DR. VAN DYKE WINS THE RACE.

DRS. DUFFIELD AND HOLMES AND PRESIDENTS MOFFAT AND KERR DEFEATED—DR. PHRANER WITHDRAWS.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSIONS BEGIN.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

9 a.m.—Assembly meets and spends a half hour in devotional service.
9:30 a. m.—The reports of the special committees, including the one on Creed Revision, will be read.
2:30 p. m.—Business session for consideration of the reports.
4 p. m.—Reception at Mission Room in the Presbyterian Building, Fifth-ave. and Twentieth-st.
8 p. m.—Popular meeting in Fifth Avenue Church in behalf of Board of Publications and Sabbath School Work; singing by children's choirs.
An all-day meeting in the interest of Home Missions will be held by the Woman's Board in the Central Church.

One never knows what a General Assembly will do, although one can reasonably predict what the commissioners will not do. Two of the candidates defeated in the Fifth Avenue Church yesterday afternoon owe their small vote, if not their defeat, in large measure to the unwise methods made by well meaning but officious friends in their behalf. The rebuke thus administered will, it is hoped, not soon be forgotten. Speaking for a Western synod, or signing his name as moderator of that synod, and thus conveying the impression that he spoke for the synod, one of the commissioners, more zealous than wise, hurt the candidate whom he sought to help. Members of a presbytery appreciating heartily the labors of one of their fellows made a similar mistake.

The defeat of Dr. Duffield, of this city, can also be explained; any defeat can be explained. The explanation in this case as given by those who speak by the Book is that the commissioners do not favor a local candidate. Only once in thirty years has a man been chosen from the presbytery which entertains the assembly. In 1876 the assembly meeting in Brooklyn elected Dr. Henry J. van Dyke, the father of the present moderator.

The defeat of Dr. Holmes has a sad feature. Dr. Holmes has done a splendid work for the Presbyterian Church, and many people had assured him of their great desire to help him receive that recognition at the hands of the Church which his labors merit. One of the most impressive speakers in the present assembly had promised, Dr. Holmes says, to nominate him. Yesterday it was found that he had promised to nominate another man, having forgotten his first offer. In his perplexity he offered to nominate the two men, both friends of long standing, or not to nominate either; the latter course was finally taken, and he neither spoke nor voted for any candidate. Another powerful speaker, one of the most convincing in the assembly, apparently did not feel that he could support openly Dr. Holmes's candidacy, but he assured the Pittsburg pastor that he would refrain from speaking in behalf of any other commissioner. To his suprise—a stronger word might be used appropriately—Dr. Holmes saw his friend rise in behalf of one of the five rivals. As the speaker started for the platform Dr. Holmes left the room. He could not trust himself to listen to the words of the one upon whose silent influence he had so much depended.

DR. VAN DYKE'S POPULARITY.

The election of Dr. van Dyke is a just tribute to his reputation as a pastor and writer. He is deservedly popular in both spheres, but his election at this time is due chiefly to his work on the revision committee. From many members of the committee testimony has come showing how excellent has been his work and how conciliatory has been his attitude toward those who differ from him theologically. He has done much, as Dr. Johnson said yesterday, to bring about a unanimous report. He has signed a document which bears the name of some of the strongest conservatives in the Church.

Dr. van Dyke was born in Germantown, Penn., and was graduated from Princeton University in 1873, and from the seminary in the same town four years later. Princeton, Harvard and Yale have each given him the degree of D. D. He was licensed by the presbytery of Brooklyn in 1876, and served as pastor of the United Congregational Church at Newport from 1879-'82, when he was called to the Brick Church, in this city, which he filled and kept full until his resignation two or three years ago, to accept a professorship at Princeton. His successor, Dr. Babcock, was his intimate friend, and after Dr. Babcock's death a year ago, the church turned again to its old pastor and offered him a liberal salary to serve as supply during the vacancy. Dr. van Dyke promised to come back on the sole condition that he should serve without a salary, and, finding that he could be secured only in that way, his generous offer was accepted, and again he has his oldtime audiences. He is one of the most popular preachers in the colleges of the land, one of the best known writers in this country, and a friend to more young men, perhaps, than almost any other preacher in the denomination. Young men love him and trust him, and his friendship is greatly prized by those who secure it. One of his elders said to the writer last week: "Dr. van Dyke is the best loved pastor in the Presbyterian Church." Certain it is that the Brick Church is not in a hurry to obtain a successor to Dr. Babcock while the present arrangement can be maintained.

ALL THE CANDIDATES HAPPY.

Judging from the remarks made last evening by several of the unsuccessful candidates, Dr. van Dyke is the only one who ran yesterday who is to be pitied; at least three of the five whose virtues were named, in some cases at great length, were heard to say that they were the happiest men in the body.

The new system of appointing standing committees had its second trial last night. After the communion service, held in the church, the commissioners formed themselves into twenty-two electing districts, according to the prescribed plan. Election District No. 3, for example, contained the representatives of five presbyteries from the Synod of New-York, Brooklyn, Columbia, North River and Westchester—sixteen ministers and sixteen elders. The Rev. Dr. John Bancroft Devins, of the New-York Presbytery, had been appointed to receive the papers and to convene the committees. The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie was chosen chairman, and Dr. Devins secretary. Eight ministers were then nominated and elected to serve on these standing committees: Judicial, home missions, education, church erection, ministerial relief, aid for colleges, benevolence and temperance. Ten elders were then chosen to serve on these committees: Bills and overtures, polity, foreign missions, publication, theological seminaries, freedmen, correspondence, narration, leave of absence and finance. In ten minutes the eighteen men had been selected, and, after a prayer of Silas B. Brownell, the committee adjourned. The men thus chosen, together with those from the other electing committees, will meet to-day as standing committees, and name their own chairmen.

THE WORK FOR TO-DAY.

This morning the chief business will be the reading of the reports of the special committees on "The Assembly Herald," the constitution, digest, evangelistic work, home mission centennial, Omaha Seminary, Presbyterian Building, ministerial relief, reprinting minutes, revision of the Confession, Sabbath observance, Church statistics, systematic beneficence, twentieth century fund, vacancy and supply, and young people's work. The most important one is that of the revision committee, appointed at Philadelphia last year. There will be no time for discussing it to-day, but it will be placed on the docket for consideration next Thursday. The discussions will doubtless occupy a day, and perhaps two days.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a reception in the Presbyterian Building, at Twentieth-st. and Fifth-ave., given by the members of the Home and Foreign boards. This evening the popular meeting at the Fifth Avenue Church will be in the interest of the board of publication and Sabbath school work; a feature of this service will be the singing by a large choir, made up of Sunday school children from churches in the neighborhood, led by Dr. H. R. Palmer, who has charge of the Broome Street Tabernacle choirs, and has been the leader of the singing at Chautauqua for several years. His children's choir will sing alone, and members of his larger choir will aid in the chorus. Dr. Worden and other interesting speakers will make brief and spirited addresses.

There will be an all day meeting, beginning at 9 a. m., held in the Central Church, by the Woman's Board of Missions. In spiritual interest the meetings held by the women often exceed those held by their brethren. No woman in attendance at the assembly meetings will make a mistake if she spends to-day at the Central Church, in Fifty-seventh-st., near Broadway.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIX HUNDRED COMMISSIONERS RESPOND TO THE ROLL CALL.

When the Presbyterian General Assembly began its afternoon session at 3 p. m., the calling of the roll was the first business in order, after the short prayer by the retiring moderator. It took Dr. Noble, the permanent clerk, more than half an hour to call the roll, and about six hundred commissioners responded to their names. The commissioners represent thirty-two synods and 232 presbyteries.

A gavel, made of wood from Jerusalem, was presented to the General Assembly by a delegate from California who had travelled in the Holy Land, and Dr. Minton, the moderator, held it in his hand when the session opened. He said it would be placed in the keeping of the stated clerk and always remain the property of the assembly. Then he announced that nominating speeches would be heard, preliminary to the election of a new moderator, and he urged that the speakers economize time as much as possible.

The Rev. Dr. H. D. Lindsay, of Allegheny, was recognized as the first speaker, and he proceeded in a long speech to place in nomination the Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat, of Washington, Penn., president of Washington and Jefferson College. Western Pennsylvania had not been recognized in the selection of a moderator for twenty-eight years, Dr. Lindsay said, although it was a centre of Presbyterianism.

"What Western Pensylvania is to the business world to-day, with its gas, its coal and its steel, that it is to the Church," he said, with much earnestness, and then looked surprised when there was a great outburst of laughter. He declared that there were so many Presbyterians in Western Pennsylvania that men in that region were asked not if they were Presbyterians, but what kind of Presbyterians they were. The form of inquiry, he said, was, "Are you a U. P., an R. P. or a straight P.?" He said that several of the recent moderators, including Dr. Minton, had been reared and trained in Western Pennsylvania, and the mother of moderators ought to have one of her commissioners in the chair at least once in twenty-five years.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

Washington and Jefferson College, with a body of students not exceeding four hundred in any one year, had sent more young men into the ministry than had Harvard, Yale or Princeton, the speaker said, and the selection of Dr. Moffat as moderator of the General Assembly would be regarded as a recognition of the good work of the college, now near its 100th anniversary. No party in the church was able to claim Dr. Moffat as its own, he said, and Dr. Moffat, without being a "trimmer" was able to harmonize the work of the General Assembly.

Jeremiah Baker, an elder of Madison, N. J., placed in nomination the Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner. In a short speech Mr. Baker referred to Dr. Phraner's long labor in the Board of Home Missions, and said that Dr. Phraner, who was eighty-six years old, had performed his best work after passing the age of seventy-five. There was quiet laughter when Mr. Baker said, in closing: "Dr. Phraner is sound in the faith and large hearted. I don't believe he is a perfect man, but I think he is fitted for the moderatorship."

The Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth was the New-Yorker selected to place in nomination the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, of the "Old First" Church. He referred to Dr. Duffield as the worthy pastor of the mother church of this city, and said he could be trusted to administer parliamentary law in the General Assembly with equity and fairness. "He represents the solid orthodoxy of the Church," Dr. Booth continued, "and he expresses that which is purest and noblest in the faith of the Church. I have yet to learn that new notions have saved any one. We are here to uphold the standards of the Church."

LOUD APPLAUSE FOR DR. VAN DYKE.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Taylor, of Rochester, elicited the most applause of the day, so far, when he nominated the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, and the applause was significant. He said Dr. van Dyke represented both Princeton University and New-York City, and his books had made him known widely, and had led people to trust him as a theologian. Dr. van Dyke had not sought the position of moderator, Dr. Taylor declared, and he belonged to no party or faction in the church. He had given valuable aid to the committee on revision.

Dr. Duffield's nomination was seconded by the Rev. Dr. James F. Riggs, of East Orange, N. J., who said it was a mistake to suppose that the General Assembly was a room full of old men sitting in front of a moderator like rows of extinct volcanoes. The volcanoes were not all extinct, he said, and it needed a good man to keep them from blowing their heads off.

Dr. Phraner's nomination was seconded by the Rev. David Howell, of Lansing, Mich., who urged that a record of twenty-five years in the service of home missions ought to be recognized.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Palmer, of St. Louis, who is extremely baldheaded, said he came from a part of the country where the Indians still scalped to place in nomination the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, of Pittsburg. Dr. Holmes was a business man as well as a minister, and had been able to do more for the cause of home missions than had been done by any other man in the General Assembly. Dr. Holmes, he said, had lifted a debt of $80,000 which had burdened the Board of Home Missions. Then he had reduced the debt of $1,250,000 on the Presbyterian Building in this city to less than $200,000, and he would be able to wipe out the debt entirely in another year if he were elected moderator.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Parry, of Pittsburg, in seconding Dr. Holmes's nomination, nearly wore out the patience of the assembly. He said Dr. Holmes would fit the moderator's chair like a lady's glove her hand, and that he had been elected as a commissioner by the Pittsburg Presbytery for the purpose of being elected moderator. He repeated the story of the man who had his head cut off and did not know it until he sneezed, and created a roar of laughter by adding: "Dr. Holmes in the chair will be that kind of a moderator. He has such tact that he can suppress an obnoxious speaker, and the man will feel complimented." Dr. Parry, in eulogizing Dr. Holmes, caused more laughter by saying: "His earnestness has put a syphon in the tear fountain of many an audience." Some of the commissioners apparently wanted to laugh the speaker down, but he shouted: "You are wasting time."

DIDN'T WANT TIME WASTED.

"The audience will please refrain from wasting time," said Dr. Minton, sarcastically.

Later some of the commissioners tried to applaud the speaker into silence, but the moderator checked the demonstration, and Dr. Parry continued several minutes longer.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph J. Lampe, of Omaha, placed the Rev. Dr. David R. Kerr, of Nebraska, in nomination, urging his election because he was president of the Bellevue College and belonged to a region that never had been recognized in the selection of a moderator.

The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, seconding the nomination of Dr. van Dyke, said: "I have heard some talk about his orthodoxy being called in question. He is a worthy son of an honored father. He is a child of the covenant. As a member of the revision committee he has been a contributing and unifying force, and has helped to formulate thought and give it proper expression."

The Rev. Duncan C. Milner, of Chicago, seconded the nomination of Dr. Moffat. It was 5:20 p. m. when the nominations were ordered closed. Dr. Phraner then asked leave to withdraw his name, saying he had not desired the nomination, and his friends had placed him in nomination without consulting his wishes. The general assembly voted to allow his name to be withdrawn.

Another roll call followed, and it was 6 p. m. when the tellers announced the result of the vote as follows:

Total number of votes	598
Necessary to a choice	299
Dr. van Dyke	217
Dr. Moffat	144
Dr. Holmes	90
Dr. Kerr	86
Dr. Duffield	61

Some of the commissioners were in favor of postponing another ballot until after the communion service, which was announced to take place at 8 p. m., but it was decided to begin another ballot immediately. The nominations of Dr. Duffield and Dr. Kerr were withdrawn before the rollcall was started. The result of the second ballot was announced at 6:40 p. m. as follows:

Total number of votes	574
Necessary for a choice	287
Dr. van Dyke	298
Dr. Moffat	227
Dr. Holmes	51

The committee appointed to find Dr. van Dyke and escort him to the platform failed to find him before he stepped quietly into the church and was greeted with applause. When he was introduced by Dr. Minton as the new moderator, he said:

"I have not deserved this honor, but I will try to be a fair and true moderator of the Church in which I was born, and which I love will all my heart."

Then he checked the applause which followed his simple pledge, and declared an adjournment until this morning, after a prayer had been offered.

THE REV. DR. HENRY VAN DYKE. THE REV. DR. HENRY C. MINTON.
The incoming and retiring moderators of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

DR. MINTON'S SERMON.

HE TAKES FOR HIS SUBJECT "THE ENDURING MISSION OF PRESBYTERIANISM."

The morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, yesterday was devoted to listening to the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, the retiring moderator, who had for his subject "The Enduring Mission of Presbyterianism." There was a large attendance at the session, most of the commissioners of the General Assembly being in their places, while the galleries of the church were filled with spectators. It was noticeable that many women were among the listeners in the galleries. Dr. Minton's sermon was in part as follows:

I make neither defence nor apology for denominationalism to-day. For the moment I take conditions as I find them, and I find that what is needed most of all is not re-formation, but recognition; for in the visible Church of Jesus Christ there are bonds that are very real and very vital that bind all its parts into a unity that is organic and complete. No Papal anathema can destroy the unity of the Church of God. No decree of excommunication can falsify the underlying unity of the Church owning allegiance to a common Lord, building her faith upon a common Word and held together by a common Holy Spirit.

Any consideration of the mission of Presbyterianism would be incomplete if in the first place it did not note the fact as of greatest importance that the Presbyterian Church has always held forth to the world a confessional testimony to what it believes to be the truth of God. It has not said with Newman, that all there is in religion is dogma, nor has it said, with Schleiermacher, that religion is all feeling or life. It has characteristically approached men on their rational side, and, assuming that conviction shapes conduct, it has aimed to enlighten the intellect and to persuade the will by the plain presentation of the truth of God.

THE COUNTER CURRENTS.

It is idle to deny that strong counter currents have set in against this position. Doctrine is belittled and creed is decried, and many echoes are sounding out that the function of a church in these last days is to cultivate piety and to quicken the generously ethical impulse of men—and to stop there. On the other hand, we devoutly believe that the call is made all the louder by this very tendency, for the witnessing work of a confessional church.

Let us not deceive ourselves; this is a theological age; not profoundly so, but predominantly so, even though it may think otherwise of itself. In one breath we call our age intensely practical, and in the next intensely intellectual, and both are true. Men are thinking; intelligence is broader, if not deeper, than ever in the past, and it is always true that as men think, either broadly or deeply, they think their way back to the eternal problems of God. Theology lies implicitly in the background of all thinking, and to say that an age is at once profoundly thoughtful and characteristically untheological is to utter a contradiction in terms. The man who denies God has a theological notion of the being he denies, and the man who ignores God has a theological conception of the God whom he more or less deliberately chooses to ignore.

Presbyterianism is pre-eminently Protestant, and there are very few visible symptoms of its falling away from the saving Protestant grace of loyalty to Holy Scripture. Philosophers may dispute about the Bible, scientists may challenge its statements and critics may argue its origins up or down, but both the heart and the brain of the Presbyterian Church are wedded to the old Book, not as so much printer's paper and ink, not as so many ounces avoirdupois, but as the precious revelation in literary form of the truth of God, which meets the honest inquiries of the intellect, which satisfies the longing of the spirit in man, and, above all, which brings to us the record in history of the ever blessed Christ who is Himself both teacher and truth to men.

GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY.

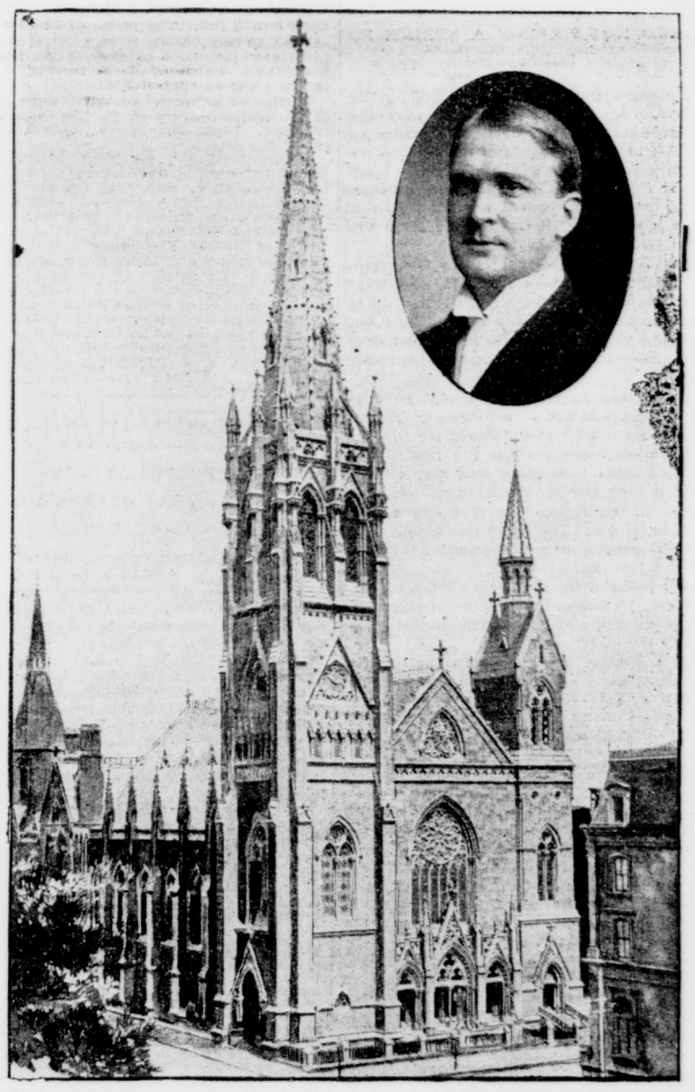
It is easy to say that the doctrine of God's sovereignty is the warrant for petty human despotism and monarchies, but whoever says it has not carefully scanned the annals of human freedom. Man has never truly found himself except as he has bowed in humble reverence before his Sovereign God. Divine sovereignty is the Magna Charta of human liberty. Only he who fears to offend his God can afford to hurl back into their brazen faces the flaunting pretensions of usurping tyrants and oppressing despots. Man's liberty is lax license, except as authority somewhere is recognized, and authority is vanity of vanities unless it has the sanction of a righteousness that is divine, and the precepts of a law which is above man's cavil or appeal.

It has been pre-eminently the privilege of Presbyterianism to stand for a God that governs and guides His world, and to preach the Gospel of emancipation from human tyranny along with that of deliverance from the bondage of spiritual death.

It does well in honoring sound doctrine, but if it overdoes the doctrinal, it imperils the warmer elements of a true Christianity, while if it slights it overmuch it falls a stricken victim of the malaria of scepticism or of the slow paralysis of a clammy moderatism which is almost a synonyme for death.

The very genius of its life is the genius of freedom, but if in enthroning freedom it tramples under foot its constitutional safeguards, it throws harmony and unity to the four winds of Heaven, while, on the other hand, if it makes those safeguards too inflexible and draws its lines too tightly it outlaws the legitimate latitudes of liberty, which, within bounds that are at once generous and clearly fixed, have constituted Presbyterianism the shrine of human liberty, personal, civil and religious, wherever its influence has been felt or known.

THE REV. DR. J. ROSS STEVENSON.
Pastor of the Church.



THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Where the General Assembly is meeting.

SAYS IT SUPPRESSED FREE SPEECH.

MEMORIAL AGAINST THE BOARD OF PUBLICATION AND SABBATH SCHOOL WORK.

A memorial has been laid before the Presbyterian General Assembly by William T. Ellis, an editor of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, accusing the board of attempted intimidation and suppression of free speech. The charges declare that in November of last year Mr. Ellis was invited to read a paper in January before the New-York Presbyterian Ministers' meeting on "Are Young People's Societies Decadent? If So, Why?" The paper was shown to an officer of the board, who first approved it, and later asked to have certain recommendations omitted. Mr. Ellis read the paper practically in defiance of orders sent to him by telegraph by members of the board. Later he was called before the board and asked to explain his conduct.

After several conferences the board passed a resolution condemning the action of Mr. Ellis, while declaring that he acted from conscientious motives. Later he resigned.

MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S HOME BOARD.

The Woman's Presbyterian Home Missionary Society of New-York, in view of the fact that this is the centennial year of home missions, has invited to the annual meeting of the Woman's Home Board an unusually large number of delegates, and will entertain them during the week of the annual meeting. Not only are synodical officers invited and entertained, but, what has not been done before, also Presbyterial delegates are invited to share in the meeting and in the hospitality connected with it.

The committee on entertainment consists of the following: Mrs. James Yereance, Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, Mrs. George P. Slade, Mrs. Wilbur Chapman, Mrs. William C. Adams, Mrs. H. C. Olin, Mrs. Killaen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Payson Merrill, Mrs. William H. Barbour, Miss I. Gillis, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. George H. Danforth, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Silas B. Brownell, Mrs. A. H. Evans, Mrs. Charles L. Thompson and Mrs. Howard Duffield. These women will be at the Central Church, Fifty-seventh-st., near Seventh-ave., to-day, to arrange for the comfort of the delegates.

THREE NEW CANAL TREATIES

AGREEMENTS WITH COLOMBIA, NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA SENT TO THE SENATE.

Washington, May 15.—The negotiations between Secretary Hay and the ministers from Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, looking to the acquirement of the necessary rights for the construction by the United States Government of either the Panama or the Nicaragua canal, have at last been concluded, and the Secretary of State this afternoon sent to the Senate three treaties covering the ground. The treaty with Colombia was completed some weeks ago, but has been held up in order that no sign of preference might be gathered from the laying of one before the Senate in advance of the others. The ministers from Nicaragua and Costa Rica were at the State Department to-day, and were able to announce that the last obstacles had been removed, so that all three treaties could be sent in at once.

The agreements were accompanied by a letter of transmittal from Secretary Hay, who made no comments on them. They are, it is said, at the department engagements to enter into treaty relations with the United States on the basis therein stated, after Congress shall have selected a route and the President shall have been duly authorized. In the view of the department, therefore, they are not, technically speaking, treaties, but in the view of the other negotiators they are practically conventions of a treaty character and are so regarded by them.

The draft of a treaty or agreement submitted by Mr. Corea, the Nicaraguan Minister, to-day, was a revision of a protocol drawn up by Secretary Hay in February. This document embodied the views of a number of Senators as to what concessions Nicaragua should make in the canal matter. It was referred to Mr. Corea, who thereupon pointed out to Secretary Hay a number of instances in which the provisions of the agreement clashed with the constitution of his country. Mr. Hay modified the document somewhat according to Mr. Corea's suggestions, and its tenor was then communicated to the Nicaraguan Government, which in turn made several more alterations, and then empowered the minister to present the document in its amended form to the State Department.

The Nicaraguan agreement provides for the lease of a strip of land which shall be ten miles wide while a canal is in course of construction, and afterward be shortened to six miles. The price stipulated is $6,000,000, together with an annuity of $25,000, a nominal sum intended merely to serve as a material reminder of Nicaragua's sovereignty over the leased land. The United States is empowered to use the civil police force to preserve peace and good order within the belt. No provision, it is said, is made for judicial administration over the canal belt. In case the canal belt in time of war is threatened by any foreign government, full power is given to the United States to send either military or naval forces, or both, into the canal belt to protect it, and to fulfil the guarantee of sovereignty over the belt which this government would warrant to both Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

INSTALMENT MEN'S TRIAL TO-DAY.

The cases of Isaac and Samuel Stromberg, the instalment dealers, who are charged with extortion, will come up before Magistrate Alfred E. Steers in the 1st District Court in Brooklyn this morning. The prosecution will be in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Elder. Max D. Steuer is the attorney for the Strombergs.

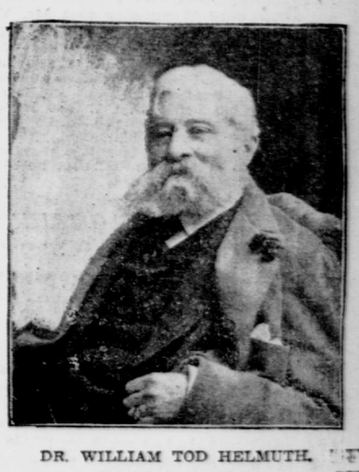
OBITUARY

DR. WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth, head surgeon of the Flower Hospital, and one of the foremost representatives of the homœopathic school of medicine in this country, died at his home, No. 567 Madison-ave., from heart disease, yesterday. He had been seriously ill only three days, although he had been afflicted with heart disease for some time. At his bedside at the time of his death were his son, Dr. William Tod Helmuth, jr.; his son's wife, his son-in-law, Colonel W. P. Edgerton, and Mrs. Edgerton, and Dr. and Mrs. William H. Bishop. Mrs. Bishop is the sister of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, who is on her way to New-York from California.

Dr. Helmuth was a physician of national reputation, had held many important offices with prominent hospitals, and was a well known writer on medical and surgical subjects. He was an authority on diphtheria, was a consulting surgeon in many hospitals, and conducted a private hospital of his own.

He was born in Philadelphia on October 30, 1833, was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853, and of the Hahnemann College, San Francisco, in 1866; received a degree from the Regents of New-York State in 1877, and in 1888 received the degree of LL. D. from Yale University. He was ex-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy of New-York, the Homœopathical Medical Society, and the New-York County Homœopathical Society. He was also president of the Collins State Homœopathical Hospital, and an honorary member of the Société Medicale Homœopathique. He went to St. Louis in 1858, and was one of the organizers of the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri, in which he held the chair of anatomy. In 1869 he organized the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and was its president for one year. For more than a generation he was one of the editors of "The North American Homœopathic Journal."



DR. WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH.
Who died yesterday.

Among the publications of Dr. Helmuth are a "Treatise on Diphtheria," "Medical Pomposity," "System of Surgery," "Scratches of a Surgeon," "Suprapubic Lithotomy," and "With the Pousse Café" (post prandial verses).

He married Miss Pritchard, of St. Louis, in 1859. Mrs. Helmuth is prominent in the work of women's clubs, was an early president of Sorosis, and has been president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

GEORGE N. BIRDSALL.

George N. Birdsall, treasurer of the Union Dime Savings Institution, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 688 Macon-st., Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn, Ohio, in 1836, and came to this city when a boy. During the Civil War he was chief clerk of the Appraiser's office in New-York. Later he was chief clerk in the Brooklyn office of Internal Revenue under Silas B. Dutcher. He also held various positions in the office of the United States Appraiser of Customs. In 1892 Mr. Birdsall became connected with the Union Dime Savings Institution. He was a member of the Union League Club and Lincoln Club, of Brooklyn. He leaves three daughters and one son.

SAMUEL SAGE DUNHAM.

Samuel Sage Dunham died on Wednesday at St. Luke's Hospital, after a lingering illness. Mr. Dunham was born sixty-four years ago, in Watervliet, N. Y. He was the youngest son of the late General A. T. Dunham, of Albany. Early in life he came to this city, where he continued to live for more than forty years, except for a stay of a few years in London. He was a lawyer, but because of failing eyesight he retired more than twenty years ago. Of late years he devoted himself to literature, making a specialty of Shakespearian research.

Mr. Dunham was the brother of Sister Helen, the superior of the sisterhood at Albany, who died last February. His family include a brother, William J. Dunham, of Saratoga Sprangs; a brother-in-law, Frederick O. Clarke, of Oswego, and a cousin, Marshall B. Clarke, Assistant District Attorney in this city. Funeral services were held in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital on Wednesday at 8 p. m.

ALBERT GALLATIN RIDDLE.

Washington, May 15.—Albert Gallatin Riddle, a well known lawyer and author and an ex-Representative from Ohio, died in this city to-day. Death was caused by a general breakdown of the system due to advanced age. He was eighty-six years old. Among his works are "Bart Ridgeley," "The Portrait," "Alice Brand" and "Recollections of War Times."

J. FRANK EMMONS.

J. Frank Emmons, of the Stock Exchange firm of H. L. Horton & Co., died on Wednesday at a sanatorium in this city. He was born in Boston in 1829, and at the close of the Civil War, in which he had seen service as an officer of a Massachusetts regiment, went into business in this city. Mr. Emmons had been a member of the New-York Stock Exchange since March 20, 1879. For many years he had been president of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Company, and he was also president of the New-York Transit and Terminal Company and vice-president of the Rapid Transit Ferry Company and the First National Bank of Staten Island.

Mr. Emmons was a member of the Union League Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Loyal Legion, the Players, the Richmond County Country Club and the Luncheon Club. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL M'KEEVER.

Somerville, Mass., May 15.—After a long illness Captain Samuel McKeever, U. S. A. (retired), died at his home here to-day. Captain McKeever was sixty-nine years old. He was a native of St. John, N. B. He was in charge of the provost guard at Washington on the night of President Lincoln's assassination.

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