs on the Detroit in this navy yard, the extent of which cannot be stated until a naval board of survey has examined the ship. It is thought that there will be at least a year's work on the vessel.

It cannot be learned that anything has yet been done toward selecting a successor to Mr. Allen as assistant secretary of the navy, though Secretary Long is giving the subject consideration.

The Saks Stores
Washington and Pennsylvania Streets.

"Fit-Reform" is Fit Certainty.

Men's Suits

Somebody has said that "in these days no man can afford to be poorly dressed." It is true poorly dressed doesn't mean shabbily dressed. It means improperly dressed—in clothes that do not fit—that are not well made—nor becoming. Through "Fit-Reform our ready-to-wear stands on a par with the best class of tailoring. It gives every man, of what ever build, the freedom of choice of any suit in our stock above $10, for we can fit him in it positively. Saks-made clothes have long been recognized as best made—and "Fit-Reform" is the last step in the climb toward absolute perfection. We have reached the climax. For example, just look at the lines of Suits at . . . . .

$15 AND $20

Saks & Company

PRESBYTERIAN CREED

QUESTION THAT IS WORRYING MANY GOOD CHURCH PEOPLE.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis's Name Erased from the Chicago Presbytery at His Own Request.

OVERTURE TO THE ASSEMBLY

WHICH IS ASKED TO CONSIDER REVISION OF THE STANDARD.

Dr. Gray, of the Interior, in Favor of a Brief Evangelical Creed to Which All May Subscribe.

CHICAGO, April 16.—With only one dissenting vote the report of the committee to which was referred the request of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, that his name be erased from the rolls of the Chicago Presbytery was to-day adopted by that body at its regular meeting. The questions of Presbyterian doctrine raised by Dr. Hillis in his now famous sermon at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, did not, however, have any bearing on the acceptance or rejection of Dr. Hillis's resignation. The committee, which was composed of Dr. McClure, president of Lake Forest University, and Drs. Chichester and Nottman, reported that it had had further correspondence with Dr. Hillis on the subject, and that in his second letter the Brooklyn divine had again asked that his name be erased from the rolls of the presbytery. Dr. Hillis's first letter, the committee reported, allowed for differences of interpretation, and as circumstances did not admit of the proposition that a personal interview be held with Dr. Hillis he was written to in regard to a right interpretation of his letter. Dr. Hillis's request, therefore, that he be allowed to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the Chicago Presbytery was simply a matter provided for in the book of discipline, and without any debate the report was adopted.

The report of the committee admitted that Chapter 3, Sections 3 and 4 of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith were "sources of embarrassment, and not regarded as essential. The threatened dispute over Dr. Hillis's resignation out of the way, the presbytery, by a unanimous vote, adopted a set of resolutions introduced by Dr. Herrick Johnson, president of McCormick Theological Seminary, overturning the General Assembly to appoint a committee to report on the general question of Presbyterian creed, Dr. Johnson explaining that the resolutions did not commit the presbytery one way or the other on the disputed questions of doctrine. The resolutions follow:

"In view of the widespread misunderstanding of what the things are that are most surely believed by our beloved Presbyterian Church, and

"In view of the archaic forms in which some of the doctrines of our church have expression in the historic Confession of Faith, and

"In view of the gross misrepresentations of our faith that claim to find their justification in these existing forms,

"We, the Presbytery of Chicago, do overture the General Assembly to appoint a committee to take into consideration this whole matter of a restatement of our doctrinal standard, and to report to the next assembly following what, in their judgment, should be the action of our church on this subject."

The report of the committee on Dr. Hillis's resignation after expressing its high appreciation of the attractive personality and the brilliant intellectual gifts and useful ministry of Dr. Hillis, continues of follows:

"The Presbytery admits that the words of Chapter 3, Sections 3 and 4 of the Confession of Faith as quoted by Dr. Hillis are to certain minds a source of misunderstanding and embarrassment. But it also calls attention to the fact that subscription to them is simply a subscription to the 'system of doctrine as taught in the Scriptures.' It also admits that the words as quoted by Dr. Hillis are not deemed necessary and essential to the integrity of the creed. Neither the church nor the committee appointed on revision of the creed by the General Assembly in 1892 regarded these words as necessary and essential to the integrity and form of calvinistic doctrine. Inasmuch as the letter of Dr. Hillis in which he announced his demission from the ministry was presented to the Presbytery under Chapter 7, Section 53, reading as follows: 'If a minister not otherwise chargeable with an offence renounces the jurisdiction of this church by abandoning the ministry or becoming independent or joins another denomination not heretical without regular demission, the Presbytery shall take no other action than to record the same and erase his name from the rolls.' And inasmuch as Dr. Hillis has made formal alterations in his letter so as to state his request in the language of the provisions of the discipline, the Presbytery now makes record of the fact that Dr. Hillis has renounced its jurisdiction and with affection, but agreeable to his wish, erases his name from the rolls."

PARKHURST'S ATTITUDE.

Dr. Birch Not Inclined to Prosecute a Plain-Spoken Preacher.

NEW YORK, April 16.—If Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst's sermon, in which he assailed the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, has occasioned astonishment among his fellow-members of New York Presbytery they decline to admit it, and it is considered improbable that any action will be taken by the body. Dr. Parkhurst said, to-day, that he had nothing to add to what he had preached yesterday.

Rev. Dr. George W. Birch, stated clerk of the presbytery, who personally prosecuted the charges of heresy against Dr. Charles A. Briggs and Prof. A. C. McGiffert, spoke hesitatingly of Dr. Parkhurst. "It is not new for Dr. Parkhurst to talk that way," Dr. Birch said. "He has ever since I can remember, but is a good Presbyterian just the same. He does not believe what he said, and yet I don't want to seem to be calling him insincere either. He belongs to that class of men who have existed since the church was founded, who want the Confession of Faith abolished for a short creed. It amounts to the same thing, but the change cannot be made, for the Presbyterian Church is founded on the confession.

"Dr. Parkhurst is a good Presbyterian, because he really believes that the confession is a biblical utterance. The confession is merely a statement of faith, and he lives by it. Predestination was what he talked about yesterday and that has always been debated, because nobody knows anything about it. But what is in the Bible is good enough for a Presbyterian, and I don't care to discuss it."

"But, as Dr. Parkhurst said things which are antagonistic to the Presbyterian Church and declares he is not in sympathy, can he still be a Presbyterian?" was asked.

"He is, because he has not been tried or asked to resign," Dr. Birch said.

"Then you still regard him a good Presbyterian, and no action will be taken by the presbytery?"

"As far as I know none will be, and I don't see why any should. It does not matter what he said. He is a smart man, many persons call him a great one. Certainly he is a friend of mine, and I dislike to discuss him."

BRIEF CREED ADVOCATED.

Editor Gray Thinks Presbyterians Should Make a Change.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Dr. W. C. Gray, editor of the Interior, has prepared for this week's issue of that paper an editorial in which he announces that the Interior will advocate a movement to substitute a brief evangelical creed of the Presbyterian type of thought and expression for the Westminster Confession of Faith. He gives five separate reasons for that demand. Speaking of the subject Dr. Gray said last night that the churches in Scotland relieved themselves of objectionable statements in the confession by adopting a supplementary and an explanatory statement, which thus became their working creed. The Presbyterian Church of England set the confession aside and formulated a new brief creed, which is now the doctrinal symbol of the church. Dr. Gray spoke of the ineffectual steps taken ten years ago by the Northern Presbyterian Church to revise the confession, and declared that people now demand brevity, clearness and simplicity in doctrinal statements. "While the Hillis incident did not create a demand for a brief creed," he continued, "it revealed a degree of misunderstanding and confusion that needs clearing up."

Must Not Mix in Politics.

PARIS, April 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Temps in a dispatch that has almost official significance says: "The papel decision prohibiting the Assumptionists from continuing the editorial management of the La Croix was arrived at after a solemn conclave of bishops and cardinals. "Hereafter no religious congregation will be permitted to take any part in politics. This decision is binding upon Catholics all over the world, including the American Paulists."

Another Alleged Heretic.

NEW YORK, April 16.—It is reported that Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, a professor in Union Theological Seminary, is to be attacked by the conservatives of the New York Presbytery for unsound doctrine. He is a warm partisan of Dr. McGiffert, and the charges against him, if made, will be based on magazine articles and published articles.

Opposed to Change.

NEW YORK, April 16.—At a meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery to-day a resolution asking the General Assembly of the church to change the church creed was tabled 24 to 16.

EGG-ROLLING FROLIC.

Annual Easter Monday Festival on the White House Grounds.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Easter Monday, egg-rolling day, was celebrated on the green lawns south of the executive mansion by thousands of little folks, whose unique annual festival has come to be the feature in Washington of the end of the lenten season. As early as 9 o'clock, when the gates were opened, they began to gather from all parts of the city, each with a small basket, filled with eggs of every conceivable hue, and by 3 o'clock, several thousand were racing and tumbling about on the green sward. About that time the full Marine Band marched into the grounds and during the remainder of of the afternoon played at frequent intervals to the great delight of the youngsters and their elders, who had come to witness the novel scene.

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