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# LOS ANGELES HERALD.

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VOL. 36.—NO. 42. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1891.—TEN PAGES. FIVE CENTS.

## HAD DONE HIS DUTY.

### A Tragic Event in the Presbyterian Assembly.

### Judge Breckenridge Drops Dead After Speaking.

### He Had Just Finished a Speech on Dr. Briggs' Heresy.

### Great Excitement Caused by the Incident—The Assembly Immediately Adjourns.

Associated Press Dispatches.

DETROIT, May 28.—After the usual preliminaries at the Presbyterian general assembly this morning, Dr. Patton spoke a few words in explanation of the committee on the Briggs case. He said: "You are no doubt ready to credit our committee with a desire to do simply what is best. Recognizing our liability to error, we have had only a desire to do what is demanded by the exigencies of the case, in a spirit of kindness, and recognizing the rights of all persons concerned. If the discussion brings new light, we will welcome it. We are ready to give a reason for every decision we have made. We hope there will be no long debate, although we are prepared for it."

A PLEA FOR DR. BRIGGS.

Prof. Smith, of the Lane theological seminary, said: "The proposition to terminate the usefulness of a minister should be discussed carefully. From whatever the committee may say, no doubt conscientiously, it will be inferred that Dr. Briggs is guilty of some offense. We shall thus cast reproach on his good name, and a great school already stricken by the act of God will be crippled for at least the immediate future. This is the reason for caution. I know my side is unpopular, therefore hear me candidly and patiently as I try to show the committee they have erred. First, it is doubtful whether such an assembly is able to judge of others' doctrinal qualifications. Second, Dr. Briggs is not a new man; he was elected seventeen years ago, I think, to a chair in the Union theological seminary. Many of his colleagues and students say he is a man of ability and scholarship; an able teacher, spiritual, and pious. This assembly to whom he is a stranger ought not to be in haste. The Presbyteries ask us to act in our wisdom in the premises. May not this be to continue him?"

"The arguments against him are two. 1. He is misunderstood. 2. That he is not sound in doctrine. It is said in quarrels both sides are wrong. Why not in a misunderstanding? I have watched the controversy from the first, because I have had more interest than most. The religious press goes into all our homes; the editors magnify their influence. Has it not biased the commissioners? I desire to say nothing against these editors; but are they qualified for this? Even a religious editor cannot be a specialist in all departments, and he is liable to err. It may be they have misunderstood. The second charge, that he is unsound, may be based upon misunderstanding. Some say he indorses the spiritual condition of Martineau. If Dr. Briggs can historically justify his position, he has right to hold them."

"My last point is this: A man must be proved unsound, after a careful trial, if need be, in all church work; but in a case like this a man is, if charged with unsoundness, considered unsound from the first. I don't see that his ideas of the Bible, the redemption of the race and progressive sanctification after death, are not according to the standards. On the strict construction of the confession, of course, he is wrong; but will you who mean to make such a radical change in our confession as to say that all infants are saved, not leave a little margin for Dr. Briggs?"

DR. LOGAN'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. Logan, of Scranton, Pa., suggested a modification of the action proposed by the committee. He said: "I agree with them, with these two amendments: 1. The assembly disapproves for the present the appointment, etc. 2. That a committee of eight ministers and seven ruling elders be appointed to confer with Professor Briggs and the directors of the seminary."

Later he made a motion to this effect and it was seconded. Continuing Dr. Logan said: "We must, of course, refuse to confirm him in that chair. The whole church asks: 'Shall we not have a word of God that we can trust?' We are bound to say that we cannot sustain him in that chair; but having refused to confirm him, let us wait before taking irrevocable action."

A PLEA FOR FAIR PLAY.

Charles A. Dickey, D. D., of Philadelphia, a member of the board of directors of the Union theological seminary, said: "I have no plea to make for Dr. Briggs, but I will, if I stand alone, plead that any man shall have fair play. I do not defend his views or attack them. I wish to ask only what is expedient, what is best—not merely lawful—but a time when the strain is so severe and the situation so delicate."

"We are told by this committee that there is but one risk that compelled this honorable and faithful committee to ask for this decided and irrevocable action. I know they would have brought a proposition to wait if it could be done. This is the point; can we wait? Their only reason for insisting on a veto now is that it must be done now or never. I will presume to differ with them. Has not this assembly the same right to interpret a compact as the assembly of 1871, whose view is quoted in the report? They say we lose the power of the veto if we do not use it now; yet they propose that we have a committee of conference over this action after it is consummated. Would it not be better to trust us than to act immediately and then confer through a committee?"

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

Dr. Francis of Cincinnati said: "The Presbyteries that have overtaken the

assembly have not done so without deliberation. They discussed the matter through weeks and months. To delay will risk more than the loss of the service of a man, injuring the sensibilities of the trustees of the Union Theological seminary. Almost every pastor and missionary worker voted against Dr. Smith. We demand prompt and decided action."

Judge Breckenridge of St. Louis stated the legal points in the case. "If we don't veto now," said he, "we never can. Logan's amendment for deferring action is impracticable. We can do nothing wisely except disapprove. Without assigning other reasons, it does seem to me the mind of the church will be anxious for some months and we should relieve it."

JUDGE BRECKENRIDGE DROPS DEAD.

Breckenridge's last words were: "Now, gentlemen, I feel that I have discharged my duty, and wish to be excused from further speaking." Reaching for a glass of water, he suddenly threw up his hands and fell to the floor, striking heavily on his head. He was hastily carried to the ante-room and physicians summoned. They found him dead.

When the announcement was made, the assembly at once voted to adjourn for the day, and instead of the banquet assigned for tonight, a prayer meeting was announced. A committee was appointed to make suitable arrangements for the transfer of the body to its last resting place, and brief speeches were delivered by several delegates. Judge Breckenridge was a son of Rev. Dr. J. W. Breckenridge, who was a brother of the widely known William and Robert Breckenridge. His mother was a daughter of Professor Samuel Miller, of Princeton.

General Alger, of Michigan, left on a special train to convey the remains and a committee to St. Louis.

A SIMILAR DEATH.

Many delegates, in conversation after adjournment, recalled the sudden death of ex-Governor Washburne at a meeting of the American board at Springfield, Mass., which so greatly softened the heated discussion then going on over doctrinal matters.

## PLENTY HORSES FREE.

### THE MURDERER OF LIEUTENANT CASEY ACQUITTED.

### The Court Decides That His Death Was One of the Natural Results of War. White Moon Attempts Suicide.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., May 28.—Plenty Horses is a free Indian. No inkling of the sudden termination of the case had been given at 2 o'clock, when the court convened. The testimony being completed, the attorneys were preparing to commence their arguments, when Judge Shiras said: "There is no need of going further with this case. What I shall say is the opinion of this court, but not of my colleague. It is said on my own responsibility."

The judge then said in substance that the guilt or innocence of the accused turned upon the question as to whether or not a state of actual war existed at the time of Casey's death. In the opinion of the court it had been shown beyond doubt that such a state of war did exist. Immediately upon adjournment Plenty Horses was surrounded by ladies and other spectators, who shook hands with him for some time, after which he went to a hotel where he spent some time writing autographs for by-standers. At noon today White Moon, a Cheyenne scout who was with Casey and who had been here as a witness, attempted suicide by stabbing himself in the base of the neck. He was homesick and despondent. He will recover.

## NOT MR. HANCHETTE.

### The Police at Kalamazoo Thought They Had Located the Missing Man.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Lieutenant Kipley this morning received a dispatch from Chief of Police Cobb, of Kalamazoo, Mich., stating that a man answering the description of the missing H. J. Hanchette, of Los Angeles, had been in Kalamazoo for several days past on a debauch.

A dispatch from Kalamazoo tonight says it has been definitely settled that the suspect is not H. J. Hanchette, of Los Angeles. The police of Kalamazoo may be excused for suspecting a debauchee to be the missing secretary, but to any one knowing Mr. Hanchette's exemplary character the foregoing dispatch sounds ridiculous. No one who knew him has ever thought of coupling his dementia, or whatever may have caused his disappearance, with dissipation. Such conduct would be entirely incompatible with his character.—EDITOR.]

## THE DRAG-NET OF JUSTICE.

### New Orleans Jury-Fixers Trying to Slip Through the Meshes.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—When the McCrystal and O'Malley bribery case were called today the attorney submitted a motion for a change of venue. The state introduced a number of witnesses, including the leaders of the committee of safety. All testified that they believed the accused could obtain a fair trial here. Counsel for the defense then abandoned the motion, and gave notice of withdrawal of the plea of not guilty by his clients, and stated that he would enter a demurrer, similar to that sustained by the court in the case against Granger, in which the information was quashed on the ground that the allegations set forth were not sufficiently specific. The cases went over till tomorrow.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

### Church Fairs Not Proper Means of Raising Money.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 28.—In the Southern Presbyterian assembly today, a resolution was adopted declaring church fairs and festivals not proper means of raising money; also one calling on the world's fair to keep the gates closed on Sunday.

Preferred Death to Blindness.

SANTA CRUZ, May 28.—A. W. Fisher committed suicide by shooting himself, today, because he was threatened with blindness.

## A CLOSED SEASON.

### The Slaughter of Seals to Be Suspended.

### John Bull Will Co-Operate With Uncle Sam.

### A Bill to That Effect Will Be Introduced in the Commons.

### The News of This Intention Received With Great Satisfaction By the State Department.

Associated Press Dispatches.

LONDON, May 28.—Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, in the commons this afternoon, gave notice that the government would introduce a bill on Monday next, which would prohibit British subjects from catching seals in Bering sea for a period the extent of which will be stated later.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The president this afternoon received a dispatch from Minister Lincoln, at London, saying official notice had been given in the commons that a bill would be introduced on Monday to authorize the queen to prohibit British subjects from taking seals in Bering sea. The question engaged the president's principal attention today, and he had a conference with the cabinet. The point considered was the advisability of sending war vessels to Bering sea, to reinforce the revenue cutters in preventing the taking of seals in case a closed season is decided upon. This fleet would, of course, co-operate with the English war ships now in those waters in the enforcement of the agreement as concluded. It is understood that the secretary of the navy reported that there are three naval vessels that could be prepared for this service without much delay.

The news of Goschen's action was received with satisfaction at the state department. Generally it is taken as an indication that the British government is preparing to accept the conditions imposed by the president as preliminary to arbitration, and to cause British vessels to refrain from sealing in the meantime. The fixed period for the cessation of sealing referred to by Goschen, probably means the remainder of this season. During this time the arbitrators (for it is to be presumed the British government's action carries with it the acceptance of the terms of arbitration held out by the president during the correspondence) will have an opportunity to reach an agreement. In the event the point of arbitration is not reached, it may be some time will be consumed in sending an expert commissioner to Alaska to investigate the actual condition of the rookeries and settle the question which is at issue between the governments of Great Britain and the United States, as to whether what is known as "pelagic sealing" or killing seal in the open sea on their way to and from the shore of the rookeries, is fully as destructive of seal life as has been reported by the United States treasury agents.

The revenue cutter Bear will sail from Seattle, Saturday, on its annual cruise in Alaskan waters.

## "A HEINOUS SCANDAL."

### The Verdict of the Reformed Presbyterians in the Suffrage Case.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—At today's session of the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, overtures from the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, favoring the union of the two churches, were referred to a special committee. The question of the ministers suspended by the Pittsburgh Presbytery for heresy, in declaring for the right of suffrage, was next brought before the synod. The memorial numbering before the synod during the first and fourth Reformed Presbyterian congregations. The memorial characterized the action of the Pittsburgh Presbytery as unjust and without authority. If sustained by the synod, it would result in killing all private opinions, and would work great harm to the churches. The memorial was referred to the committee on church discipline, after a heated discussion. At the afternoon session, by a vote of 120 to 16, the Pittsburgh memorial libeling the action of the seven young ministers in voting at an election, as a "heinous scandal," was adopted. A bitter discussion followed, several members of the liberal minority prophesying a division. The Pittsburgh Presbytery came off victorious, defeating a compromise proposition, and securing an adjournment until tomorrow, amid great excitement.

## ARIZONA JUSTICE.

### Unique Notions as to What Constitutes Justifiable Homicide.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., May 28.—The jury in the case of the territory versus Shankland, after being out forty-two hours, were unable to agree on a verdict and were discharged. They stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The defendant last December killed Dr. G. G. Willis, the county physician, as he was entering his buggy to visit patients. Willis was resident agent of the Old Guard Mining company which owed Shankland several hundred dollars. Shankland sent word to Willis that he would kill him if he did not pay him at a certain hour. He carried out his threat: The defense was justifiable homicide. There is great excitement among Shankland's friends over the mobbing of the one juror who stood out. The better class of people are with him, and endorse his action in hanging the jury. Vigorous steps to prosecute his assailants are being taken.

## ARRESTED WITHOUT TROUBLE.

### Seven Soldiers in Custody at Walla Walla for the Hunt Lynching.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 28.—The arms that Sheriff McCann telegraphed for yesterday were received this morning, together with 2000 rounds of ammunition. When Judge Upton of the superior court came to the courthouse this morning he held a short consultation with the sheriff, then ordered the clerk of the court to issue warrants for the arrest of Patrick McManis, Charles E. Trumppower, Joseph Trumppower, Thomas Clin-

ton, Bernard Mueller, C troop; and C. A. Cutler and James Eves, of E troop, charging them with the crime of murder in the first degree. The warrants were then given to the sheriff, who immediately proceeded to the garrison. Going to Colonel Compton, he informed him that he had warrants for the above-named men. The colonel went with the sheriff to the guardhouse, where four of the men wanted were confined. He ordered them turned over to the civil authorities. Then he accompanied the sheriff to the quarters where the other three were pointed out to the sheriff, who placed the men under arrest. Col. Compton then ordered Lieut. N. F. McClure, a sergeant and seven privates, to act as an escort to the sheriff to the city. The prisoners were placed in jail, which is guarded by thirty deputy sheriffs, and although rumors have been circulated that if any soldiers were arrested they would be taken from jail, no danger is apprehended and everything is quiet tonight.

## The Rubber Trust Dissolved.

TRENTON, N. J., May 28.—The Hamilton rubber company went into the hands of a receiver today. It was in a trust with the Star rubber company and others. Its liabilities are \$100,000. At a secret meeting last night the Central rubber trust was dissolved by action of the companies composing it. It was charged that a few firms used it to their own advantage, while the others suffered.

## A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

FRANKFORD, Ind., May 28.—The boiler in the saw mill of P. E. Kramer exploded this afternoon. Frank Hall and Ed. Kuntz were killed; Glenn Swearingin, William Davis and two sons of Engineer Hall, fatally injured; Harvey Hutchinson and Ben Keys, dangerously hurt, and the engineer and fireman on a passing train painfully wounded by flying bricks. The mill is a complete wreck.

## United Presbyterians.

PRINCETON, May 28.—In the general assembly of the United Presbyterian church today, Rev. William J. Reed of Pittsburg was re-elected principal clerk for the fifth term of four years. The mission and other boards reported, showing encouraging progress.

## TRUMBULL SURRENDERS.

### THE CHILEAN SENATOR ON THE WAY TO LOS ANGELES.

### The Esmeralda Given 250 Tons of Coal at Acapulco and Told to Vamos—She Vamosed—An Insurgent Decree.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—Richard Trumbull, who has been indicted by the federal grand jury at Los Angeles, in connection with the Itata affair, left here this afternoon, in company with his attorney, for Los Angeles, to surrender himself into the jurisdiction of the federal court in the southern district of California.

## THE ESMERALDA COALING.

NEW YORK, May 28.—An Acapulco dispatch, dated yesterday, says: The Esmeralda frightened the authorities of this town to such a degree, that at 6 o'clock this evening the Chilean warship is coaling. She will probably leave here tomorrow.

## HOW THE COAL WAS OBTAINED.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Dr. Soteldo, the Venezuelan minister here, informs the Associated Press that dispatches received today from reliable sources in Mexico, state that the Mexican government ordered the insurgent Chilean cruiser Esmeralda to leave the harbor of Acapulco. The commander of the vessel said he was willing to leave, but his ship had no sails, and could not depart without steam power. The government then allowed the Esmeralda to take enough coal to carry the orders into effect. She received 250 tons, her ordinary consumption being fifty tons a day. The Esmeralda sailed on the 28th inst., immediately after receiving her coal allowance.

## AN INSURGENT DECREE.

PARIS, May 28.—A dispatch from Chile says: The congressional committee, through the provisional junta, issued a decree at Iquique on the 22d inst., which declares void all negotiations based upon deposits of silver in the mint at Santiago, which guarantee the notes in circulation. Anybody accessory to the operations connected with the use of silver will be prosecuted for fraud. The committee therefore warns the public that bills drawn against silver by agents of Balmaceda, and negotiated in Chile or in Europe will be worthless, as payment will be refused by the legal authorities appointed by congress.

## PUT ON RECORD.

### The Reformed Episcopalians Will Accept No Civil Appropriations.

CLEVELAND, May 28.—At the second day's session of the general council of the Reformed Episcopal church, quite a discussion was precipitated by the introduction of a resolution that the council be put on record in distinct and emphatic opposition to the appropriation by the civil authorities—national, state or municipal—of any moneys or properties to ecclesiastical organizations, and as having a fixed purpose not to ask or accept in the future any such appropriation. The resolution was adopted, 48 to 18.

## Killed His Wife's Paramour.

ELGIN, Ore., May 28.—News has been received that Henry La Board, a Frenchman, living at Cricket Flat, six miles from here, was shot and killed yesterday evening, by Edwin Carter. The quarrel arose over La Board accusing Carter of undue intimacy with La Board's wife.

## Two Per Cent Bonds.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—It has been practically decided to extend the 4 per cent loan at 2 per cent, and give the holders of those bonds the necessary ninety days notice next Monday.

## Cardinal Gibbons Ill.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Cardinal Gibbons, according to dispatches from Bryanton, is quite sick at the parochial residence of St. Mary's church, at that place, with malarial trouble.

A suit with an artistic cut and fit, first-class workmanship and linings, can be had at H. A. Gets, 125 W. Third st.

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