PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

PREPARING FOR A BUSY WEEK OF WORK—TOPICS TO BE DEBATED—TO CELEBRATE OPENING OF NEW CENTURY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, May 20.—Sunday is a rest day in the Presbyterian Assembly, but to-morrow morning the work of the committees will be resumed and the regular order of business taken up at 9 o'clock. The McGiffert case will have a hearing before the Judicial Committee, of which the Rev. Dr. William McKibbin, of Cincinnati, is chairman. As Dr. McKibbin is the man who successfully prosecuted the case of Dr. Henry Preserved Smith, it is intimated that Dr. Birch will find a friend in him when he presents his appeal before his committee, but Dr. McKibbin is as just as he is conservative, and it is known by his friends that he will not swerve one jot or tittle from a judicial attitude because of his own part in a former heresy trial.

The question before the committee is the simple one: Are the papers in order? If so, the appeal of Dr. Birch from the decision of the Presbytery of New-York in dismissing his charge against the Union Seminary professor must be reported, and it will doubtless be entertained. The fact that Dr. McGiffert is no longer a member of the Presbytery and at his request and by its vote no longer a Presbyterian minister does not affect the situation at all. Had he joined a body deemed heretical since his dismission by the Presbytery, the Book of Discipline would allow the Assembly to place him on trial, and if found guilty he could be condemned and even excommunicated from the Presbyterian Church, although no longer claiming allegiance to that denomination.

Dr. George Alexander, of the University Place Church, in New-York, will defend the action of the Presbytery before the Judicial Committee, and, if possible, prevent the appeal from being entertained. Should this be the result, Dr. Birch himself can be censured by his Presbytery for disturbing the peace of the Church by instituting a trial for heresy, which was not justified by the higher courts of the Church. The attitude of Dr. Birch in forcing the issue before the Assembly is therefore in part a defensive one; he must prove that he was not a peace disturber or run the risk of personal loss in his own Presbytery. At the same time it is fair to add that Dr. Birch has no intention of prosecuting a dead man; if the Assembly justifies his action by entertaining the appeal, he will doubtless announce that as the brother deemed heretical is no longer on the roll of the Presbytery he enters a plea of nolle prosequi and the famous heresy case will be at an end.

PERMANENT CLERK PROBLEM.

Dr. McKibben has another problem to wrestle with. He is the chairman of the committee of representatives of the Synod to decide what names shall be presented to the Assembly as candidates for the position of Permanent Clerk. This committee has been termed facetiously, "the committee to kill off unpromising candidates." There was never so large a crop of candidates for an Assembly office. Pennsylvania and New-York have two each, Ohio, Missouri, California and other States have settled upon a single man to represent each Synod, and each is pushing him with concentrated force. Last week one of the candidates for the moderatorship was considered too young. The argument against one of the candidates for the clerkship is that he is too old. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, has no candidate; if he had he would probably fasten to one who was in the middle of the road so far as age is concerned.

Messrs. McClelland, Gemmill, Smith, Birch, Miller, Swiggett and Noble are among the names now before the committee. The first two are from Pennsylvania, the second pair from New-York, with Missouri, Ohio and California following in the order named. The committee may decide to recommend all of the names, without mentioning the qualifications of the several men, any one of whom would make an excellent clerk, but not more than one or two of them, if any, occupy that place of dignity and honor in the Church which Dr. William E. Moore, of Columbus, filled when he was chosen to that office in 1884.

The revision overtures are causing the sub-committee of the Committee on Bills and Overtures much anxious thought. If the overtures were in any sense concurrent the problem would not be so difficult, but what shall be done when there are a half dozen or more requests to be considered. If the question were simply Shall the Westminster Confession of Faith be revised? the committee could frame an answer that could be acted on, but that is only one of several suggestions that are contained in the overtures.

COMMITTEE ON CONFESSION.

It looks at this writing as if there would be a committee constituted by the Assembly to consider the whole question, with power possibly to report a plan of action to the next Assembly which shall seek to unite so far as possible all sections of the Church, to report what changes can be made immediately—that is, as soon as the presbyteries can act upon them constitutionally—and leave the question of a general revision of the Creed or the preparation of a new one to be taken up later. The truth is that there is no general dissatisfaction in the Presbyterian Church with the Westminster Confession as a whole. There are less than a half dozen sections in the entire Confession that cause any serious disturbance, and in one or two of these sections the change or omission of a single word or phrase would settle all the controversy that has arisen over the historical Confession that is threatened with storage in a dark room.

The churches of the city were well filled this morning, and numerous popular meetings were held in the afternoon, when the causes of missions, Sabbath observances, Sunday schools, etc., were presented by interesting speakers. Commissioners occupied nearly all the Protestant pulpits. The Moderator always preaches the first Sunday morning after his election in the church in which the Assembly meets, and Dr. Dickey had a large audience to listen to his earnest discourse. In the closing part of his sermon he said:

The evidence of Christ dwelling in our hearts is the comprehension and experience of the love of Christ that is so broad and long and high and deep that it passeth knowledge. We have experiences that help us to grasp this great spiritual truth. We know how heart dwelling and love work together. We love our heart dwellers. To get out of the dampness and darkness of a religion that is nothing except a cold creed, nothing save historic, into the freshness and light and warmth and feeling of this religion of heart and love is the struggle of faith. The question of the departing Lord was not, What do you believe? He did not ask them to repeat the Apostles' Creed even, but His question was, Lovest thou me? and the promise of the departing Lord was, I will come unto you and make my abode with you. Paul would have us know all we can learn by faith and experience of the immeasurable, unfathomable love of Christ. The love is as infinite as God or His fulness. We may walk along the borders and gaze in wonder upon the vast domain that spreads far beyond our sight, we may gather the shells that the ocean of God's love casts at our feet, but we must be content to stand and think and drink in our own life while the boundless ocean of divine love works out its wonders.

Our imperfect lives, like the windows of cathedrals, seem dull and colorless until the temple is lighted. When the cathedral light streams through the dark windows forms of beauty are visible. So when Christ is in us, when His love light streams through us, then we reveal to the world the beauties of His holiness: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be, like Him, sharers with Him of the fulness of God." The love of Christ is broad enough to embrace humanity; it is long enough to reach all ages, to serve all times; it is deep enough to go down to the lowliest, to fathom any depths of guilt and find a soul to ransom; it is high enough to attain anything for those who know it.

This broad, deep, boundless, immeasurable love of Christ, though mysterious as God, is ready to take little children in its arms and bless them. The whole love of Christ is for each soul that knows it. Just as the sun can throw its image upon every single eye and upon every drop of dew, Jesus Christ can put the fulness of Himself into every loving heart. It seems far from the throne of God to the cross of Calvary, but Christ's love was long enough to join them. It seems very far from our present dwarfishness to the fulness of God, but the measure of this love will make the promise good.

REPORTS OF BOARDS.

The Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies will report that it opened its year with a gift of $50,000 from a man in New-York, to be expended for Whitworth College, Washington, in the discretion of the Board. Citizens of Tacoma gave liberally, the Board helped out and property worth at least $100,000 was secured and equipped. The city of Tacoma added the gift of an adjacent public library of about six thousand well selected volumes, in a building erected for it by private generosity, having an adequate assembly room and space for recitation rooms. It is now in successful operation. The Board's receipts were less than those of the previous year, but receipts from churches and church organizations were a little larger. Expenses have been 5.7 per cent of receipts.

The Board of Church Erection, the province of which is to aid feeble churches in obtaining houses of worship and manses, reports an unusually fruitful year. The large number of applications that have reached it indicate that the better financial condition of the country in the last two years has been followed by revived activity in church building. In the year the Board has made the following appropriations:

	No.	Amount.
Grants for church edifices	127	$68,447
Loans without interest for church edifices	32	14,284
Loans with interest	10	28,050
Loans without interest for manses	71	30,425
Grants for manses	3	375
Totals	243	$141,581

This is an advance of more than 40 per cent upon the preceding year. This year completes fifty-six years of work by this Board. In that period its aid has been extended within the limits of forty-six States and Territories to more than six thousand churches and to an amount exceeding $4,000,000, including since 1885 loans and grants for manse buildings to the extent of $230,897 to 584 churches. Protecting as it does these appropriations by mortgages, it has of these nearly four thousand, with insurance policies upon the same amounting to over $2,000,000.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CELEBRATION.

The special committee on the celebration of the opening of the twentieth century, appointed last year, reported in part as follows:

The committee has held three meetings and has carefully considered the important subject intrusted to its care. It feels that words are inadequate to express the richness of God's bounty to His people. The progress made by the Church of Christ in the United States during the century now closing is very great. Our own Presbyterian Church has increased from twenty thousand to one million communicants, and more than two million two hundred thousand persons have been received into our congregations on confession of faith in the course of the one hundred years. In the great missionary advance of the century, both in the home and foreign fields, our missionaries have been in the van, and the Church was so blessed of God that she could give during the period to the work of saving souls, through the Board of Home Missions, $21,154,867, and through the Board of Foreign Missions $25,150,086. The total of the missionary and benevolent contributions of the Church from 1801 to 1900 exceeded $87,000,000.

The committee, after serious thought, feels that the Church, in connection with this historic period, should be summoned to praise and effort along three lines. First of all, there should be in our congregations a period of thanksgiving and prayer. This should be accompanied by a general effort for the strengthening of the financial interests of congregations and the extension of educational and missionary work. In addition, it is believed that a public celebration, under the auspices of the General Assembly, would be a proper denominational tribute of praise to God and an appropriate testimony to the world of the thankfulness of the Church for unnumbered mercies.

In connection with the proposed day of public celebration by the General Assembly, it is respectfully submitted that historical reasons should lead the Assembly to appoint the services in the city of Philadelphia. It was at the beginning of the eighteenth century, nearly two hundred years ago, that the General Presbytery of this Church was organized in that city, and in the year 1901, the first Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia will celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the ordination of its first pastor.

The resolutions recommended that there be observances in all the churches in the Week of Prayer in January, 1901, to recognize the goodness of God in the nineteenth century and supplication for His continued blessing, and that the first Friday of the General Assembly's meeting next year be devoted to special exercises to mark the advent of the new century, with a programme of exercises including addresses by the Rev. Drs. Willis G. Craig, Henry C. McCook, Henry C. Minton, George T. Purves and Samuel J. Niccolls, and Robert E. Speer, and a poem, "Prevision of the Twentieth Century," by Dr. Henry van Dyke, of Princeton University.

The resolutions further provide:

That a special memorial fund, to be known as the Twentieth Century Fund, be raised for the endowment of Presbyterian academic, collegiate and theological institutions, for the enlargement of missionary enterprises, for the erection of church buildings and the payment of debts upon churches and educational institutions, and for the other work of the boards, at the option of the donors; contributions to specific objects to be strictly regarded, and contributions to the general work to be distributed according to the proportions which have been designated by our General Assembly as applying to miscellaneous offerings; and care shall be taken that this special effort shall in no way conflict with or diminish the regular contributions to the treasuries of the several boards.

That in connection with the fund a central committee shall be appointed, to consist of four ministers and three elders, whose headquarters shall be in Philadelphia, which committee shall have a general supervision of the work, shall publish appropriate literature for the furtherance of the object, making the widest possible distribution of the same, all expenses to be met out of the general contributions, and that the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly be appointed treasurer of the fund, to serve without expense, except for such clerical assistance as may be required.

That for the reasons stated the General Assembly of 1901 meet in the city of Philadelphia.

GERMAN TRADE AND FINANCE.

RECOVERY IN IRON AND COAL SHARES—EASIER MONEY MARKET.

Berlin, May 20.—Last week began with a rise in the money rate, but this was followed by a corresponding decline, and the market is now easier than it has been for several weeks. This condition is explained by the fact that the banks have compelled their over-speculating customers to close out and have thus liberated much money. The Reichsbank statement also had a favorable effect upon the market. The reduced speculation causes a light demand for money.

The reaction in coal and iron shares has been checked. During the first of the week violent declines continued, the Bourse remaining under the influence of unfavorable American reports, but influential leaders of the German iron industry expressed the opinion that American competition need not be feared, and the excellent reports from numerous industrial concerns came in, with the result that fresh confidence was given to speculators. Ever since the recovery of the market has been rapid, particularly at the end of the week, and yesterday witnessed heavy advances in irons and coalers.

The market for Americans continues firm, Northern Pacific common being especially in demand.

Measures for relieving the coal scarcity are still under discussion. The association of Dresden manufacturers has resolved to inquire into the possibility of importing American coal so as to render themselves independent of Bohemia. A French furnace has purchased 45,000 tons of coke in Germany at 30 marks a ton for delivery in 1902.

The recently organized printing paper syndicate having raised prices, the newspaper publishers have decided, in carrying out their scheme to supply themselves, to construct co-operative factories. Germany's exports of printing paper have fallen 22 per cent since 1897, owing chiefly to American competition in England and Holland.

The total income of the German railways for April was 132,000,000 marks, an increase of 9,000,000.

In July the Hamburg-American Steamship Company will inaugurate an independent service to the northern ports of Brazil.

Portsmouth, Ohio, May 20.—Stephen Master, a sawmill owner, was shot and killed to-day by his nephew, Frank Jenkins, at the former's home, where Jenkins had called to settle the affairs of a former partnership. The shooting occurred in the presence of Mrs. Masters, who is prostrated. Masters was shot five times. Jenkins surrendered to the Sheriff, claiming self-defence.

O'NEILL'S BIG SALE OF HATS
Begins to-day. Don't miss it. See their advertisement. 6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

A TALL GROWTH IN TALKING
42,487 TELEPHONES
in Manhattan on May 1st.
GAIN IN FOUR MONTHS
4,771 TELEPHONES
Manhattan has *the largest Telephone System in the World*, and it is still growing at the rate of over 1,000 stations a month.
80,000 TELEPHONE STATIONS
in New York and Vicinity.
Efficient and far-reaching service. Every Subscriber's Station has Long Distance Telephone.
LOW RATES.
Service in Manhattan from
$5 A MONTH.
ONE YEAR CONTRACTS. MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Dey St. 111 West 38th St.

THE FLAG OVER TUTUILA

HOW CAPTAIN TILLEY TOOK CONTROL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

VOLUNTARY AND CORDIAL RECOGNITION BY THE NATIVES—CEREMONIES AT THE FLAG RAISING.

Washington, May 20 (Special).—The United States flag was hoisted over the naval station at Pago Pago, Tutuila, on April 17, with impressive ceremonies appropriate to the assumption of American control in the most important harbor in the Pacific. By the exercise of notable good judgment on the part of the naval officer charged with the duty of representing the President, the formality was marked by the voluntary and cordial recognition from the people of the islands of Tutuila and Manua of United States sovereignty over all the Samoan islands east of the 171st meridian, ceded by the joint treaty of December 2, 1899. By this treaty Great Britain withdrew from the group, Germany secured Upolu and Savaii and the United States was given jurisdiction over Tutuila, Manua, Ofoo, Oloosinga and Rose islands, the last three being small and unimportant.

A contract for the erection of a steel pier in Pago Pago Harbor, connecting with a steel shed of 10,000 tons capacity on shore at Swimming Point, to cost about $200,000, had been signed September 15, 1898, by Admiral Bradford, and on April 25 last year the naval collier Abarenda left Hampton Roads with most of the material on board. She also took a huge flagstaff upon the chance of having to raise it, and several dwellings and other necessaries for the establishment of a permanent settlement. She arrived at Pago Pago August 10, and Captain B. F. Tilley, after purchasing from the native chiefs the land required for the station at a cost of $750, proceeded to land his cargo and prosecute the work.

A voyage had to be made to Auckland for extra lumber. At last accounts the pier and sheds were progressing rapidly, the officers of the vessel had marked the most important rocks and shoals of the harbor entrance by buoys and the approaches to the island had been thoroughly surveyed.

INFORMING THE CHIEFS.

Before the voyage to Auckland Captain Tilley, who had been to Apia for a day or two in the Abarenda, there learned from the Germans of the agreement to divide the islands between Germany and the United States. He noticed indications of possible disturbances among the natives, particularly on Tutuila between the rival chiefs. After some deliberation he wrote and sent a letter on December 6, 1899, to the High Chief Monga, telling of the change in government and asking the chiefs to inform all the natives of it and to keep order.

Captain Tilley, when he returned to Pago Pago, February 12, found the natives all at work, satisfied that the United States would protect them or punish them as deserved. The contractors had all the good native labor they wanted at a dollar a day, and everybody was in splendid health.

COMPLETING THE PACIFIC CONQUEST.

These conditions continued until a month ago, when under authority from Washington Captain Tilley was permitted to complete his pacific conquest of the new possessions. After the ratification of the Samoan treaty the President issued an executive order, placing the islands under the control of the Department of the Navy for a naval station. The Navy Department decided to regard the islands as embraced within a navy yard, and to be governed by the ordinary regulations in vogue in such a station as that at New-York or Boston. On February 17 instructions were sent to Captain Tilley by Acting Secretary Allen appointing him "commandant of the naval station of Tutuila" and approving all he had done. The Department relied upon him to establish "a simple, straightforward method of administration, such as to win the confidence of the people."

The result of these instructions, which were acted upon with astonishing promptness, reached the Navy Department this week in several highly interesting official reports from Tutuila.

CAPTAIN TILLEY'S REPORT.

In the first of these Captain Tilley, after acknowledging the Department's letter of February 17, which he says was received on April 4, while he was at Apia with the Abarenda, continues:

I decided at once to hoist the American flag at Pago Pago, Tutuila, on the 17th inst., and, desiring that there should be appropriate ceremonies upon the occasion, I issued, through our Consul-General, invitations to all the prominent officials in Apia to attend.

On the 8th inst. I proceeded to Pago Pago with the Abarenda, and immediately commenced preparations for the flag hoisting. Believing it desirable to have the natives of the island of Manua participate in the ceremony, I proceeded to Manua with the Abarenda on the 11th inst., taking with me all the high chiefs of Tutuila for the purpose of extending to the people of Manua a cordial invitation to attend.

Immediately upon my arrival I sent a letter to the Tui Manua (King), requesting a meeting of the chiefs on the following day, as I had something important to communicate to them. I received a courteous answer from the Tui Manua, and a phono was appointed for the following day, March 12, at 10 a. m. I attended this phono, accompanied by most of the officers of the Abarenda and Consul-General L. W. Osborn, of Apia, whom I had invited to come down from Apia. The phono was conducted with great ceremony, and before any business could be conducted two hours were taken up with drinking kava. Finally we were ready for business, and the Tui Manua addressed me very courteously, giving me a hearty welcome to Manua. I handed him a copy of the President's proclamation of February 16, 1900, announcing that the United States had assumed the sovereignty and protection of the islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich. I then spoke to the assembled chiefs, urging them to accept the new government and to co-operate with me, and pointing out the many advantages to them which would result. The phono lasted until 3 o'clock without much result. Finally I told them I would meet them again in the evening. I urged them to consider the matter carefully among themselves, and to give me a reply as to their intentions at the evening phono. After this I left them and went on board ship. The evening session of the phono was opened with prayers and singing, the Tui Manua himself leading in the religious exercises. Immediately after the prayers the Tui Manua handed me a letter accepting gracefully for himself, the chiefs and the people the sovereignty and protection of the United States of America for the island of Manua. I felt much gratified with the result of the day's work.

Manua is a beautiful and prosperous island. It is in a most happy and peaceful state, and is well governed. The people are all professing Christians. No changes in the local government of the island will be necessary. It would not be better, but the protection of the United States will give it security.

The Tui Manua (King) of Manua is the rightful heir to the office, his father having died as King. The present Tui Manua has been educated by the London Missionary Society, and is a man of very strong character and enlightened mind. He is an earnest Christian, and was for many years one of the native teachers of the missionary society. The island of Manua will give our Government very little trouble, and it is most fortunate that it has such a desirable ruler as the present Tui Manua.

I sailed from Manua on the following morning for Pago Pago, taking with me about one hundred of the natives who had accepted my invitation to participate in the ceremonies attending the hoisting of the American flag.

THE ADDRESS TO THE CHIEFS.

Captain Tilley's written address to the chiefs and people of Manua, of which he incloses a copy, was a model document, the main part of it being as follows:

My object in visiting Manua at this time is to give you the President's proclamation announcing that the United States of America assumed the sovereignty and protection of the islands of Tutuila and Manua on February 17, 1900. This means that you now have a great Christian nation as your own special friend, to direct your general government and to protect you from any injustice from powerful nations or lawless people who may visit these waters. Such protection is absolutely necessary for a small community living in mid-ocean as you, the people of Manua, live. It is also an international necessity.

There is no intention to disturb your quiet, peaceful living, or interfere with your private properties or affairs. We do not want your lands or anything that you have unless we buy them with your consent. I have heard much of the people of Manua, of their high character, their great self-respect. I hear also that all of you are Christians, which is most gratifying. It will be my constant endeavor to assist you in every effort to improve.

It is my intention to hoist the American flag at Pago Pago, Tutuila, on the 17th of the present month at 10 o'clock a. m. This flag will be the sign of the authority of the United States of America over the islands of Tutuila and Manua. The laws of the United States in relation to these islands will be enforced. While you will remain under the rule of your chiefs, serious crimes, such as inciting to disorder, rioting, murder, etc., will be tried by a court of the United States which will be established. The United States is building a naval station at Pago Pago, and a vessel of war will be constantly near Manua to enforce the laws. The punishment of petty crimes will be left to your chiefs as a general rule, but they must act under the authority of the United States.

I extend to you all a cordial invitation to go to Pago Pago with me in the Abarenda, and to be present at the ceremonies attending the flag hoisting. I will bring you back in the ship after the ceremonies are over. You, the leading chiefs of the island, understand this question, and I consider it your duty to accept this invitation as an example to the people who may not understand it. I have brought to Manua the leading chiefs of Tutuila to assure you that you will be well received and entertained. At the flag hoisting there will be some addresses and religious ceremonies; afterward there will be a talolo, some sports, races and dances. The missionary children will participate and join in the singing. I believe that you will all enjoy it, and I trust you will come as an evidence of your friendship and goodwill. But whether you come or not, the authority of the United States is already proclaimed over this island and will be maintained.

You are all Christians, and I request you to show a Christian spirit in this matter.

The people of Tutuila, who have often met the representatives of the United States in Samoa, have sent a cordial note of greeting to the President of the United States, expressing their gratification at the establishment of the Government of the United States in their island. I know that will be pleasing to him. The President is himself a most devoted Christian man, and I know that he will take great interest in Manua, as I have already told him of your generous contribution to the Girls' Missionary School at Leone.

With salutations and best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of Manua, I am, etc.

THE FLAG RAISING CEREMONY.

Captain Tilley's official report of the flag raising is as follows:

United States Naval Station,
Tutuila, April 18, 1900.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the American flag was hoisted at the naval station, Pago Pago, on the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., with appropriate ceremonies. The exercises were as follows:

First—Reading of President's proclamation and Navy Department General Order No. 540 by the Commandant.

Second—Presentation of address by the Samoan people of Tutuila inclosed.

Third—Religious exercises conducted by the Rev. E. V. Cooper, of the London Missionary Society, and by Father Meenaidier, of the Roman Catholic Mission in Tutuila.

Fourth—Declaration of the sovereignty and protection of the United States over the islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich, inclosed.

Fifth—Hoisting of American flag by Commandant.

Sixth—Singing of "America" by the pupils and teachers of the London Missionary Society.

Seventh—National salutes fired by the U. S. S. Abarenda and the German cruiser Cormoran.

Eighth—Address by United States Consul-General Osborn, of Apia, inclosed.

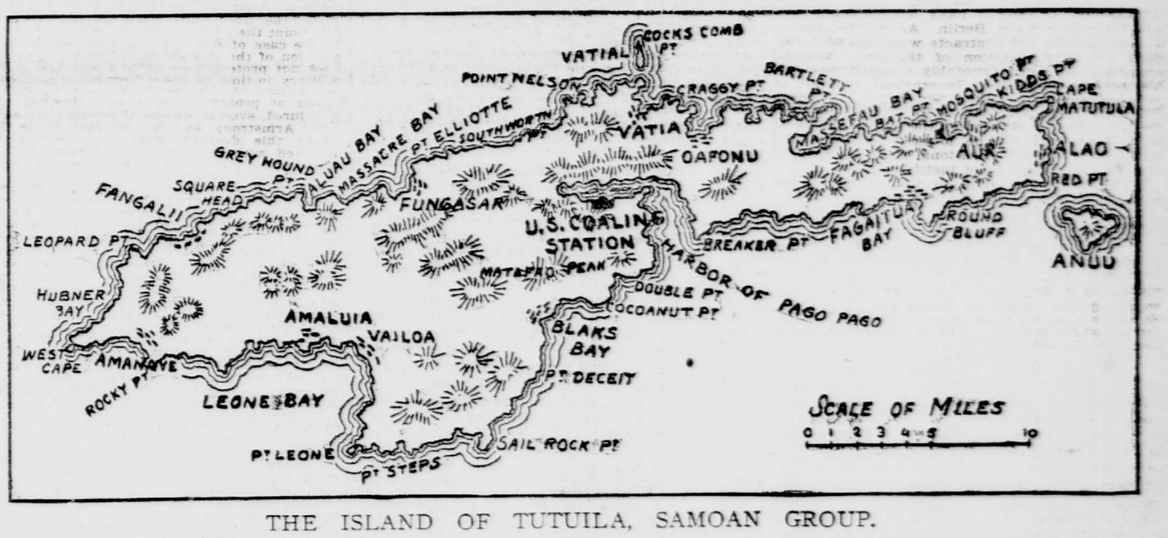
Afterward I received addresses from the missionary societies. In the afternoon the natives gave several "talolos" to me. The talolo is a ceremony which indicates that those participating acknowledge the authority and promise allegiance to the person to whom it is given. It consists of a procession passing before the ruler, and each native, dressed in his aboriginal costume, presents to the ruler some present of food, such as a chicken, pig, fruit, etc.

The other exercises were as indicated in the inclosed programmes, and lasted until the evening of the 18th inst. Nearly the whole population of Tutuila was present and participated in the exercises and sports. They showed great enthusiasm, and I think it is most gratifying to these people that the United States has taken charge of the island. I was treated with the greatest respect by the natives.

The German cruiser Cormoran came down from Apia to be present at the ceremonies. Governor Solf, the German Governor of Samoa, and all the officials of the Cormoran attended the exercises on shore.

One of the most interesting of the programmes inclosed by Captain Tilley—all of them being in the native language, as well as in English—was that of the native sports, with American variations, held in the afternoon. These included seventeen contests, for which first and second prizes were awarded from the Abarenda. Among the competitions were canoe races with two paddles, tugs of war, female teams as well as male; sack races, banana race, three legged race, greasy pole climbing and boxing. For a large canoe race the prizes were respectively five and three kegs of beef. For the girls' canoe races, umbrellas and hats were awarded. The greasy pole victor got three bars of soap, and among other premiums was a whole piece of calico, six pounds of salmon, ten biscuits, $10 and other amounts of money.

TUTUILA NAVAL STATION.
View of Pago Pago Harbor and Naval Station from the Reservoir.



THE ISLAND OF TUTUILA, SAMOAN GROUP.

DEBS LEAVES AMALGAMATION MEETING.

DISAPPROVES OF SOCIALIST LABOR AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FUSION PROCEEDINGS.

The joint committee appointed to bring about an amalgamation of the Socialist Labor party and the Social Democratic party, which has nominated Eugene V. Debs for President, held a meeting yesterday in Labor Lyceum, No. 64 East Fourth-st. Debs himself was present, but he left in a huff before the meeting was over.

Mayor Chase of Haverhill, Mass., presided. Some time ago a plan of amalgamation was submitted to a referendum vote of the Socialists and Social Democrats, but it was voted down. The committee thought it would have another try at the amalgamation scheme, and yesterday's meeting was the result.

Considerable speechmaking was indulged in, and then Victor Berger, a Social Democrat, declared the meeting illegal, as in submitting the plan of amalgamation to a referendum vote the object for which the convention was called had been accomplished. He then moved that a plan of political fusion be adopted. An exciting discussion followed, which resulted in Debs and three of his supporters leaving the hall.

After they had left it was decided to put the question of amalgamation to a referendum vote again, as it was declared that only about half of the members of the two parties voted the last time. Should amalgamation be decided upon eventually Debs's name may be withdrawn and another Presidential candidate nominated by the parties amalgamated.

OPPRESSED BY THE ICE TRUST.

METHODS USED TO CRUSH OUT THE INDEPENDENT DEALERS.

Almost daily new cases of oppression on the part of the Ice Trust come to the surface. One of the latest is that of Daniel H. Elder, an independent ice dealer in Fourteenth-st., who was asked to sell out to the trust, but refused. Forthwith the trust sent its agents after the customers whom Elder had secured and offered to undersell him. In three cases, it is said, they offered free ice for a year in order to break up Elder's trade.

The complaint is widespread among the dealers who still maintain their own retail routes, but have to buy their ice at wholesale from the trust, that the trust's agents follow their wagons everywhere and offer trust ice to the customers at rates which the independent dealers cannot meet.

This will be a particularly interesting week for the officers and directors of the trust. They will be arraigned this afternoon before Magistrate Zeller, in the Jefferson Market court, on a charge of violating the Penal Code by forming an unlawful combination for the restraint of trade. "The New-York Journal" makes this charge. To-morrow is the last day for filing briefs in the same paper's proceedings before the Attorney-General of the State to have the American Ice Company's charter annulled, and the Attorney-General's decision is expected on Wednesday.

THINKS DEMOCRATS WILL TAKE TOWNE.

EX-SENATOR DUBOIS VOICES WESTERN SILVER REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

Chicago, May 20.—Former Senator Frederick Dubois, of Idaho, who was in Chicago yesterday, said:

I think there is no tendency among the Democratic leaders to refuse to nominate Mr. Towne for Vice-President with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Towne represents not alone the Silver Republicans, but he voices the sentiments of those who are against a colonial system. He stands for such men as Senator Hoar, former Senator Edmunds and the like. We do not insist upon his nomination, but upon the nomination of a man who represents what he does. Of course, if the Democrats nominate a man with Bryan who is not for silver and not against expansion, they will lose the support of the West and cannot hope to elect Senators in Utah, Idaho and such States. It looks as if Senator Teller will be the permanent chairman of the Silver Republican convention at Kansas City, and I may be the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. If the Democratic party would maintain its consistency it must nominate men who are known to have supported the '96 platform and who are against trusts and imperialism. It cannot afford to nominate a hybrid ticket if it wishes to retain the support of the Populists and Silver Republicans.

FOR BRYAN AND LEWIS IN WASHINGTON.

Spokane, Wash., May 20.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday selected eight delegates and eight alternates to the Kansas City convention. James Hamilton Lewis was indorsed unanimously for Vice-President. Senator George Turner was commended for his services in the United States Senate. The eight delegates were instructed for Bryan and Lewis. They are J. H. Jamieson, Spokane; W. H. Dumphy, Walla Walla; J. D. Medill, North Yakima; O. G. Ellis, Tacoma; Dr. W. A. Mosier, Tekoa; J. W. Godwin, Seattle; Thomas Maloney, Olympia, and D. D. Dagen, Whatcom. The platform adopted reaffirms the Chicago platform in its entirety. W. J. Bryan is strongly indorsed, and the delegates are directed to assist in making his nomination unanimous.

DROWNED WOMAN IDENTIFIED.

The body of a woman that was picked up in Bay at Ninety-first-st., Fort Hamilton, on Friday was identified on Saturday afternoon as being that of Bertha Schmitz, twenty-nine years old, of No. 566 Columbus-ave., who is believed to have committed suicide. The identification was made by Mrs. L. Ellxman, with whom the dead woman lived in Columbus-ave. Mrs. Ellxman said that recently a man had been paying court to the young woman, but had given her up when he learned that an expected inheritance from her father's estate in Germany was not coming. She had several times threatened to drown herself. On May 4 she disappeared.

TO FORM A NEW POLITICAL LEAGUE.

The committee of social reformers, clergymen and labor leaders appointed several days ago to arrange for a meeting to form a non-partisan political league announces that the meeting will be held on Friday night in University Settlement Hall, Rivington and Eldridge sts. The call is addressed to "presidents and secretaries of trades unions and church, economic or educational reform societies of New-York, except partisan political bodies."

It is proposed to form a federation of political reformers, and a definite plan of action, it is said, will be adopted at the meeting.

A Happy Thought
Can't eat cake? Pie brings pangs of pain that makes life seem hardly worth the living?
Here's a happy thought!
Uneeda Graham Wafer
The newest member of a famous family.
Takes the place of pie and cake.
Tempts the taste of man and maid.
Eat all you need.
A new crispness, a new richness, a new flavor.
Every wafer makes health safer.
At all grocers.
Of course you know Uneeda Biscuit and Uneeda Jinjer Wafer
National Biscuit Company.