CONVICTS COLD AND DYING.

LIBERTY CHEERLESS TO THE RELEASED TENNESSEE PRISONERS.

Starvation and Wretchedness Causing Some of the Miserable Creatures to Surrender—Stories of Their Sufferings in the Mountains—Hospitality of the Mountaineers—A Captor of Some of the Refugees Made a Prisoner for Carrying Concealed Weapons—The Governor's Attitude.

KNOXVILLE, Nov. 4.—As this is the day for paying United States pensioners, several hundred miners, mountaineers, and villagers from all parts of East Tennessee were in Knoxville and lounged about the Custom House most of the morning. It was a rare chance to see these people, each of whom has an individuality of dress, manner, and speech unknown in cities. There was much flowing hair and matted whiskers. There was also much in the way of home-made hair cutting and beard trimming. The women were strangely clad in gowns that sagged and even looped in unusual places on forms made gaunt and faces made wrinkled by hard work and poor food, and over use of those distillations which the United States Government hates as all lovers of good whiskey should hate. Many of these people come from the counties to the north of Knoxville, from the scenes of violence and outlawry, from the lowly cabins toward the border line past which the escaped convicts have been travelling, as they spread out northward like a fan in their efforts to reach Kentucky or freedom from pursuit.

This coming together for pension money was a rare opportunity for getting word of the convicts, and as these mountain people stood about talking they told many strange things of the flying criminals, with whom most of them sympathize. The Briceville convicts have now been free four days and four nights, and the Oliver Springs convicts two days and two nights, yet not more than a hundred of the 450 have reached and crossed the Kentucky line. The rest are still wandering about, hiding in the mountains, and toiling painfully through the unfamiliar and difficult passes. The mountaineers have told them of the reward offered by the Governor, and they are no longer bold about showing themselves. It is not hard to imagine how severe prison life in Tennessee is upon the strongest bodies. The convicts are worked to the last point of endurance, are fed upon coarse and not very nourishing food, are not counted sick enough to stop laboring unless the fever is high and the color bad beyond possibility of deception. As they are drawn from the ranks of the dissolute and the drunken, they are not of great natural endurance.

It was 450 such men as these that the rebellious mountaineers loosed upon the mountains of East Tennessee. About thirty were soon captured and returned to the penitentiary at Nashville. These either were sick or had only a few days or weeks to serve. The rest hurried away to find the border as best they might. While the mountaineers sympathized with them, they have little food to spare and no extra clothing. What they had they gave either willingly or under compulsion, and for the first day or so the convicts fared pretty well. The weather was mild by day and not too cold at night to make men accustomed to extremes suffer, but the two last days the convicts have been suffering, and it was stories of this kind that the mountaineers told at the Custom House this morning. An old mountaineer named Lands, who comes from the far northern fastnesses of Anderson county, said that his granddaughter, climbing over some rocks in the mountains half a mile from his house, came upon six half-naked men sitting behind a great boulder huddled together. Four were colored and two white. She stopped to speak to them, and they told her that one of the colored men was dying. He was unconscious. They had had no food for a day and a half, and they said they could travel no further. The girl went on to the house of her sister-in-law, two miles away. It was too dark for any one to take aid to them that night. The next morning her brother and another man, returning to the place with her as a guide, found five of the men gone. The sixth lay stripped of nearly all of his clothing and half covered with stones. He had died, and his companions went on after taking his clothing and burying him as well as they could. As the mountaineers did not know what to do with the body, they piled more stones over it and left it behind the huge boulder, which serves as a marking stone.

The weather here has changed. To-day is raw and disagreeable, even in sheltered Knoxville. Last night and the night before were freezing cold in the mountains. It has been of the sort of moist cold which is hard to defy with warm clothing. To poorly clad, hungry persons it would be almost unendurable. This is the sort of weather the convicts are out in, and the mountaineers' stories foretell that many of them will die miserable, lonely deaths, worse far than that swift bullet which pursues the convict running away from the stockade and makes him throw up his arms with a scream and fall in a motionless heap.

Another mountaineer of the name of Tibbs, who has been hunting on the mountains about Wartburg, says that yesterday he talked with a good many mountaineers who have cabins in the hollows and on the mountain steeps of that country. He says that all of them had seen convicts pushing along through the ravines. Some of these convicts ran at any attempt to approach them. Others stopped and begged for food and a little clothing. There were shoeless and bleeding feet, frozen hands and feet, men ready to drop with the fever, and half crazy with sickness and hunger. A few had begged to be told the way back to the villages where they could give themselves up. Most of them were looking forward to liberty and better things beyond the borders.

Tibbs also said that the mountaineers had seen dead bodies lying exposed among the fallen leaves of the mountain side. Most of these bodies were stripped, as had been the body Lands's granddaughter saw. These mountaineers have a horror for convicts. They are far from the Waldin's Ridge mining district. So they left the bodies there, even taking no care for the sick who had fallen and had been deserted by their companions who were hurrying forward to Kentucky. But not all of the mountaineers were thus inhospitable. Some of these around the Custom House said that they knew where a good many convicts, white and colored, were being concealed and cared for in the mountain shanties. They said that there was no danger that these men would be surrendered for the $25. It is said that some of these mountaineers have seen a greenback or bank note only a few times in their lives, and that they attach no particular meaning of value to any sum beyond a silver dollar.

It seems that there are perhaps a hundred convicts who have not yet left Anderson county, while about 250 others are scattered over the adjacent counties of Scott, Campbell, and Clairburne. Some of these are dead or dying. Many will settle down to the shiftless life of the wilderness. Others will escape, to do all manner of violence and crime. About one-half will be returned to prison within the next week.

Gov. Buchanan is receiving telegrams from the authorities of many villages in the northern part of the State and in southern Kentucky, announcing the capture of convicts and inquiring anxiously about the reward. One of the most grotesque of these was this from James Hamby: "Forty-one convicts from Oliver Springs are under arrest here. Shall I bring them there? Is there a reward, and how much and expenses? Will turn them loose soon. Answer quick."

Sheriff Hamby heard of these forty-one men in a sort of camp, if a huddle of cold, fireless, foodless human beings may be called a camp, in a sort of basin in a secluded part of the mountains a few miles from Lansing, Tenn. He got together a body of deputies heavily armed, and rode down upon the camp. The convicts were driven like a heard of cattle in the town and were penned in the jail. So hungry and naked were they that Sheriff Hamby may well tremble lest he get the worth of his money-making scheme.

There are more convicts in and around Jellico, twenty miles above Coal Creek, than in any other place. The Jellico miners are strong friends of those who mobbed the stockades, and many of them are said to have gone over to help their friends out both on Friday and Sunday nights. The convicts who happened to go that way have had the best kind of treatment. The Jellico miners have openly sworn that they will allow no convict to be arrested in that part of the country. A certain Rufe Hicks, formerly an employee of the Tennessee Mining Coal Company, at Coal Creek, was going up toward Jellico on the train yesterday. He saw six convicts climb on the train at a few stations this side of Jellico to beg a ride of the conductor. He at once saw a chance to make $150. He put four of the convicts under arrest at the point of the pistol, the other two escaping to the woods, and he paid their fares to Jellico, intending to turn them over to the authorities and claim his reward. As he was marching them up from the railroad station some miners saw him. They told a constable about it, and also began to assemble a mob. The constable took advantage of a pistol which Rufe Hicks had slightly displayed, and arrested him on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The convicts were told to "make tracks," which they did. Then the mob began to collect, and Rufe saw that he was in danger of losing his life. He broke away from the constable, and managed to get on a passing freight, which carried him to Newcomb. But the news followed him there, and he was again put under arrest. Again a mob started for him, and again he broke away. Some one fired a revolver, and the bullet lodged in his hip. He fell, and was dragged to the jail and locked up. He will be tried for carrying concealed weapons before a Justice of the Peace tomorrow.

This incident will serve as a warning to all persons intending to profit by the Governor's proclamation of reward. It seems reasonably certain that no convicts will be arrested in any other part of Anderson county, but arrests are being made elsewhere, and each train brings a few miserable, wasted, tattered convicts to the penitentiary at Nashville.

Knoxville has entirely shifted from its position of half sympathy with the miners in their lawlessness, and the newspapers are printing editorials which condemn the miners, and either savagely attack the Governor or the lessees of the mines or both. As for Briceville and Coal Creek, they have indeed come upon evil days. The weakness of the State authority which has permitted that unfortunate region to regard itself independent of all control except its own whims, has become so apparent to these ignorant and naturally lawless people that they regard themselves as invincible and able to do whatever they please. This state of affairs has naturally resulted in misfortune. The lessees of the coal mines, those employing free labor as well as those working convicts, have almost ceased their attempts to get out coal. They are put in a position where no safe course is open to them. So long as convict labor could be worked there it could be held above the heads of the free miners as a sure and not infrequently salutary check, but now the free miners have everything their own way and are preparing to make demands, which if the coal companies are to be believed, cannot be acceded to under any circumstances. The output of coal from Briceville, Coal Creek, and Jellico has fallen alarmingly within the past week, and the agents of the mines say that so far as they can see it will continue to decrease. Many of the miners of Briceville and Coal Creek have been out of work since last spring. This has been no particular hardship, as each miner has a small garden patch which, though producing a wretched and precarious food supply, has yet been sufficient, with the aid from working miners, to prevent actual distress. But now the winter is coming on, and should the miners continue their lawless and unreasonable conduct, the outcome is not hard to see. However much may be said against the present conduct of the miners, it should never be forgotten that these troubles at first were not of their own making, that for months and months they exhibited a moderation unheard of, and a willingness to let the law do justice by them. The law refused to give them aid and forced them to the alternative of giving up their homes, which have been the homes of their ancestors for generations, or of resorting to the court of violence. So the present state of affairs seems to be a matter for great pity and sympathy even in consideration. And it is a most melancholy outcome of that strike begun last April and nearly compromised several times.

Happiness and contentment have departed from the villages of Waldin's Range, and the faces of its inhabitants are worn and their eyes restless. Gov. Buchanan seems content to rest upon what laurels his proclamations of great rewards for arrests and convictions will bring. To the eyes of people other than the Governor's immediate friends these laurels seem to be of a rather deciduous and autumnal appearance. No one knows better than the Governor that even should the leaders or other members of the mob be arrested Anderson county juries would see to it that no conviction followed. In Briceville and Coal Creek your correspondent observed that "Gov. Buck," as he is called, is a most popular individual. Until the proclamations were issued there was some little fear, not enough to cause hesitation, lest Gov. Buchanan would proclaim martial law, set his brave battalions upon horseback, and his guns, Gatling and otherwise, upon carriages, and proceed to explore the mountain fastnesses with shot and shell. The miners said that they feared that in such a case they would be forced to kill somebody. But the proclamations set all fears at rest. The Governor did not propose to take cognizance of the fact that Anderson county was in a state of anarchy. Now the Governor and the lessees and sub-lessees are going at one another in a furious pen-and-ink-and-paper fashion that has already lost sight of the main and disgraceful facts in the disturbances. The Governor's party says that the great trouble is that the wardens of stockades, appointed by the State of Tennessee, are more friendly to the interests of the lessees of convicts than to the State's interests. They say, further, that the lessees have made small efforts to guard against the mobs, when everybody felt sure that they were coming. The Governor himself says that the guards were cowardly and surrendered when resistance would have prevented trouble.

"The stockades," says he, "should have been defended with powder and ball," to which an ingenious agent of the lessees said: "When the Governor will not defend the honor of the State with powder and ball, how can he expect such persons as convict guards to defend a miserable lot of convicts when defence meant almost certain loss of their own lives?" Still all who know the Governor are of the opinion that he means well, as becomes an honest farmer, but that he is so poorly informed upon State affairs and so badly advised that he made a display of weakness, when in his heart he thought he was pursuing the right course and acting with firmness, tempered by mercy.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4.—E. B. Wade, State Superintendent of Prisons, who arrived here last night from Tracy City, and had a conference with Gov. Buchanan and Adjt.-Gen. Norman regarding the protection of the branch prisons at Tracy City and Inman from mob violence, returned to Tracy City to-day. He was ordered to protect these places at all hazards. The large force of guards at each place has been furnished with arms and ammunition provided by the State, and special arrangements have been made to prevent the guards from being surprised by a mob as at the other three branch prisons. The superintendent has received full authority to employ as many additional guards as he may deem necessary.

J. F. Goodwin, the sub-lessee of convicts at Briceville, when asked if the convicts would be returned to the mines, said that they would not unless the State authorities would guarantee them protection. The Prison Inspectors to-day issued an order calling for the return to the main prison of all prisoners serving terms for rape, and all convicts serving nine years and over for murder who are now at the branch prisons. This action was taken because of the discovery that, contrary to law and a former ruling and order of the Board, many persons convicted of murder had been sent to branch prisons. There were several murderers among the convicts released at Coal Creek and Oliver Springs.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Nov. 4.—The three prisoners from the Coal Creek stockades captured yesterday are yet in the city prison. They say that they were notified by the free drivers in the mines on Friday that they were to be released that night, and charge that the wardens also knew of the intended delivery. After the day's work was done all was excitement and expectancy within the stockade until the arrival of the free miners.

Passed Bad Checks on Racing Men.

James H. Nixon, who has been passing forged checks on racing men, was arrested on Tuesday night by Detective Sergeant Lanthier of Inspector Byrnes's office. The prisoner was caught in a pool room on Park row and arrested on a warrant sworn out by James F. Caldwell, the starter. Nixon gave Mr. Caldwell a check for $30 on the National Bank of St. Louis on Oct. 4. It was payable to the order of Nixon and signed by W. P. McDonald. The check was found to be worthless. Nixon was remanded yesterday at Jefferson Market. He told the Justice that he was a horse owner himself and was private secretary to Edward Corrigan. Detective Lanthier says that Nixon passed a check for $15 on Joseph Crocheron, proprietor of the Brower House. On Aug. 18 he was at the Warden House in Saratoga. He left the hotel owing a big bill and went to Albany, where he forged Mr. Warden's name to a check for $25 on a Saratoga bank and got the check cashed.

Extensive Forest Fires in New England.

NORWALK, Nov. 4.—Forest fires have been raging in the woods extending from Wilton to New Canaan, Conn., since Saturday. Several hundred acres have been burned over, doing a great amount of damage. Citizens of the towns are fighting the fire, and are getting the flames under control.

CONCORD, Nov. 4.—An extensive forest fire has been in progress for two days in East Concord, N. H., and is doing much damage. Another fire has prevailed in West Concord since Saturday afternoon and has spread over a large territory. It is doubtful if anything but rain will stop the fires.

WINDHAM, Conn., Nov. 4.—For several days a fire has been raging in the dense chestnut and oak forests northeast of this town. The fire was, without doubt, started by hunters accidentally, and, rapidly spreading among the dry leaves, was soon beyond control. Unless rain soon falls the loss to standing timber will be great. Many acres have been burned over already.

Not a Negro Elected in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Nov. 4.—A noticeable feature of the election in this State is the fact that for the first time since the war there is no negro member in the Legislature, and that the negroes did not generally vote except in two counties, where the Republicans put up a ticket. In this city not a negro voted. The only ticket voted for was that nominated by the Democrats. The Legislature is so unanimously Democratic that members of that party are already expressing the fear that it may become unwieldy.

OBITUARY.

Tony Hart, the well-known comedian and former partner of Edward Harrigan, died yesterday morning in the Worcester Insane Hospital. His right name was Anthony Cannon, and he was born in Worcester on July 25, 1855. His parents were Irish. Before he was 11 years old he was on the stage. His early appearance was due to the fact that he possessed a remarkably clear soprano voice, and thus he became a valuable boy singer in minstrel bands of that day. His début was made at the Academy of Music, in Providence, R. I., in 1866, and on the programme he was billed as "Master Antonio." From minstrelsy, in which he continued several years, he went on the variety stage, and travelled among the leading vaudeville theatres of the country up to 1871 (still retaining the stage name of Master Antonio), when he formed the partnership with Edward Harrigan. Harrigan, who is ten years older than Hart, had gone on the stage in 1867, in San Francisco, and had been in partnership with several other performers (among them the well-known Sam Rickey) before he met Hart. The pair first performed together in 1871 at the Winter Garden, Chicago, and in 1872 they made their first appearance in New York at one of the Broadway variety houses of that era. They sang "Little Fraud," in which Hart was a fresh-faced Dutch girl with a mellow voice, and in that they scored their first big hit. Harrigan and Rickey had previously sung it, but Hart's work did much to make the song famous. With Harrigan to direct their business affairs, the young "team" prospered. They had as many engagements as they cared to fill, and they seldom worked for less than $200 a week. Naturally they drew about them a large and loyal clientage, and their venture into the management of a city theatre was the inevitable result. The first Comique in lower Broadway under their management was a straight variety house. By and by Harrigan began to write short plays in which he and Hart appeared, and the success was such as to justify them in attempting more ambitious work. The change was gradual, but it came eventually, and the second Comique, devoted to local plays by Harrigan, was the result. At this theatre for about five years Harrigan & Hart made a great deal of money. There the "Mulligan" series, "Investigation," "Squatter Sovereignty," "Cordelia's Aspirations," &c., were originally acted, each of them scoring a long run. In all of them Hart appeared either as an unctiously funny negro wench or as a rollicking Irishwoman. His singing and dancing, his infectious gayety, and his lively manner made him a central figure in every production. No curtain call was complete without him. With the gallery boys in particular he was a favorite. The second Comique was burned on Dec. 23, 1884. From that disaster dated Tony Hart's downfall. There had been trouble before then, but it had smouldered. The fire that placed the Comique in ashes also destroyed the friendship between Harrigan and Hart. The wives of the men had long been on unfriendly terms, but that had not interfered with the relations between the partners until the burning of the theatre. It was then said that carelessness on the part of an employee, who was a near relative of Hart, had caused the fire. The truth was that the theatre had been largely run by relatives of both Harrigan and Hart, and that none of these employees was competent or entirely trustworthy. Martin Hanley, who had managed the men at first, had left them when they went to the Comique, and Hart's brother, John E. Cannon, was their manager there. After the fire the company went to the Park and later to the Fourteenth Street. Then the stars and comanagers separated, as everybody had expected they would. Hart started out to star on his own account, but he was ill-advised from the first and he failed. He began by trying a piece called "A Toy Pistol," at the Comedy (now Herrmann's) Theatre, with Charles Frohman as his manager; but the farce was an absolute fiasco and it did not last long. Then he went on the road, using an Irish play, "Donnybrook," by H. Wayne Ellis. That, too, was unsuccessful. Hart then gave up in discouragement, and disbanded his company. Charles H. Hoyt next engaged him for a leading rôle in Hoyt's comic opera, "The Maid and the Moonshiner," produced at the Standard Theatre in this city. Hart appeared as *Col. Upton O. Dodge*, and he did very nicely; but, unfortunately, the opera was a rank failure, and was quickly withdrawn. By that time Hart had become much depressed, and to his intimates he frequently declared that some evil spell was over him. He never recovered his old flow of spirits, and soon the disease that had for several years given warning of its coming assumed control of his mental faculties. One day the town was startled by the news that Tony Hart was insane. Friendly physicians examined him, and within a month he was in the insane asylum in his native city. There he had lingered several years. In 1882 he had married the serio-comic singer known as Gertie Granville. She was a pert, pretty, and plump brunette, with dashing manners and sweet voice. In the earlier "Mulligan" plays she was quite successful, but about 1883 she retired from the stage, and she did not reappear until 1885, when she played in "The Major" with the Harrigan and Hart company at the Fourteenth Street Theatre while the troupe were temporary occupants there. When Hart was starring alone she supported him. She had previously been the wife of W. J. Fleming, the old Bowery actor, who procured a divorce from her. Mrs. Hart died about a year ago. The large fund raised by a benefit to Tony at the Academy of Music, amounting to $8,000 or $9,000, had been devoted to her maintenance as well as to his expenses in the asylum. At her death her will was found to have bequeathed the money to a male friend, said to be a distant relative. Hart's family at once contested the will.

TONY HART.

Capt. Arthur R. Yates, U. S. N., died of heart disease at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on Tuesday. Capt. Yates was commandant of the Portsmouth Yard, where he had been stationed a little over a year. He was appointed to the navy from New York thirty-eight years ago, and served for sixteen years at sea. His death will cause the promotion of Commander Benjamin F. Day, and will bring to the head of the list of commanders the name of Frederick R. Smith, whose case has been a point in issue with naval authorities for some years. He has been awaiting orders for fifteen years, having been court martialled in 1876 and sentenced to dismissal. Strong influence was brought to bear and he was allowed to remain in the service, but, though strenuous efforts have been made from time to time to get him ordered to duty they have always failed. Now his case is being utilized by the advocates of the "selection" theory of naval promotion as an argument against seniority promotions. The Lieutenant-Commander to be promoted is George E. Ide, and if Commander Kellogg is retired, as is generally anticipated, Lieut.-Commander George H. Book will become a Commander.

M. Damas-Hinard, who is dead in London, was a valuable contributor to the field of dramatic literature, though the general public never knew the extent of his work. He was a scholar of ripe talent and wonderful perseverance. The best current translations of Spanish dramas, especially the works of Calderon and Lope de Vega, are by M. Damas-Hinard, who has passed away at the age of 86.

The Rev. Dr. James L. Rogers died yesterday in Atlanta. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1823. He settled in Atlanta before the war, and became the first pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. His last work was in the Agnes Scott Institute at Decatur, where he had been chosen as professor of natural and moral philosophy.

Ex-Alderman Adam Mander, one of Elmira's most respected citizens, died suddenly at his home in that city of apoplexy. He had been in failing health for some time. For many years he had been in the brewery business. He was a Democrat, and served two terms as Alderman from the Fourth ward. His age was 62 years.

Smith Bross, one of the oldest expressmen in Newark, died at his home in that city yesterday, aged 65. He was connected with the New Jersey Express and afterward with the Adams Express Company for twenty-eight years, and was well known to all Newark business men.

Job Winans of Linden township, near Elizabeth, died last night of apoplexy, aged 48. His kindred own the larger part of Linden township, and he was the richest of the lot. He had held several offices in the township and was one of the largest farmers in Union county.

The Rev. David J. Atwater died in Newburgh yesterday at the age of 40 years. He was the son of the late Rev. Lyman Atwater, professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. He leaves a wife.

Jessie B. Value, aged 75, a rich retired New York merchant, died last evening at his home, 765 North Broad street, Elizabeth. He left two sons, both in business in New York.

James W. Owen, the eldest son of County Engineer Owen of Montclair, N. J., died at Asheville, N. C., on Monday.

Ex-Gov. Marks of Tennessee died at a hotel in Nashville yesterday.

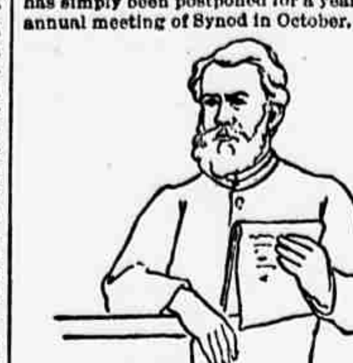
If you want your share of the furniture bargains at Flint's, better go in the morning.—Adv.

NO HERESY TRIAL AFTER ALL.

PRESBYTERY DISMISSES THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. BRIGGS.

His Objections to the Insufficiency of the Charges and Specifications in Form and in Legal Effect Sustained—The Committee of Prosecution Gives Notice of an Appeal.

After an all-day fight yesterday the trial of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs for heresy was brought to an abrupt termination by the decision of the New York Presbytery to dismiss the charges against him. The long answer which Dr. Briggs made to his accusers, in which he distinctly disclaimed many of the errors attributed to him and explained statements in his inaugural which were considered heretical by his opponents, won many members of the Presbytery over to his side. Many of the speakers dwelt, too, upon the dangers ahead for the Church in an ecclesiastical trial, and this had its effect. The Committee of Prosecution and the opponents of Dr. Briggs fought hard, but they were outgeneralled at every step. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, the head of the committee, announced just before adjournment that an appeal would be made to Synod from the Presbytery's action, and this means that the fight has simply been postponed for a year until the annual meeting of Synod in October, 1892.



DR. BRIGGS.

The public had received ample notice of the trial, and a few minutes after 10 o'clock every seat in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in West Fourteenth street that had not been reserved for the Presbytery was filled and the doors were closed. More than two-thirds of the spectators in the galleries were women, and all but a few of them watched the proceedings narrowly from beginning to end. Most of them, who had got seats in the front rows, stayed in them during recess and munched their lunches right there. The sight in the body of the church was an impressive one. The ministers of the Presbytery had turned out 108 strong, and 39 elders were present. Up in one of the front rows sat Prof. Briggs, with his close friend, Prof. Francis Brown, on one side and Elder Henry Day, one of Union Seminary's directors and a lawyer who has made a study of ecclesiastical law, on the other. Every one of the faculty of the seminary was there, while the students of the seminary spent their holiday in watching from the galleries and applauding the points in Prof. Briggs's favor. On the platform sat Moderator John C. Bliss and the clerks of Presbytery, and under the galleries the pews were filled with ministers of neighboring Presbyteries, who wanted to see what a heresy trial was like.

TOO MUCH THEOLOGY.

There was no delay. Moderator Bliss brought down the gavel exactly at 10 o'clock, and after roll call and prayer asked Prof. Briggs, who was standing up, whether he desired counsel. The accused Professor said he did not, and then he slowly walked out into the aisle and faced the Presbytery. He read his answer to the charges in a clear voice. He occupied an hour and a quarter in the reading, and was closely followed by every one of his audience. This is the substance of his answer, which in full would fill nearly five columns of THE SUN:

DR. BRIGGS'S ANSWER.

First, he objects to the preamble. In this the prosecutors say they have not made charges on "all the doctrinal errors contained in the inaugural address" and "its teachings * * * which are calculated to weaken confidence in the Word of God. Dr. Briggs says "if there are any such errors as the committee allege, it was their duty to formulate them into charges," because it was not fair to talk about these errors without giving the accused opportunity of refutation. He further urges that if his inaugural "seriously disturbed the peace of the Church," "it was the duty of the committee to formulate this grave offence in a charge" or else avoid mentioning the matter, and the Presbytery are requested, therefore, to blot out from the report these insinuations."

"EVERY ONE OF THE CHARGES WILL BE SUSTAINED."—ELDER M'COOK.

He further objects that the charges do not comply with certain rules of the Book of Discipline, in that "charge 1 sets forth 'more than one offence';" that is to say, it alleges "teaching *doctrines* which conflict," &c. If more than one such doctrine is taught there was more than one offence. Further, charge 1 does not specify what doctrines in the address "conflict irreconcilably with and are contrary to the cardinal doctrine." Then he adds:

So far as I know, I have never taught any doctrines that conflict with a cardinal doctrine of Holy Scripture. It is conceivable that I may be mistaken, and that I might acknowledge my error if such doctrines were specified by the prosecution.

Dr. Briggs objects to the specifications as irrelevant and insufficient in form and legal effect, because they do not set forth the facts relied upon to sustain the charge, and then, referring to the specification after charge 2, says:

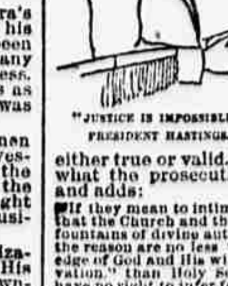
If the specification had pointed to any erroneous doctrine taught by me; if I had been charged with teaching any probation whatever after death, I might have pointed to several of my writings in which this doctrine is distinctly disclaimed. If the doctrine of purgatory had been imputed, or regeneration after death, or transition after death from the state of the condemned to the state of the justified, any and all of these could have been disproved from my writings. If any insinuation had been made that I had taught that the redeemed enter the middle state guilty and sinful, this could easily have been refuted. But no such doctrines are specified. No specific doctrine whatever is mentioned.

There was no sufficient reason for indefiniteness and vagueness here. The doctrine taught in the inaugural address is progressive sanctification after death. The doctrine alleged to be in conflict with it is immediate sanctification at death.

It will be necessary for the prosecution to prove (1) that immediate sanctification at death is taught in the Scriptures and the standards; (2) that it is a cardinal doctrine of the Westminster Confession, and (3) that the two doctrines are in irreconcilable conflict with each other, ere the Presbytery would be justified in condemning me.

Then he attacks specification 5 of charge 1, which is this:

Dr. Briggs makes statements in regard to the Holy Scriptures which cannot be reconciled with the doctrine of the true and full inspiration of those Scriptures as the Word of God written.



"JUSTICE IS IMPOSSIBLE."—PRESIDENT HASTINGS.

This, the Doctor says, is a fair illustration of the accusing committee's idea of "the facts relied upon to prove the charge." "This specification does not state a fact, but makes an allegation which is in the nature of a charge," he says; "but even as a charge it is no true charge."

He objects to specification 1 of charge 1 because "it introduces an inference" that "cannot be recognized as either true or valid." He says it is not clear what the prosecution mean by "sufficient," and adds:

If they mean to intimate that the inaugural teaches that the Church and the reason are each alike sufficient fountains of divine authority, and that the Church and the reason are no less "sufficient to give that knowledge of God and His will, which is necessary unto salvation," than Holy Scripture, they infer what they have no right to infer from anything taught in the inaugural address. It is unlawful to put in specifications inferences of the prosecution not recognized by the accused, as if they were facts. I affirm that I have never taught any doctrines that in the slightest degree impair what I ever have regarded as a cardinal doctrine, that "the Holy Scriptures are the only infallible rule of faith and practice."

As to specification 6 he says:

I have taught and most firmly hold and assert "that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch, and that Isaiah is not the author of half the book which bears his name," but if it be a valid offence it ought to have been made the ground of a distinct charge, and it ought to have been definitely stated what relation Moses has to the Pentateuch, and Isaiah to the book that bears his name, according to the Confession, and in what way the doctrine stated by me conflicts therewith, or with Holy Scripture.

Then as to the charges which refer to Newman and Martineau, he says:

I have not said that Newman did not find the Scriptures sufficient for salvation. I said that he did not find certitude in the Scriptures, but that in his case the divine Spirit gave that certitude through the Church as a means of grace.

So also in the case of Martineau. I did not affirm that he found the Scriptures insufficient for his salvation, but I said that he did not gain certitude either through the Scriptures or the Church; but that he claimed, and I recognized his claim, that he found this certitude, this certainty of divine authority, in the forms of the reason, using reason to include the conscience and the religious feeling. My orthodoxy cannot be rightly challenged for recognizing Martineau as a case, in the category of cases, recognized by our Confession, of those directly approached by the Spirit "who worketh when and where and how he pleaseth." I have nowhere affirmed the orthodoxy of Martineau.

Other objections urged are that no more of the inaugural address should have been quoted "than is sufficient for the proof of the specification under which the citation is made." Then "the citations from the Confession are commonly of entire sections," although each offence alleged is against but a part of the section. Moreover, "large numbers of texts of Holy Scripture are cited which are entirely without value for the proof of the specification," while "many texts are torn from their context." Worse yet, "many of the texts are given in the King James version," when the Revised Version has the correct rendering, and "the Confession requires that in all controversies of religion the Church is finally to appeal to the original Old Testament in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek."

"DR. BRIGGS HAS BEEN MISREPRESENTED."—DR. J. H. MCILVAINE.

THE CHARGES DISMISSED.

It was evident that the spectators were all with Prof. Briggs from the applause which often interrupted him. Right on top of Dr. Briggs's answer the fight on several knotty legal points began. Dr. Henry Van Dyke raised a protest that the Committee of Prosecution did not represent the Presbyterian Church in the proceedings, but was simply a creature of Presbytery. The Moderator decided that the committee was the representative of the Church, and Prof. Brown appealed. The vote was 64 to 57 in favor of sustaining the Moderator, and then Dr. Van Dyke again gave formal notice of protest.

Prof. J. J. Stevenson was the member of the prosecution committee chosen to speak against Dr. Briggs's answer.

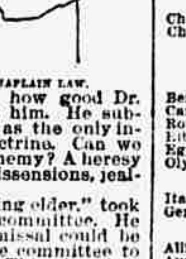
"Under the guise of objections," he said, "Dr. Briggs has succeeded in arguing the questions at issue. Most of his objections are certainly out of place. The question of relevancy should be brought up later. We are prepared to show that texts that may seem irrelevant now are entirely relevant. The charge is for the purpose of setting forth the alleged offence, and we maintain that both of those we have presented against Prof. Briggs do so. Dr. Briggs's disavowals do not count at this time when they should not be made. He has no right now to object to any thing but the form, and not the truth of the charges."

"THE COMMITTEE HAS THE REINS."—DR. HENRY M. FIELD.

The last words were hardly out of Prof. Stevenson's mouth when Dr. Van Dyke was on his feet to offer a motion. Dr. Charles Robinson tried to stop him with a motion to adjourn, but it did not succeed. Then Dr. Van Dyke moved that in view of the facts presented to Presbytery it dismiss the case, as it had a right to do at this stage, according to the Book of Discipline.

Clerk S. D. Alexander moved to table Dr. Van Dyke's resolution, but after the question had been put and the motion apparently tabled, Dr. Van Dyke made the point that he hadn't yielded the floor to Dr. Alexander. The Moderator agreed with him that the motion to table was not in order, and it was stricken out. Dr. Van Dyke succeeded in having his resolution, which had been rescued so narrowly, made the first order for the afternoon session. He argued earnestly for the resolution as soon as the Court of Presbytery had reconvened.

"This a plain motion," he said, "not made in the interest of Dr. Briggs, but in the interest of the peace, unity, and purity of the Church. Let us ask ourselves honestly whether these interests demand that we shall try a man for his ecclesiastical life under circumstances likely to prejudice him. A boy said in Sunday school once that the lions didn't eat Daniel because they didn't know how good he was. We know, of course, that the reason the lions didn't eat him was because they did know how good he was. We know how good Dr. Briggs is—now, don't let us eat him. He submits and appeals to the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and doctrine. Can we look upon such a man as our enemy? A heresy trial is a great evil; it begets dissensions, jealousies, and strife."

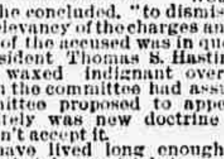


CHAPLAIN LAW.

Col. J. J. McCook, the "fighting elder," took up the cudgels again for the committee. He argued that ground for dismissal could be found only in the failure of the committee to establish a prima facie case. This they had done.

"If a dismissal is decided upon," he said, "we will certainly appeal. We would go to the Synod and ultimately to the General Assembly to decide a collateral issue, and this will only delay the real issue for two years. There must be an actual trial in the end on the question of Dr. Briggs's orthodoxy. The committee stands prepared to prove to the satisfaction of Presbytery, from the Scripture, and our standards, that every one of the charges will be sustained."

The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, one of Union's directors, said it was clearly not a question of Prof. Briggs's orthodoxy, but whether it was right and wise to proceed with the trial. Dr. McIlvaine thought it was a great mistake for the friends of the Bible to array themselves against the facts of science until they had to take the back track.



THE PATRIARCHAL ELDER.

"Would it not be better," he concluded, "to dismiss the case when the relevancy of the charges and not the orthodoxy of the accused was in question?"

President Thomas S. Hastings of the seminary waxed indignant over the authority which the committee had assumed. That the committee proposed to appeal the case indefinitely was new doctrine to him, and he couldn't accept it.

"I have lived long enough," he said, "to know that heresy trials burn over the ground and blast everything that is best and loveliest. The rights of this Presbytery have been sadly interfered with. The stigma of the General Assembly's decision rests upon my beloved brother, and justice is impossible under the circumstances. I know the charges against Dr. Briggs are not true, and I know that he is not guilty. His answer should satisfy the house."

Dr. Henry M. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, came out strongly for the resolution. The ways of Presbyterianism, he said, were past finding out when the members of Presbytery were shut up in the omnibus and driven up hill and down by the committee of prosecution who held the reins.

Dr. John Hall of the Fifth avenue Church came forward with an amendment to the original resolution which struck the Presbytery favorably.

The gas had been lighted in the church before the yeas and nays were called, and the amended resolution was carried by a vote of 94 to 39. This is the resolution which was accepted as the sense of Presbytery:

Resolved, That the Presbytery of New York having listened to the paper of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., in the case of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America against him as to the sufficiency of the charges and specifications in form and legal effect, without approving of the position stated in his inaugurial address, at the same time desiring earnestly the peace and quiet of the Church in view of the declarations made by Dr. Briggs touching his loyalty to the Holy Scripture and the Westminster Standards and of his disclaimers of interpretations put on some of his words, deems it best to dismiss the case and hereby does so dismiss it.

The vote on this resolution of dismissal was:

Ayes.—Ministers—George Alexander, Andrew C. Armstrong, Jr., Anson P. Atterbury, W. W. Atterbury, Lewis W. Barney, Nicholas Bjerring, Francis Brown, W. T. Carr, James Chambers, Henry B. Chapin, Edward L. Clark, Nathaniel W. Conkling, Ira S. Dodd, D. Stuart Dodge, John H. Edwards, Frank F. Ellinwood, Henry B. Elliott, W. T. Elsing, Henry M. Field, Jesse F. Forbes, Herbert Ford, C. R. Gillett, H. L. Grandlienard, John Hall, A. Woodruff Halsey, W. R. Harshaw, Thomas S. Hastings, C. E. Herring, Spencer L. Hillier, E. W. Hitchcock, J. H. Hoadley, S. M. Jackson, J. R. Kerr, Bartholomew Krusi, Theodore Leonhard, J. P. Lestrade, D. E. Lorenz, W. M. Martin, W. J. Macdowell, F. N. Marling, J. H. McIlviane, Alex. McKinney, D. J. McMillan, G. J. Mingins, D. H. Overton, C. H. Parkhurst, J. R. Paxton, G. S. Payson, Vincent Pisek, G. L. Prentiss, Hugh Pritchard, S. R. Rossiter, A. G. Ruliffson, F. N. Rutan, J. A. Saxton, Philip Schaff, A. F. Schauffler, J. E. Sentz, J. Balcom Shaw, Andrew Shiland, W. M. Smith, C. A. Stoddard, G. L. Spining, C. L. Thompson, Henry Van Dyke, Marvin R. Vincent, F. E. Vogelin, G. S. Webster, E. N. White, J. T. Wilds, D. G. Wylie—71.

Elders—M. F. Brown, T. G. Strong, John Stewart, Samuel Reeve, Francis Rogers, Thomas S. Strong, H. Zinkle, C. H. Woodbury, Henry Brunning, N. E. Fox, I. M. Dikeman, H. Q. Hawley, Sidney Whittemore, G. C. Lake, C. H. Dodge, H. B. Cathness, E. W. Thompson, William Mitchell, W. H. Wheelock, S. M. Wilcox, C. F. Leggitt, J. B. Lindsay, Robert Gentle—23.

Noes.—Ministers—S. D. Alexander, R. R. Booth, W. D. Buchanan, T. S. Bradner, Arthur Folsom, A. D. L. Jewett, A. B. King, S. G. Law, J. C. Lowrie, Alex. McLean, H. G. Miller, J. C. Nightingale, George Nixon, L. H. Parsons, W. M. Paxton, E. P. Payson, Wendell Prime, J. S. Ramsay, C. S. Robinson, Joseph Sanderson, G. L. Shearer, W. G. T. Shedd, John M. Stevenson, J. Ford Sutton, A. W. Sproull, J. J. Thompson, A. L. R. Waite—27.

Elders—G. M. Jacques, J. C. Tucker, W. A. Richmond, Andrew Robinson, D. D. Peat, Robert Beggs, R. H. Bull, Fred Bloom, J. Morehead, Thomas Anderson, W. M. Onderdonk, W. R. Worrall—12.

Dr. Hall moved a resolution of thanks, and after Dr. Birch had filed his notice of appeal on behalf of the Committee of Prosecution the Presbytery adjourned.

Dr. Briggs said to THE SUN reporter after adjournment that he was content with the Presbytery's action. Personally, it was to his interest, he said, to have the trial pushed, but he yielded to the greater interests of the Church, whose peace and harmony were at stake.

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Deacon Jamison Exonerated.

A meeting of the Classis of Bergen was held yesterday in the synod rooms of the Reformed Church at 22 Reade street. Among other matters brought up for consideration was that of the difficulties now confronting the North Church in Schraalenburg, N. J. These difficulties arose when Deacon S. S. Jamison wished to raise money for the purpose of building a chapel and was opposed by other officers of the church. Mr. Jamison had gone so far as to raise money for the chapel by means of an entertainment given in his own house. The quarrel between the officers has caused a dissension in the church, and the Classis examined into the matter. Deacon Jamison was exonerated, the charges against him not being sustained.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 56 | Sun sets.... 4 51 | Moon sets. 7 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 37 | Gov. Island. 10 00 | Hell Gate. 11 50

Arrived—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

Ss City of Paris, Watkins, Liverpool.
Ss Ocean, Voege, Rotterdam.
Ss Veendam, Roggeveen, Rotterdam.
Ss Wyoming, Rigby, Queenstown.
Ss Noordland, Nickels, Antwerp.
Ss La Campina, Smit, Antwerp.
Ss Nederland, Eboli, Antwerp.
Ss Helvetia, Thorn, London.
Ss Bernicia, Anderson, Shields.
Ss Finsbury, Sherburne, Newport.
Ss Neptuno, Fraser, Montego Bay.
Ss Alvena, Mackay, Kingston.
Ss City of Alexandria, Curtis, Havana.
Ss Leona, Wilder, Galveston.
Ss New Orleans, Betts, New Orleans.
Ss Roanoke, Hulphers, Norfolk.
Ss Royal Prince, Anderson, Philadelphia.
Ss Urbino, Kerr, Boston.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Aller, from New York, at Bremerhaven.
Ss Fulda, from New York, at Genoa.
Ss Lahn, from New York, at Southampton.
Ss Burgundia, from New York, at Marseilles.
Ss Persian Monarch, from New York, at London.
Ss Polynesia, from New York, at Copenhagen.
Ss Island, from New York, at Swinemunde.
Ss California, from New York, off Beachy Head.
Ss City of New York, from New York, off Brow Head.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss France, from Gravesend for New York.
Ss Rudalo, from Hull for New York.
Ss Polaria, from Stettin for New York.
Ss Rhodora, from Hull for New York.
Ss Spree, from Southampton for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.	*Mails Close.*	*Vessel Sails.*
Assyrian, Glasgow		11:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Southampton	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Sail To-morrow.		
Chattahoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Belgravia	Gibraltar	Oct. 9
Caribbee	St. Croix	Oct. 26
Rotterdam	Queenstown	Oct. 25
Elbe	Bremen	Oct. 27
Egyptian Monarch	London	Oct. 21
Olympia	Gibraltar	Oct. 21
Due Friday, Nov. 6.		
Italy	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Germanic	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Due Saturday, Nov. 7.		
Alliance	St. Thomas	Nov. 1
Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Due Sunday, Nov. 8.		
Canada	London	Oct. 24
Polcevera	Gibraltar	Oct. 24
La Bretagne	Havre	Oct. 31
Umbria	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Alaska	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Due Monday, Nov. 9.		
Dubbeldam	Amsterdam	Oct. 28
Rugia	Hamburg	Oct. 27
City of Washington	Havana	Nov. 5
Due Tuesday, Nov. 10.		
Friesland	Antwerp	Oct. 31
Elysia	Gibraltar	Oct. 27

Business Notices.

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Keep's Dress Shirts, to measure, 6 for $9.00. None better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BREATH—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1891, at St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y., by the Rev. H. D. Waller, assisted by the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, D. D., S. T. D., Annie Grant, daughter of Ezra F. Thompson, Esq., to James Breath.

DRAPER—BESSEGIUE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at Calvary Baptist Church, by the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., assisted by the Rev. F. R. Morse, D. D., Charlotte Selina, daughter of the late Rev. Robert French of New Brunswick, to Edward George Draper, late of the Eighth Hussars.

JONES—HARRIOT.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 4, in St. Andrew's Church, 5th av. and 127th st., by the rector, the Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Lillian Louise Harriot and William Alfred Jones, both of New York.

MAISON—WINANS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at the Church of the Redeemer, New York, by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Shackelford, D. D., the Rev. Charles A. Maison, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Mary U. Winans of New York.

MAN—RUSSELL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1891, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. William Wilmerding Moir, assisted by the Rev. Henry Mottett, Lucy Edwards, daughter of Charles W. Russell, Esq., to Alrick H. Man.

PATRICK—HUNT.—Bessie, daughter of Charles H. Hunt to James A. Patrick, at the residence of the bride's father, 46 Second place, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Halsey.

DIED.

BELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, Thomas Bell, in the 75th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 7 St. Luke's place, on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BUTTIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, at Bridgeport, Conn., Ada, daughter of Edwin and Sarah Buttin of Carroll av., aged 6 years.
Funeral private.

CANTOR.—On Monday, Nov. 2, Julia Lewenthal, beloved wife of Jacob A. Cantor.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 140 East 104th st., on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock.

CASE.—At Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1891, Anna Rogers, wife of Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, United States Navy, in the 68th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, 1,409 16th st., N. W., Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1891, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Newport. Please omit flowers.

CHALFIN.—At Savannah, Ga., on Sunday, Nov. 1, Col. Samuel F. Chalfin of New York.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Agnes's Church, 434 st. and Lexington av., on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

CHRISTIE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1891, at her residence, 315 West 14th st., Christiana Howell, wife of William H. Christie.
Funeral services at Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. Orange county papers please copy.

CHRISTIE.—On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Robert Christie.
Her funeral will take place Thursday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, 114 East 81st st.

DONALDSON.—In New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, Bessie, daughter of William Donaldson, aged 11 months.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, 478 Howard av., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DOWNS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at Stratford, Conn., William Downs, aged about 27 years.
Funeral private.

FERRUCI.—In New Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Josephine Ferruci, aged 40 years.

FLANAGAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at New Haven, Conn., Johanna Flanagan, aged 63 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 77 Hazel st., on Thursday, at 8:30 o'clock, and from St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock.

GILL.—Oct. 31, at his residence, Chestnut Hill, Baltimore, Owen A. Gill, in his 57th year.

GREEN.—At his late residence, 241 West 115th st., Nov. 3, 1891, Frank C. Green, in his 39th year.
Funeral services at the Seventh Day Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., Friday, Nov. 6, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. at 1 P. M. Alfred Centre (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HEINZE.—At his summer residence, Lawrence, L. I., Nov. 1, Otto Heinze, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral service at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Friday, Nov. 6, at 10 A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HILL.—At Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., Alethea Carmer, only daughter of the late Robert C. Hill.
Funeral services at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, 5th inst., on arrival of 2:15 train from Grand Central Depot.

HOLLISTER.—On Sunday, Nov. 1, at Burnside, Conn., Sarah M. Loomis, widow of Samuel O. Hollister, aged 93 years and 3 months.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HORTON.—At Mount Kisco, May Tait Horton, daughter of the late Harry and Martha Horton.

HOWLAND.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at Bridgeport, Conn., Morton S. Howland, aged 60 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 147 Park st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JACOBS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at Hartford, Conn., Frederick F. Jacobs, aged 31 years and 8 months.

JACQUIN.—On Nov. 1, at Paris, France, Henri Jacquin, son-in-law of the late Antoine Mataran.

JOHNSON.—On Nov. 4, at 52 Desbrosses st., Albert Johnson, aged 42 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 32 Desbrosses st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

KANE.—At her late residence 50 East 64th st., on Monday, Nov. 2, 1891, Edith Kane, widow of Pierre C. Kane, and daughter of the late Henry Brevoort.
Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av. and 20th st., Thursday, Nov. 5, at 10:30 A. M.

KELLY.—On the 4th inst., at the Florence Mission, Nellie Kelly, aged 24 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the Florence Mission, 23 Bleecker st., on Thursday evening at 9:30 o'clock.

KEOUGH.—On Monday, Nov. 2, at Bridgeport, Conn., Lizzie M., daughter of Thomas R. and Margaret Keough, aged 23 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 57 Prospect st., on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

KIRK.—John E. Kirk, beloved husband of Julia, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, in the 30th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 1,644 Amsterdam av., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—On Monday, 2d inst., at Stamford, Conn., Francis C. Lockwood, aged 55 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MACFARLAND.—Suddenly, William MacFarland, Nov. 4, 1891, aged 43 years 1 month and 1 day.
Funeral from his mother's residence, 187 Lewis st., on Friday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MAHER.—On Nov. 2, 1891, John J. Maher, at the residence of his father-in-law, P. J. McDonough.
Funeral from the Church of Holy Rosary, 119th st., near Pleasant av., on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 9:30 A. M.

MARSH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, Richard Marsh, aged 73 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 19 Grove st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 2:30 P. M. English papers please copy.

MOONEY.—At his residence, 502 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at 7 P. M., Bernard Mooney, aged 52 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at 9 o'clock on Friday morning; thence to St. Stephen's Church. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

MOULTON.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on Nov. 2, Matilda H., wife of Gary J. Moulton.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 352 West 55th st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

McALIFF.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at Hartford, Conn., Catharine, wife of Thomas McAliff, aged 40 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 95 Front st., on Thursday forenoon at 9 o'clock, and from St. Patrick's Church at 9:30 o'clock.

McINTOSH.—Mary M. McIntosh, in her 84th year.
Funeral Thursday, 2 P. M., Nov. 5, from 104 Bay st., Stapleton, Staten Island.

NEVINS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at Bridgeport, Conn., Christopher Nevins, aged 54 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 266½ Pembroke st., on Thursday forenoon at 8:30 o'clock, and from St. Mary's Church at 9 o'clock.

OSBORN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at New Haven, Conn., Elizabeth, widow of Edwin Osborn, aged 71 years.
Interment at Southbury, Conn., Thursday.

PRESTON.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at the rectory of St. Ann's Church, East 12th st., the Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas S. Preston, V. G., in the 68th year of his age.
Pontifical mass of requiem at St. Ann's Church on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. The reverend clergy are invited to attend. The laity will be admitted by card only.

SCOODY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at New Haven, Conn., Mary Scoody, daughter of Charles and Mary Scoody, aged 8 years and 11 months.
Interment at New York.

SICKLES.—Suddenly, on Nov. 3, John Sickles.
Friends please communicate with I. Davis, 209 East 11th st., New York, in regard to burial.

SMITH.—On Monday, Nov. 2, at Glastonberry, Conn., Louisa, wife of John P. Smith, aged 60 years and 9 months.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, Nov. 2, at New Haven, Conn., Charles V. Smith, aged 69 years and 10 months.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 18 Broad st., on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

TINK.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Nov. 3, 1891, Henry H., infant son of George and Ellen Tink.

WAYLAND.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at New Haven, Conn., Stephen Wayland of 99 Kimberly av., aged 76 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—Suddenly, on Nov. 3, Alfred W. White, M. D.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 175 Garfield place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 6, at 2 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

WOOLSEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1891, at 218 East 82d st., at 1 A. M., Miss Ella, daughter of Mrs. Rebecca J. Woolsey.
Funeral services on Friday at 8 P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood on Saturday at 10 A. M.

WOLVEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, at Westville, Conn., Norton A. Wolven, aged 17 years and 8 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

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