

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

SUBJECT OF CREED REVISION COMES UP AT OVERTURES ON THE SUBJECT IN HANDS OF COMMITTEE.

St. Louis, May 18.—Creed revision came before the General Assembly this afternoon with as little ado as if it were a matter of no importance whatever whether the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church remains as it is, is amended or is shelved to make way for a new creed. It is not probable that a third of the Commissioners in the church at the time, or a dozen visitors in the gallery, knew the possibilities that were bound up in the little package held loosely by the chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Sample, of New-York. A decade of controversy was suggested yesterday by one of the speakers as lying ahead of the Presbyterian Church, and the beginning of that discussion, if such there be, was in the harmless looking overtures, which the chairman requested permission to retain in the possession of the committee, but not discussion alone is threatened.

There are men in the East who are prepared to begin legal proceedings, if the Church places the old Confession on the shelf, basing their action upon the terms of reunion. Two of the overtures and the large sum which the boards of the Church have received because of that union which was based on the Westminster standards, but discussions and litigation combined are not all that is threatened. Should the ultra-conservative element of the Church defeat the revision again, it is possible that the purpurs of another storm, greater than that which produced the great division of the Church in 1837, will be heard so loudly that something will be still proposed by the extremists themselves to avert still greater calamity.

WHAT OVERTURES CALL FOR. The overtures from the twenty-five or thirty Presbyteries ask for varied lines of action: some desire a revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, others ask for a new creed, others still, would like to have the old creed revised and a new doctrinal statement added, which they are pleased to term a working creed, but it is understood that the majority of the overtures ask only that the question of a revision or a new statement of the Confession of the Church shall be considered, leaving the Assembly free to determine what form of action it shall take. This would indicate that the Church itself is not prepared to change its standards, although it is probable that now, as ten years ago, a majority of Presbyteries would be glad to have some confessional statements modified if that could be done without impairing the Pauline system of doctrine, more popularly known as Calvinistic.

While the Moderator has taken no pronounced position in the confession controversy, he is understood not to be opposed to slight modifications in the creed if the restrictions just reserved could be insured, while at the same time members of his Presbytery have said positively when asked where he stood, that the shelving of the confession or extreme changes in it would not have his approval for a moment. While not against creed revision, he would be heartily opposed to creed emasculation, a distinction with a vast difference.

PROSPECT OF REUNION. For a generation there have been flirtations between the two Assemblies, North and South. In his happy address to-day Dr. Sneed told the new Moderator that sometimes when a young couple were not sure how much they loved each other, they would sit down and talk the matter over, and the result often was that they each found that the other had a stronger attachment than had even been suspected. The pastor of the St. Louis church, who within the last year or two had had such an experience, twinkled an eye in approval of this suggestion. It is quite possible that in Dr. Sample's overtures rest the beginnings of that union of the Presbyterian Church, for which many devout men in all sections of the country are earnestly praying, and for which many are working quietly, but effectively.

Thirteen special committees submitted their reports to-day; several of them were adopted and the rest placed on the docket for consideration later in the session. The Sunday question, like the temperance question, seems to stir up all the bad blood that there is in the Assembly; these two topics, which touch the family life of the Nation most deeply, cause more friction, as a rule, than any others that come up for discussion.

SABBATH RESOLUTIONS. James Yerrance, of New-York, is the chairman of the special Committee on Sabbath Observance. Mr. Yerrance was not present to-day, and the Rev. Dr. I. W. Hathaway, a member of the committee and secretary of the American Sabbath Union, presented the report and urged its adoption. The resolutions, as usual, condemned "seven day journalism," Sunday excursions and the appropriation of money for exhibitions which were open on Sunday. Two resolutions expressed in terms stronger than the Assembly could adopt, the feeling of the committee toward corporations. Resolutions 9 and 10, as presented, read:

Resolved, That we deprecate the rapidly increasing Sabbath slavery of corporate employes in this country; so that to-day by careful estimate no less than four million men are thus enslaved and robbed of their inalienable right to this day of rest.

Resolved, That we call upon the railroad companies of this land that are engaged in running Sunday excursions to allow their roads and rolling stock to be used for such purposes, so to secure the minimum of transportation and service of employees on this day, both on economic and moral grounds.

"Slavery" was softened to "employment," and "forcibly deprived" was substituted for "enslaved and robbed" in the first resolution, and "earnestly request" for "call upon" in the second. But these changes were not made until Dr. Hathaway and Dr. McKibbin had expressed their opinion of the terms employed by the committee. Dr. Hathaway and Dr. McKibbin objected to the adoption of either road and "earnestly request" in the first resolution, and "earnestly request" for "call upon" in the second. But these changes were not made until Dr. Hathaway and Dr. McKibbin had expressed their opinion of the terms employed by the committee. Dr. Hathaway and Dr. McKibbin objected to the adoption of either road and "earnestly request" in the first resolution, and "earnestly request" for "call upon" in the second. But these changes were not made until Dr. Hathaway and Dr. McKibbin had expressed their opinion of the terms employed by the committee.

Considerable time was spent to-day in the discussion of two reports of the special committees, one relating to ministerial education, and the other to the question of unemployed ministers and vacant churches, but the time did not permit the adoption of either road and "earnestly request" in the first resolution, and "earnestly request" for "call upon" in the second. But these changes were not made until Dr. Hathaway and Dr. McKibbin had expressed their opinion of the terms employed by the committee. Dr. Hathaway and Dr. McKibbin objected to the adoption of either road and "earnestly request" in the first resolution, and "earnestly request" for "call upon" in the second. But these changes were not made until Dr. Hathaway and Dr. McKibbin had expressed their opinion of the terms employed by the committee.

retary of the Board of Home Missions, who prepared the overture for the Presbyterian, that if the proposed action is taken by the Assembly, the truth will be conserved and less trouble caused in the Church than by the present system. Following in the wording of the overture which was referred to the Committee on Church Policy.

The Presbytery of New-Brunswick respectfully calls attention of the General Assembly to the fact that heresy trials will be held at times for the defence of the truth and the purity of the Church, yet, as conducted according to the great Book of Discipline, are in some instances protracted to such a length that the excitement and are apt to call special attention to the persons concerned rather than to the truth to be maintained.

The Presbytery of New-Brunswick therefore overtures the General Assembly to appoint a committee, to prepare and submit to the Assembly a plan by which the issuing of trials for heresy may be simplified and shortened, so that while each individual shall be protected in his just and natural rights, the testimony of the Church to the truth shall be made prominent.

MORE VIOLENCE AT ST. LOUIS. FAILURE TO END STRIKE RENEWS OUTBREAKS—GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL UNION MEN MAY BE ORDERED. St. Louis, May 18.—There was no formal conference to-day between representatives of the striking streetcar employes and of the St. Louis Transit Company, although President Hawes of the Board of Police Commissioners tried to get the two parties to strike controversy together in still another meeting. President Whitaker said he was willing to meet the committee from the strikers at any time, but the company had no further proposition to make, standing on the offer of Thursday rejected by the strikers.

Rioting broke out afresh to-day in various parts of the city, and several casualties of a severe nature resulted. At four o'clock a crowd of four hundred or more men, women and boys congregated along Laclede-ave., between Grand and Theresa aves., and piled obstructions on the tracks. As the cars came to a standstill rioting began, persons in the crowd throwing rocks, and some shots were fired. One of the bullets struck J. R. Richardson, a conductor, in the head. A special officer on one of the cars was dragged off and badly beaten, and several men were injured.

While the turmoil was at its height a detail of police came dashing up and charged into the crowd. They struck right and left, but they had no clear as to who was responsible for the shooting. Richardson is probably fatally wounded. On the Bellefontaine line obstructions were numerous, and when the men left the cars to remove the barriers they were met by targets for rocks, broken bricks and pieces of iron.

The employees on the Easton-ave. cars had another rough day of it. Obstructions were numerous along the California Avenue and Tower Grove lines and the cars passed through several showers of stones and bricks. Traffic was frequently impeded on miles of the route, along the Market Street and Chouteau Avenue lines and every now and then a stray rock was hurled at the passing cars. Two injured employes of the St. Louis Transit Company were shot to-day while in charge of streetcars. In neither case is the assailant known.

Guy Flocke, of Decatur, Ill., was shot through the thigh at Twenty-first and Morgan sts. Flocke was en route to the hospital when the shot came from the second story of a brick building on the corner. His condition is not serious.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners to-day it had under consideration the hindrances and obstructions to the important mail caused by the streetcar strikes. The meeting was attended by several members of the Board and some important evidence was presented.

Shortly after noon to-day the cable of the Fourth Street Railway was cut. When the free end of the cable arrived at the power house it was found that it had been severed presumably by a steel saw.

The task of splicing the cable and running it through the streets had been assigned to the road probably will not be in shape for a day or two.

As a result of efforts to open its system under police protection, the Transit Company at 1 o'clock to-day was running one hundred and sixty-four cars on the Transit Company Transit and seven are running on the Lindell and Park Avenue divisions. The other ninety-seven are scattered all over the city.

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"TAMMANY IS THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND."



IT'S A LITTLE GAME OF BUNCO. Tammany—if you don't believe we are "the people's friend" just look at the Cold Brick (Co.) we are giving New-York.

ICE GIVES TIGER CHILLS.

TAMMANY DREADS THE RESENTMENT OF THE MASSES. LEADERS WHO HAVE NO TRUST STOCK SAY CROKER MUST DISCIPLINE THOSE WHO HAVE.

The Tammany leaders are worried not a little about the revelations concerning the big holdings of stock in the American Ice Company on the part of certain prominent Tammany chiefs. The Ice Trust has come in for a bombardment and arraignment by the public that is almost unprecedented in bitter, but merited, resentment. That Mayor Van Wyck and his brother Augustus, John F. Carroll, members of the Dock Board and judges of the courts should be large stockholders and supporters of this corporation in its efforts to throttle competition and raise the price of ice has caused a revolution of feeling toward Tammany in all quarters of the city.

This has led to a growing storm of protest from the rank and file of Tammany workers that bids fair to disrupt the organization, and John F. Carroll and his henchmen are having a hard time to stifle the murmurs of resentment and the rebellion. Some of the district leaders have spoken frankly and plainly to Mr. Carroll, who represents Richard Croker while the latter is absent, and Mr. Carroll has begged them to stand by him and still the storm. Tammany leaders are used to taking orders, and they have tried to do their best. The resentment is too strong to be smothered.

As an example of what is being said a conversation that occurred between a Tammany leader and a district captain may be taken as a type. This district captain is a hard worker in an East Side district and he went to his leader and said plainly: "You have heard right when you say you have heard that I have been condemning the leaders of the Tammany organization, and you are making a public example of them. When I took hold of my district I was told if I made a good showing I would be well cared for. I have a \$3 a day job and I work hard for my money. I have a family to support and I object to the appointment of a successor who will have to fatten the big men in the organization who hold lucrative jobs on account of the success of the organization. When I take hold of my district I will make possible. When the big men in the organization come to rob the little ones it is time to kick."

This is only a sample, and it is to be heard everywhere. The Tammany leaders are in a panic, and they are doing all they can to keep the kind of talk out of the city and to keep many who say that if Richard Croker does not make a public example of certain leaders and punish them severely for their juggling with the Ice Trust there will be trouble in the organization.

"Either Mr. Croker will have to disown this kind of business and punish those who are up to the neck in it, or else he will have to admit that the kind of talk that is being said is not the kind of talk that he would want to hear. Many who say that if Richard Croker does not make a public example of certain leaders and punish them severely for their juggling with the Ice Trust there will be trouble in the organization."

Exc-Senator Gorman Waiting. Exc-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, is at the Waldorf-Astoria. Since his arrival in the city he has been seen and talked with many prominent Eastern Democrats, but he will not discuss the situation for publication. Mr. Gorman, so it is said, will not go to the Kansas City Convention, and is not likely to take an active interest in the coming campaign. He is believed, however, to be helping Edward Lauterbach in his efforts to have the platform to be adopted at Kansas City drafted upon conservative lines. In talking with friends, the ex-Senator admits that Bryan will be renominated, and says that he wants to see what is in the way of a platform before he makes any move.

Commercial Travellers' Session Ends. Representatives of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Money League of the United States, who have been in session in the Park Row Building for the last three days, finished their business yesterday. Following the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in June, the league will start a daily series of noonday meetings, which will be held at some suitable point in the commercial centre. The exact location will be determined after consulting the Advisory Board of the league, of which Edward Lauterbach is chairman. Early in the session H. W. Dearborn, president of the league, offered his resignation, because of pressure of private business. Colonel Albert A. Pope, of Boston; Edward H. Disbacher, Assistant United States Attorney H. P. Disbacher and many others advised against "swapping horses" while crossing streams. They complimented Mr. Dearborn for his work, and he withdrew his resignation, and will serve during the coming campaign.

THE PASSING THROUG.

P. A. O'Ferrall, of Spokane, Wash., in speaking of political affairs in British Columbia yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria, said: "Joseph Martin, the present Premier of British Columbia, is the stormy petrel of Dominion politics. Born in Milton, Ont., Martin was once a school teacher, and while teaching studied law, and was called to the Manitoba bar in 1882. Originally an enthusiastic follower of Sir John Macdonald, he finally broke with that statesman and entered the ranks of the 'liberal party.' Since that time he has been a member of every political party in the Dominion, and has been on both sides of most public questions. When he went to Manitoba and entered politics in that province, he so to speak, raised the Orange flag in the political arena. At this period he helped Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his efforts to secure the Manitoba franchise for the non-Protestant population. He also got too hot to hold him, and he fell into the disfavor of the Orange party. A time he indulged in the wildest kind of oratorical ventures. The provincial election of 1897 in British Columbia found Martin in the ranks of the Orange party, and he was elected to the Legislature. He was the head, but the Turner Ministry won out and was able to retain a majority of the Legislature."

"Lieutenant-Governor McInnes fell at this time under what can only be described as Martin's hypochondria, and the influence of the latter was so great that he was able to secure the resignation of the existing ministry, and upon Parliament's meeting and a new Ministry being formed, Martin was given the place of Attorney-General. As Attorney-General Martin's conduct was so disgraceful that Premier McInnes was forced to publicly censure him for his resignation, which Martin handed in forthwith, but within six months the Semlin Government went to place, and upon its resignation, although he did not follow a soldier's example in resigning, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes made Martin Premier and entrusted to him the formation of a new Ministry. This Martin succeeded in doing, and a general election is now taking place in British Columbia to decide whether or no Martin is to continue in office. As Attorney-General he fathered and succeeded in passing the Education Bill, which has done more than all the principal ministries of British Columbia, worked untold trouble and misery and brought on the only strike ever known in that province."

A FOMENTERING OF THE RECORD OF THE MAN, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR McINNES DISMISSED TROUBLES.

THE DRAMA DISCUSSED. MRS. GERTRUDE ANDREWS AND MRS. GEORGE E. SPENCER BEFORE THE MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB.

"The Drama, Its Growth Out of Man's Religion," was the subject of a lecture given last night at the meeting of the Manhattan Liberal Club, which finally led to a lively discussion as to the moral condition of the present drama. The lecture was delivered by Mrs. Gertrude Andrews, a member of the Executive Committee of the Professional Women's League. After tracing the origin of tragedy and comedy from historical times as working from the religious emotions of men, the lecturer said:

The drama has never reached perfection, nor has man. But man is becoming more and more self-conscious and egotistic. One of the healthiest signs that the drama cannot die, but is evolving into a better being, is seen in the fact that Shakespearean plays are no longer in demand. Greek dramas of the gods of Olympus were shelved when man became practical, and in the same way is Shakespeare being shelved to-day. We want pictures that are exciting and give us a new view of life and weaknesses and triumphs. The drama of to-day supplies such pictures.

Chicago Platform Democrats. The speaker who followed was Mrs. George E. Spencer. She attacked the main arguments of the lecturer by saying:

Shakespeare is now the master of English drama, as he was and has been for centuries. As long as man suffers and loves and laughs and dies, as long as the English language is spoken, Shakespeare will be the master spirit of the world of dramatic thought. I believe myself to be a woman of the period, and I believe that it is the duty of women who are mothers to do what is in their power to down the present loose and wayward tendencies of the drama, and to bring it back to the standards presented there, by shunning them. The drama should be for the purpose of purging the mind of exciting and low passions, and should be pure. Many of the plays so successfully staged at the present time fail to do this.

Other speakers were ex-Senator John G. Boyd, Edward King, David Rousseau and Dr. Edward E. Foote.

THE CALIFORNIAN TO BE SOLD. Boston, May 18.—The agents of the damaged Allan Line steamer Californian announce that the vessel will be sold by public auction at noon to-morrow, as she lies in Erie Basin, Brooklyn. The steamer will be sold subject to claims of the Boston Towboat Company for salvage, and also to charges of the J. N. Robbins Company.

THE WEATHER REPORT. YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. Washington, May 18.—Local rains occurred Friday in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except in the northern lake region and the Southeast. West of the Rocky Mountains fair weather prevailed. The temperature fell generally over the interior of the country and is below the seasonal average this evening in the central valleys and middle and northern Rocky Mountain region. An area of low barometer values extending to West Virginia and the barometer continued relatively high over the Lake Superior region and Manitoba. The indications are that showers and lower temperatures will prevail in the Atlantic Coast States and the Ohio Valley Saturday and Sunday. In the Mississippi Valley and the lake region showers will be followed Saturday by fair weather. Along the Atlantic Coast showers will be followed by fair weather. In the West signals are displayed at Chicago, Grand Haven and Milwaukee sections.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For New-England, showers to-day, with cooler on the coast, showers to-morrow, brisk northeasterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, showers to-day, with cooler in southern portion; to-morrow showers; brisk northerly winds.

For Western New-York, showers to-day, cooler in southern portion; to-morrow fair; fresh northerly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, showers to-day, with cooler on the coast; to-morrow fair, with shifting to fresh northerly.

For Western New-York, showers to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northeasterly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day, cooler in southern portion; to-morrow fair; fresh northerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Bar, inch. 30.0. Hourly: Morning, 30.0; Noon, 30.0; Evening, 29.5.

NOTES OF THE STAGE. Hamilton Revelle, the leading man of Miss Olga Nethersole's company, who was burned on Thursday night while taking a flashlight photograph, by an explosion of the powder used for making the picture, was able to play his part in "Sapho" at Wallack's Theatre last night.

DIED.

LORR—At Antwerp, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, May 17, 1900, in the 77th year of her age, Margaret Emma Lorror, widow of John Lorror, of Lorror, N. Y. Burial in the cemetery at St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m. Interment at Antwerp, N. Y.

MERRY—Suddenly on Wednesday, May 16, 1900, Harriet Elizabeth Merry, widow of John Merry, of New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the late residence, 159 Lombard-st., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

NICHOLS—At the home of her parents, Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, May 17, 1900, Elizabeth Sheffield, elder daughter of Charles B. and Annie S. Nichols. Burial in the cemetery at St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

PANGBURN—Friday morning, May 18, 1900, Jeremiah Pangburn. Funeral service at his late residence, No. 78 Perry-st., Sunday evening, May 20, at 7 o'clock. Burial in the cemetery at St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

PLUMMER—On Thursday, May 17, Myrick Plummer, in the 65th year of his age. Burial in the cemetery at St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

STEPHENS—At Fishkill Village, May 15, Rev. William Stephens, in the 80th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services at the late residence, 1230 4th-st., New-York, on Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

STERLING—At Northampton, Mass., on the 17th inst. of pneumonia, Caroline M. Sterling, wife of William G. Sterling, formerly of New-York. Burial in the cemetery at St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

STEVENS—On Friday, May 18, Ida Margaret, aged 7 years, elder daughter of Henry E. Stevens, jr., and Ida Stevens, at the residence, No. 272 West 58th-st. Burial private.

THOMAS—At No. 40 West 58th-st., on Thursday, May 17, John Thomas, aged 73 years, only son of John R. and the late Julia Thomas, of New-York. Burial private. Interment at Antwerp, N. Y.

WILLIAMSON—In this city, on the 17th, at No. 40 West 58th-st., Nicholas D. Bruce Williamson, 81 years of age. Burial in the cemetery at St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

Woodlawn Cemetery. Burial in the cemetery at St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, Saturday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

Cypress Hills Cemetery. OFFICE: 1 MADISON AVE., COR. 23D ST., N. Y.

Underwriters. Burial and Cremation Co., 100 West 10th-st., New-York.

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