STILL AFTER BRIGGS.

Union Seminary Said to Have Stolen Endowments.

ITS DIRECTORS ARE ELECTED.

The Orthodox Presbyterians the Best Haters, and the Liberals the Most Ready With Their Money.

Pittsburg, May 22.—The ill-success with attended the effort made in the Presbyterian general assembly yesterday to turn down the directors of the Union Theological seminary who were proposed for re-election as members of the board of home missions had a damaging effect upon a similar movement, which was pressed today concerning three more of those directors whose names came up for election to the foreign missions board.

But the ghost of Union seminary will not down. A new proposal was adopted, requiring the committee on conference with the theological seminaries to ascertain what steps are necessary in order to gain possession of some of the endowments now held by the Union, which she has been declared to have "stolen" from the denomination. It is anticipated that the committee has undertaken a large contract.

The scene enacted in the assembly this morning in which a collection was taken for the benefit of missionary candidates, was quite as unusual as it was successful. It showed at least the practical benevolence of the ministers and elders. The prominence of gifts from "liberal" men and churches was remarked by some of the commissioners, and also the fact that the largest subscription came from the East. Mention was made of a Mr. William C. Robinson, a graduate of a Western seminary, who is desirous of entering the work of foreign missions. The appeal was taken up by a commissioner and soon as enough scene was on. The moderator took the floor and called for subscriptions. Elder Remsbrown, of Baltimore, started the ball rolling by pledging $100, and others followed rapidly till $1,500 had been raised. Smaller sums to the amount of $1,500 was realized.

The great success of the meetings held last night in the interest of home missions caused an overflow meeting tonight in the Second church, at which several foreign missionaries spoke.

Most of the day was devoted to special missionary and educational interests of the church, accounts of which are given in the following:

Vice Moderator Gov. Beaver presided at the afternoon session of the assembly. The first order was the report of the committee on education, presented by Dr. Martin D. Kneeland, of Boston. The usual complaint against non-contributing churches was made, coupled with a resolution that they will be urged to send in their collections, however small. The report recommended that the amount of $150,000 be raised for educational purposes during next year, and the board was directed to report whether students might be required to spend a year in missionary work after graduating before entering upon a regular charge. This suggestion was carried further by Dr. White, of Columbus, who proposed that a term of service should be required of all students aided by the board, so they should render an equivalent for the aid received.

Edward B. Hodge, secretary of the board, then addressed the assembly in the interest of his work.

The second order of the afternoon was the report on the work of the board for colleges, which was presented by Prof. Warren R. Langdon, of the San Francisco theological seminary. The receipts of the board amounted to $119,621, and the expenditures were $118,000. Aid to the extent of $28,650 was given to colleges and academies whose total valuation was over $1,000,000. Again complaint was made of non-contributing churches. It was recommended that $52,000 be raised during the next year, and that the Sunday after the day of prayer for colleges be designated as education day in the interests of this board.

The remainder of the time was occupied by Dr. E. C. Bass, of Chicago, secretary of the board, and by Rev. W. W. Patton, of Pittsburg.

This morning, before taking up the subject of foreign missions, the announcement was made that the moderator had appointed as additional members of the committee to confer with the theological seminaries, Dr. F. C. Monfort, of Cincinnati; Rev. W. H. Hubbard, of Auburn, N. Y.; Gov. James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Judge C. E. Wanderburgh, of Minneapolis, and to fill vacancies in the same committee Dr. W. P. Birch, of New York; Judge Robert E. Hinckley, of Philadelphia, and Judge Thomas Ewing, of Pittsburg. To the committee on conference with Lane seminary, Dr. John I. Blackburn, of Covington, Ky., was appointed to replace Dr. Birch, of New York.

In a brief interval before the order of the day was taken up Judge Hinckley, who was appointed this morning to the committee on conference with the seminaries, rose and presented a resolution, stating as he did so that there was a strong feeling that the Union theological seminary in New York had done a wrong to the church in taking out property which really belonged to the church. His resolution embodied a request to the committee to inquire into the rights of the Presbyterian church in the property of Union seminary and to report what steps should be taken to enforce those rights. The resolution was referred to the committee.

Dr. George W. Chaffant, of Pittsburg, presented a report on the work of the board of foreign missions. He reported receipts to the amount of $605,79 and a deficit of $211,86. From the women's boards $208,37 had been received, and from the churches $386,207. The expenditures amounted to a little over $817,87, of which the expenses of administration amounted to a little over $60,000. The responsibility for the existence of the board's debt was laid upon the churches which have not contributed. In closing his report he recommended that the amount to be raised be increased by at least 20 per cent over last year. It was also recommended that members of the board be re-elected.

MAIL FROM THE ORIENT.

Korean Agitation Against the Japanese—The Trouble in Formosa.

Vancouver, May 22.—The steamer Empress of India, from the Orient, had a heavy cargo and a large list of salient passengers, among whom was Hon. T. Le Poer Trench, late British minister to Japan, who is returning home on account of ill-health. He is a cousin of the late Capt. Trench, of the Royal Arthur, who died on the voyage up from Nicaragua. Gen. Barber, commander of the imperial forces in Hongkong, is also a passenger. Advices brought by the Empress are as follows:

A Japanese prize court at Sasebo has given judgment regarding the seizure of the steamer Kowshing, owned by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. The steamer was seized April 4 off Talienwan by the Japanese warship Tsukuba. It being discovered that several cases in the carrot which were described on the manifest as Chinese books, contained in reality rifles. The latter were shipped at the German firm in Shanghai to Tientsin. The court decided that as Shanghai was a neutral port and the vessel belonged to a neutral power and the owners were ignorant of the contents of the cases, the vessel should be released.

More than 10 Korean students have arrived at Tokyo to study. Several more are expected shortly.

Late advices from Korea are as follows: It has been discovered that Li, the brother-in-law of the Tai Won Kun, lately arrested on a charge of murder and treason, is not a relative of the Shogun, as was believed. He is now confined in a cell of small area, with only one dirty mat to lie on. Correspondents that have been allowed to peep into the dark cell describe the prisoner's accent as very pitiable.

The five ringleaders of the Dong Hakk were sentenced to capital punishment and executed. They were all men of great presence of mind and stout heart. In every respect superior to the average Korean. Even when sentence to death was pronounced upon them they maintained a gleeful mien. Cho, a councillor of the Department of Justice, remarked that, however realistic they might be, they must hold their lives precious, whereupon the chief of the five, Ten, replied that he did not value life at all, but that he bitterly regretted being regarded as a rebel. Another indignantly contended that no reason existed to put him and his compatriots to death as rebels. Mr. Uchida, Japanese consul in Seoul, endeavored by every means in his power to save the men's lives, but the Korean judges were inflexible, and the rebel leaders were executed early on the morning of the 26th ult.

The budget from April to December of the current year has been framed, after considerable discussion. The revenue is estimated at about 4,300,000 yen, and the expenditures at 4,300,000. The organization of the government and the drafting of several important laws have been at last completed, and were proclaimed on the 26th ult. They go into operation from April 1, Korean calendar. It is said that as all these laws have been framed with the regard to Korean manners and customs, they ought to be well adapted to the country.

Inflammatory placards denouncing the Japanese representative have been posted in several places of Seoul. They declare that Count Inoye is to begin with traitors, the reference being, of course, to Boki and his coadjutors, and they call him a disturber of the public peace of Korea. More than ten charges are enumerated against him.

Reports from Formosa give further particulars of the trouble among the troops at the time it became known that the island had been ceded to Japan. The governor packed up his valuables and was sending them away. The troops created a serious disturbance and got into a row with the officers. A Chinese general and seventeen Chinese were killed and many onlookers wounded. The Chinese generals and troops demand compensation, and state that they will raise the standard of rebellion on the mainland as soon as they go home. They say: "Because the Northerners were beaten, that is no reason why the territory of the Southerners should be given away." And Southerners should be given away." And addl: "We will make it hot for those rascals!" "We will make it hot for those rascals!" "We will make it hot for those rascals!"