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VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1891. NO. 149.

JORDAN IS NERVOUS.

Ominous Row Between the City and the Minneapolis & St. Louis.

Section Men and Citizens Come Pretty Close to a Street Fight.

South Dakotans Want the Legislature to Meet in Extra Session

And Appropriate $100,000 to Represent the State at the Big Fair.

Special to the Globe.

JORDAN, Minn., May 28.—This town would feel a good deal more comfortable to-night if it had a company of militia on guard. Great excitement has prevailed all day over a difficulty between the city and the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad company. The trouble arose over the council ordering the street commissioner to tear up the switches, passing tracks and spurs of the company in the city, as the company constructed them six years ago without obtaining permission from the city, and right on one of the principal streets. Last evening the company filled the side-tracks with empty cars to hold the tracks down, and sent in about thirty section men from along the road to prevent the removal of any tracks. For a time it was feared a riot would take place, but as no move was made on the part of the city, no disturbance occurred, and this morning the railroad company served a writ of injunction on the city officials to prevent them from removing the tracks. The men have been here all day, and the train still remains, but the work of removing will be very likely discontinued by the city until the courts settle the matter.

WANT AN EXTRA SESSION.

How South Dakotans Propose to Get an Exhibit.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., May 28.—The World's Fair convention concluded its labors here to-day by adopting a committee report as follows:

Whereas, The legislature of the state of South Dakota failed to make an appropriation to enable the state to be represented at the World's Columbian exhibition;

Now therefore, for the purpose of exhibiting the resources, products and general development of the state of South Dakota at the World's Columbian exhibition of 1893, we do recommend that this convention do elect by ballot eighteen citizens of the state of South Dakota as a world's fair commission, two of whom shall be from each judicial district, and two commissioners at large to serve until the close of the exposition and the winding up of the state exhibit, all vacancies to be filled by the remainder of the commission.

First—Said commission shall serve without pay except actual expenses paid out and disbursed. The commission shall incorporate without issuing any stock, providing it be legally done.

Second—The treasurer shall give bonds to the president of the commission in trust for the donors for the exhibition fund in such sum as shall be fixed by the commission, the same to be approved by the commission. The secretary and treasurer shall receive such salary for services as shall be fixed by the commission.

Third—The commission shall be subject to call of the president.

Fourth—The commission shall be instructed first of all to communicate to the members of the legislature the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the wish and desire of the people of South Dakota, as voiced by this convention, that the representatives in the legislature shall be called together in extra session by the governor, without expense to the state except for actual expenses paid out and disbursed by the members, and that they appropriate the sum of $50,000 or such other sum as in the wisdom of the legislature shall be adequate to make a proper exhibit of the resources of the state; and, further, that they shall make the commission now elected trustees of the funds, and that it shall be disbursed by the state treasurer on warrants audited by the commission and duly countersigned by either the president or vice president and secretary. The members of the legislature shall be asked, as speedily as possible, by the secretary of the commission, if they are willing to vote this appropriation as desired by the people, and if they will sign a pledge to this effect, and if a sufficient number are willing to do so, the secretary of the commission shall communicate the fact to the governor, who shall be requested to at once call an extra session for this purpose.

Fifth—That in case of the failure of the legislature to make an appropriation, then the commission shall raise by subscription the sum of $100,000, to be apportioned by the commission to the several counties on the basis of their assessed valuation, as given by the last state board of equalization, or should the legislature appropriate less than $100,000, then the commission raise the balance of said $100,000 by subscription.

Gov. Mellette and a large number of the members of the legislature were delegates to the convention, and all are in hearty accord with the foregoing plan.

PLENTY HORSES LET LOOSE.

The Redskin With the Equine Name Is Acquitted.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 28.—Plenty Horses is a free Indian. No inkling of the sudden termination of the case had been given, and at 2 o'clock when court convened, 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 of my own responsibility." The judge then read in substance that 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 has been shown beyond a doubt that such 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 Attorney Porter, with beaming face, led his still silent and undemonstrative client to his hotel, where Plenty Horses spent some time writing autographs for bystanders. The testimony given by Capt. Baldwin, aide of Gen. Miles, was an important feature in establishing the important fact as to war. He came with all the official papers of the war department bearing upon the circumstances previous to and at the time of Casey's death, and although the documents had only been offered by the defense and their admission not yet been decided by the court, the captain's own testimony was of the same character. At noon to-day White Moon, the Cheyenne scout who was with Casey at the time of his death, and who has been here as wittness, attempted suicide by stabbing himself in the base of the neck. He was homesick and despondent. He is not seriously hurt, and will recover.

Iowa Crops Suffering.

WATERLOO, Io., May 28.—Cutworms are doing much damage to growing corn and potatoes in this vicinity. Many fields in all parts of the county have been replanted, and the worms are taking all the replanted stalks.

OPPOSING SUNDAY OPENING.

Wisconsin Women Who Don't Favor a Sabbath World's Fair.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 28.—The W.C.T. U. took up the financial question this morning, and raised by pledges $2,100, which, with $900 estimated from dues, gives $3,000 for state work. Eight hundred dollars were appropriated for the Eau Claire home, the name of which it is proposed to change to Francis Willard home. The secretary's salary is $600. The contingent for the 100 delegates to the national convention elected are: Mrs. Lydia R. Gott, Viroqua; Mrs. L. N. Kimball, Black River Falls; Mrs. B. E. Geaver, Milton; Mrs. W. D. Cook, Green Bay; Mrs. Davis, Milwaukee; Mrs. Ritcher, Baraboo; Mrs. Barkey, West Superior; Mrs. H. B. Smith, at large. All state officers are ex-officio members of the national convention, which meets in Boston in November. Resolutions were reported, but action deferred until to-morrow. They strongly oppose Sunday opening of the world's fair or selling of liquor on the grounds, deplore the action of the legislature regarding public schools, and take the usual action on the temperance question.

CLARA GOES FREE.

A St. Cloud Grand Jury Fails to Indict an Unfortunate Girl.

Special to the Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., May 28.—It is surmised that the grand jury, which will adjourn to-morrow, has failed to find an indictment against Clara Bente, of North Fork, who is now in jail. Clara last winter killed her illegimate child at Sauk Center. The grand jury has completed its investigations, and this afternoon called in a body at the jail and requested to see Clara Bente. She was brought into the room and introduced. Clara refuses to say what transpired, but the jurors took occasion to shake hands with her, and, it is said, gave her to understand that she had not been indicted. The poor girl broke down completely. There were mitigating circumstances about the crime, and the sympathy of the public was with the girl.

SPLENDID BUILDING BURNED.

Destruction of the Costliest Structure in Aberdeen.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., May 28.—At 4:20 this morning the three-story block of the Northwestern National bank, the costliest and handsomest in the city, was damaged to the extent of $4,000 by fire, the origin of which is unknown, but some indications point to incendiarism. Kearney & Boyer, grocers, lost about 50 per cent of the value of their stock by reason of smoke and water. The insurance on the stock and building fully covers the loss. The office of Police Justice Ackly, in the rear of the building, was wrecked, and Chief of Police Curtiss, who used an adjoining room for a sleeping apartment, narrowly escaped suffocation by jumping through a heavy plate glass window. He sustained several severe cuts.

Newspaper Change.

Special to the Globe.

VERMILLION, S. D., May 28.—Arrangements have been made whereby the Dakota Republican, published in this city, will partially change hands. Carl Gunderson, of this city, a graduate of the University of South Dakota, a civil engineer and a man of almost unbounded local popularity, has purchased an undivided half of the Republican, and expects to do the more scholarly duties of the paper, while the former editor, E. H. Willey, will oversee the mechanical part.

Shoving the Queer.

Special to the Globe.

DECORAH, Io., May 28.—A man giving the name of J. O. Ryan was arrested at Castalia to-day for passing counterfeit coin. He had about $40 of the queer on his person at the time, and claimed that he had bought it at Austin, Minn., paying $10 for $40; also that two other friends had bought at the same time, one going to Winona, Minn., and one to Rochester. He is now in the jail here, waiting orders from the United States marshal.

A Prompt Railroad.

Special to the Globe.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., May 28.—The taxes on Northern Pacific lands in Stutsman county were paid to-day by Tax Commissioner Fernald. The amount was $7,200. All the Northern Pacific taxes in North Dakota have been paid except the land tax in Barnes, Mercer, Foster and McLean, where the valuation is claimed to be excessive.

Peck's Dairy Commissioner.

Special to the Globe.

MADISON, Wis., May 28.—Gov. Peck to-day appointed D. D. Harkness, of Berlin, dairy and food commissioner, vice P. C. Thom, removed. Thom was the last Republican official of any importance that remained in the capitol building. Harkness is mayor of Berlin, and interested in a railroad built by him between Horicon and Berlin. He is a good business man.

Lived Together Sixty-four Years.

Special to the Globe.

LAKE CITY, Minn., May 28.—Mrs. H. K. Terrell died this morning aged eighty-one. Mrs. Terrell was an old pioneer. She came here with her husband about thirty years ago and has been a resident ever since. Mrs. Terrell and her husband, who survives her, had lived together sixty-four years.

Soap Company Busted.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., May 28.—The Aberdeen Soap company assigned to-day to J. W. Todd. The plant was moved here less than a year ago from Fond du Lac, Wis. The liabilities exceed the assets. The increased cost of material and poor collections are responsible for the trouble.

Sheep Raisers to Meet.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., May 28.—The second annual meeting of the South Dakota Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' association will be held here June 2, 3 and 4. An invitation to all sheep breeders in the Northwest to be present has been sent out, and the attendance will be large.

Killed by Oxalic Acid.

Special to the Globe.

YANKTON, S. D., May 28.—Letus Brown, deputy sheriff of Bonhomme county, living at Scotland, wanted Epsom salts. The druggist gave him oxalic acid. Brown died in fifteen minutes. The druggist fled.

A TRAGICAL CLIMAX.

Judge S. M. Breckinridge Falls Dead in the Detroit Assembly.

The Dead Jurist Had Just Reviewed the Case of Dr. Briggs.

This Tragedy May Have a Beneficial Effect on the Assembly.

Debate on the Now Famous Heresy-Tainted Union Professor.

DETROIT, May 28.—To-day's sessions of the general assembly were entirely given up to consideration of the case of Dr. Briggs, of Union Theological seminary. A sad climax to the great debate was the death of Judge S. M. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, immediately on closing an impressive statement of the legal aspects of the case. On reassembling after the noon recess the debate on Dr. Briggs was resumed, and Judge Breckinridge, of St. Louis, a member of the committee on theological seminaries, and one of the most eminent lawyers in the South, stated the legal points in the case. Years ago, he said, Union seminary was independent, but in 1871 became Presbyterian, and, of course, the assembly from that time controlled the appointments. If we don't veto now, said he, we never can. Dr. Logan's amendment for deferring action is impracticable. We view the transfer from one chair to another the same as an appointment. We can do nothing wisely except disapprove. I think it is worse not to assign reasons. A judge sometimes cannot give all the reasons for his decisions on the bench. But without assigning other reasons, it does seem to me that the mind of the church for some months has been anxious and that we should relieve it. His 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

Threw Up His Hands

and fell, striking the back of his head heavily on the floor. After the judge had been carried to an anteroom the debate was arrested, and when, a few moments afterward, physicians in the audience who hurried to his aid pronounced him dead, the assembly voted to do no further business, and instead of the banquet in the rink this evening to hold a prayer meeting in Fort Street church. A committee consisting of Prest Patton, Rev. Drs. Hays, C. A. Dickey and H. P. Smith, and Elders J. J. McCook and E. W. C. Humphrey, to which Rev. Dr. Vermilye, a delegate from the Reformed church, was added, was appointed to make suitable arrangements in view of the occurrence. Prest Patton asked to be excused because of fatigue. While this committee was absent the assembly engaged in devotional exercises. Dr. Vermilye said the judge had passed from this assembly to the "general assembly and church of the first born." Dr. Erskine told of Judge Breckenridge's distinguished family. He was the son of Rev. Dr. J. W. Breckenridge, who was the brother of the equally noted and greatly esteemed William and Robert. His mother was a daughter of the beloved Prof. Samuel Miller, of Princeton, afterwards an honored secretary of one of our boards in Philadelphia, where he had a notable discussion with Archbishop Hughes.

Alger's Timely Offer.

It was announced that Gov. Alger had offered his special car and train to convey the remains and the committee to St. Louis. As several of the committee had decided to accept this offer, the assembly continued its devotional exercises till the committee could perfect and announce its arrangements for the journey and for the memorial meeting to-night. Dr. Logan, of Scranton, said the judge had been a warm friend of the work among the freedmen when it had but few friends. The special committee to go to St. Louis was announced as Rev. Drs. Hays, Dickey, Erskine and Smith, with Elders Rankin and Montgomery. Dr. Nichols, the pastor of Judge Breckinridge, is absent, but will return in time to take the train. There was no oppurtunity to see the remains, and after announcing that there would be a prayer meeting in Fort street church at 8 o'clock this evening, the meeting closed with a prayer by the moderator. Many will recall the similar sudden death of ex-Gov. Washburne at the great meeting of the American board at Springfield, Mass., which so greatly softened the heated discussion which there, as here, was going on over doctrinal matters.

The great wealth of flowers which had been provided for the banquet was used to decorate Gov. Alger's private car and the special train provided by him to carry Judge Breckenridge's remains with the special committee to St. Louis. The prayer meeting at the Fort street church to-night, which took the place of the banquet, was largely occupied with reminiscences of the judge. The tone of the meeting was tender and subdued, and without question the effect of this sad occurrence will be both to sober and soften the discussion to-morrow of the Briggs question. It will also probably tend to secure a final vote upon it earlier than wos expected, and the judge's last sotemn and earnest words as to the absolute necessity of acting now, if at all or ever, on the appointment or transfer of the learned Dr. Briggs will have great weight with those who hoped that there might be some way for the assembly to take more time for deciding what to do after assuming at this session control of the case. This will probably tend to shorten debate on propositions like Dr. Logan's.

Judge Breckenridge, whose death is recorded above, represented the Missouri synod as one of the elders, and was a conspicuous figure in the assembly, as well as a wise counsellor and safe leader. He was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 3, 1828, and was educated at the Union college, New York; Centor college, Kentucky, and the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. He graduated at the law school of the Pennsylvania university at Lexington, Ky., and settled at St. Louis in 1850, where he has since resided. In 1854 and 1855 Judge Breckenridge represented the city and county of St. Louis in the Missouri legislature, and in 1859 he was elected judge of the circuit court of the state. He became elder of the Second Presbyterian church of St. Louis in 1871, and in 1874 was a member of the general assembly which met in this city. In 1878 Judge Breckenridge was made a member of the general assembly's committee on the revision of the book of discipline, which made its final report in 1882. He was a member of the assemblies of 1881, '82 and '83.

OPENING THE DEBATE.

Dr. Patton States the Position of the Committee.

DETROIT, Mich., May 28.—When the Presbyterian assembly's opening hour drew near this morning there was much more than the usual attendance. The interest in the Briggs case was strong enough to bring not only to bring out a much larger attendance at the opening prayer service, but to fill the galleries with interested spectators. By the time the hour for the business session arrived the church was filled. There was no suppression of excitement while the reading clerk ran over the minutes of the assembly, which no one heard because of the hum of conversation, and when the minutes were read the asembly squared away for the battle with heresy, which has divided interest in this assembly with the report of the committee on the revision of the standard of faith. Rev. F. L. Patton, D. D., took the floor in support of the report of the committee. He would like to eliminate from the debate the personal element. He recognized the learning of Dr. Briggs. He was his friend. The directors of the seminary elected Dr. Briggs in good faith and could not be blamed for his subsequent utterances. The real question was whether the assembly had any right to veto a transfer of a professor from one chair to another. The inference was the right existed. The assembly was the supreme tribunal of the Presbyterian church and could not shirk the responsibility of putting a construction upon that compact. He pleaded that the appointment of a committee as contemplated by the report was a recognition of the rights of the directors. The conference on committees might bring a solution of the whole question by settling which party was right in its construction of the contract. If they could not be settled thus it could be arbitrated. He pleaded the cause of the committee. It might seem strange to see him in the role of the champion of liberty, yet he is. He was a professor and felt for his class. If an appointment was not acted on at once it should be put out of the power of the assembly to hold a threat over a man for years. In the interest of fairness he wanted to say that personally he had not put a line in the way of Dr. Briggs. He would be unwilling that a resolution should be adopted at this time which should declare that Dr. Briggs was unfit to preach or that he was a heretic. If the Presbytery of New York shall prosecute Dr. Briggs the case would finally come to the assembly as the court of last resort. Sixty-three presbyteries had asked that Dr. Briggs' position on doctrinal points should be inquired into. Was this the kind of a man who should be confirmed by even passive action? The time for adjournment arrived, but upon motion Dr. Patton was allowed to finish his remarks. He claimed that Dr. Briggs and his friends not being able to understand and explain what appeared in the inaugural, therefore Dr. Briggs was an unsafe man to allow to be confirmed. The assembly must absolutely veto now or never.

ABLE CHAMPIONS.

Prof. Smith and Drs. Logan and Dickie Give Their Views.

DETROIT, May, 28.—After Dr. Patton had made the opening statement on behalf of the committee, Prof. Smith, of Lane Theological seminary, said:

"The proposition to terminate the usefulness of a minister should be discussed carefully. Whatever the committee may say—no doubt conscientiously—it will be inferred Dr. Briggs is guilty of some offens. 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 a reason for caution. I know my side is unpopular, therefore hear me candidly and patiently as I try to show that the committee has erred: First, it is doubtful whether such an assembly is able to judge of other than doctrinal qualifications. Second, Dr. Briggs is not a new man. He was elected seventeen years ago, I think, to the chair of exegesis in Union Theological seminary. Many of his colleagues and students say he is a man of ability, scholarship, an able teacher, spiritual and pious. The arguments against him are two: First, he is misunderstood; second, that he is not sound in doctrine. As to the first of these, it is said in quarrels both sides are wrong; why not in a misunderstanding?" Continuing, Prof. Smith said that in the Presbyterian church a man was a heretic who violated the system of doctrine. The general opinion seemed to prevail that a man charged with an infection was guilty.

If the verbal form of the confession was to be insisted upon, most of those present would have to leave the church. There were three charges against Dr. Briggs for his prestery to consider. They were his claims of errors in the Bible translations, called inerrant transmission, progressive sanctification and infant damnation. Dr. Warfield, of Princeton, published a book showing that certain portions of the New Testament were irregular. Should not he also be proceeded against? Dr. Briggs desired only to find theological grounds for the doctrines set up in the confession of faith. The most serious point was that of progressive sanctification. He did not fully understand what Dr. Briggs meant on this point. Perhaps Dr. Briggs could explain. The Bible and the confession have been misunderstood, why not Dr. Briggs' position? The doctrine of the Presbyterian church meant that every minute of time thirty human beings dropped into hell. This went on for centuries. Did they ever reflect and face the problem and keep out of the lunatic asylum? He thought that possibly God might find some relief for them.

Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., of Scranton, Pa., wanted the action proposed by the committee modified. In the second resolution he wanted a change made, adding the name of Dr. Briggs to those to be conferred with. Not only was a professor to be tried, but a whole system of control of the education of ministers for the Presbyterian church. It would tend to the peace of the church if they could postpone action. President Patton, of Princeton, took the floor in behalf of the report of the committee. He said he admired Dr. Briggs as a friend. The committee would not put a straw in his way. Nor would it make the position of the directors of union embarrassing. They had hired the man in good faith, and were not responsible for the utterances in his inaugural. The only difficult point to his mind was the interpretation of the compact between Union and the Presbyterian assembly. If that compact permitted the exercise of the veto, and he thought it did, the duty of the assembly now lay in the direction of exercising the veto or stopping once for all. He did not believe in qualified or moral condemnation. The assembly must make its condemnation direct, if it made it at all.

Dr. Dickie, of Union seminary, rather disappointed the assembly by his failure to back Briggs as strongly as he had been expected to. Dr. Dickie said he saw no sense in condemning Dr. Briggs, any way. The assembly might in its haste do something that would be repented at leisure. The claim of the report was that, according to the contract with Union seminary, the power of veto could not be exercised if withheld a year. The assembly might interpret the compact its own way, Dr. Dickie said. Dr. Briggs had been elected most informally. The speaker had not been present either at his election or inaugural, but supposed if the professor had not tried to air his scholarship, but had paid attention solely to the subject of the authority of the Bible, all would have been well. As it was, he asked for a year's delay, and if he were alive through that time, he would do all in his power to bring about a reconciliation.

SIDE LIGHTS.

Prof. Briggs' Resignation Said to Be Written.

DETROIT, May 28.—It is not generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that Prof. Briggs' resignation is in the hands of the trustees of the Union seminary. They decided to stand by him, but the veto which the assembly will doubtless place upon his appointment may, it is thought, make them consider it best to accept his resignation, and so relieve the seminary from coming in direct conflict with the highest body known to Presbyterianism. It is believed that Prof. Briggs has now under advisement an invitation to join the faculty of the Cambridge university.

President Patton has a rasping voice, and its carrying power was not equal to so large a hall, but the same self-control, the same intellectuality and force which marked his prosecution of Prof. Swing, was in his great speech this forenoon.

Prof. Schaff was an interested spectator. While the debate progressed this morning the assembly was at fever heat. Moderator Green was unable to control the assemblage, and at noon it burst into flame, in groups of two, three and a dozen, and member of the group trying to make himself heard above his fellows. Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia, was standing in the vestibule, and talked freely. "If Patton wants to be fair, why don't he say so in the resolutions, and not say one thing in the resolutions and another on the platform," he said with no little heat. "If Dr. Patton intends those resolutions as an olive branch of peace, and will say so in them, I, as director of union, will receive it with open hands. Only, why is he so inconsistent? He understands how to write and how to talk. Why does he not say in the resolutions what he says on the platform?"

Dr. Patton, in the basement, nervously said: "I wish it understood that I am a friend of Prof. Briggs." "So was Brutus of Cæsar," said a bystander under his breath.

BRIGGS WON'T TALK.

He Will Leave for Europe To-Morrow to Study.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A reporter called upon Dr. Briggs and conveyed to him the information that Dr. Patton's committee had reported unfavorably to him. Dr. Briggs expressed no surprise. When asked his opinion of the action of the committee, he replied: "I have nothing whatever to say. This is the first information that has reached me touching the matter; in fact, I have had absolutely no communication with Detroit since the assembly began its sessions. I have kept away from the meeting partly on account of the condition of my health, but chiefly because it did not seem entirely proper under the circumstances to go there. All my knowledge of what has taken place there, I have derived from the newspapers. I think, also, that it would not be quite the proper thing for me to offer any criticism, or to make any comments whatever while the assembly is in session, as to anything in the proceedings of which I may be the subject under discussion." Dr. Briggs will sail for Europe on Saturday, by the Umbria, accompanied by his eldest daughter. He expects to return about the middle of September. He will spend the intervening time at Oxford, where he has planned to pursue a special line of study.

Mme. Juch in Trouble.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—Miss Emma Juch, one of the soloists in the musical festival, was made defendant in attachment proceedings in the superior court yesterday, and her pay in the hands of the festival managers was ordered held to await the issue of the suit. She broke down completely when the papers were served, saying that it was an attempt to humiliate her in a city in which she is a stranger. The suit was brought by the First National Bank of Butte, Mont., and the demand is for $2,000.

Myra Clark Gaines' Will.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Surrogate Abbott, of Brooklyn, handed down his decision to-day in the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines will contest, in which over $1,000,000 is involved. The surrogate declared that the will of Jan. 8, 1885, made in New Orleans on the day before Mrs. Gaines died, and which made Marie P. Evans sole executrix, is a forgery. He declares the will which names William A. Wilder and James T. Christmas as executors is legal and admissible to probate.

Underhanded Scheming.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—It is learned that anonymous circular and papers from Boston have been received by members of the standing committees of the several Episcopal dioceses in this country, whose duty it is to pass upon the confirmation of Dr. Brooks as bishop of Massachusetts. The documents profess to give information regarding Dr. Brooks' opinions and standing, which is said to be in many respects false and misleading.

Another Crash in Shoes.

BOSTON, May 28.—W. & J. M. Bent, boot and shoe manufacturers, Cochituate, Mass., are financially embarrassed and will probably settle through insolvency. Their liabilities are estimated at $150,000, of which amount about $100,000 is owed to Potter, White & Bayley, of Boston. The Bent firm has manufactured for Potter, White & Bayley. The assets are the machinery and the factory, and real estate.

Accept the Bonus.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, May 28.—The firm of Schroth & Ahrens, which has been engaged in this city for a number of years in the manufacturing of blinds, sashes and doors, and which burned out about three weeks ago, have accepted a bonus of $10,000 presented to them by citizens, and will rebuild their plant at once.

The Kennedys Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—President F. W. Kennedy and Cashier H. H. Kennedy, of the Spring Garden bank, were arrested to-day charged with false entries in the bank record and embezzlement of $100,000. In default of $20,000 and $15,000 bail respectively they were held for examination before United States Commissioner Bell next Monday.

Under Grim Auspices.

PADUCAH, Ky., May 28.—A social sensation has just been adjusted at Mayfield, this state. W. A. Green betrayed the young daughter of W. F. Newsome, a well-to-do citizen, and left the town. He was traced, arrested, and brought to Mayfield, and told to marry the girl or die. Green accepted the girl, and the wedding occurred while the father stood near with a loaded shotgun.

Quaker City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28.—W. Redwood Wright, appointed by Gov. Pattison to fill the vacancy caused by City Treasurer Bardsley's resignation, yesterday telegraphed the governor his acceptance of the position. It is inferred that this acceptance will quickly bring the question of who is authorized to fill the vacancy to the supreme court.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

An Organization Effected for Such a School at Washington.

England Will Accept American Conditions in the Behring Sea Case.

Civilians Will Have an Opportunity to Become Army Officers.

Gen. Grosvenor Talks on the Immigration Problem and Remedies.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The organization of the American university was effected yesterday in the parlors of the Arlington hotel. Among the incorporators are Gov. R. E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Senator McMillan, of Michigan; Mark Hoyt, of New York; Col. John A. Wright, of Pennsylqania; Representative Springer, of Illinois; Mrs. John A. Logan, of Washington; Dr. Charles W. Buoy, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop John F. Hurst, of Washington. Mark Hoyt was elected president of the board, and Bishop Hurst chancellor of the university. Rev. Charles W. Baldwin was elected secretary and Rev. Albert Osborn register. Among the additional trustees that were elected were the following: Bishops Bowman, Newman, Vincent and Wilson; Secretary Proctor, Hon. Amos Shinkle, of Kentucky, and Hon. J. H. Hobbs, of Illinois. The president and vice president of the United States, the chief justice of the supreme court and the speaker of the house of representatives were elected ex-officio members The Messrs. Baltzley Bros. made the first contribution toward the erection of the Epworth hall. A meeting at Washington of the leading educators of the country was arranged for to consult to consult about plans for buildings and courses of study. The board of trustees is broadly Catholic in character, being composed of representatives of the Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Baptist and Methodist, Episcopal churches of both branches. Bishop Hurst said: "It will be seen that in the selection of women as trustees the needs of the age are recognized in affording women equal opportunity with men in all the advantages of the highest culture." In view of the great public interest in the university, an appeal will shortly be made to the American people for $5,000,000 for the early commencement of the work of the instuition.

THIS IS SENSIBLE.

Salisbury Will Likely Accept Uncle Sam's Proposals.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The president this afternoon received a cipher dispatch from Minister Lincoln at London, saying that official notice had been given in the house of commons that a bill would be introduced Monday to authorize the queen to prohibit British subjects from taking seals in Behring sea. The question engaged the president's principal attention today and he had conferences at different times on its various phases with Secretary Foster, Secretary Tracy, Secretary Proctor and Acting Secretary Wharton. One point considered was the advisability of sending war vessels to Behring 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, cooperate 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 delay. The news of Mr. 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 condition imposed by the president as a preliminary to arbitration and cause the British vessels to refrain from sealing meantime. The fixed period for the cessation of sealing, referred to by Mr. Goschen, probably means the remainder of this season. During this time the arbitrators (for it is to be presumed that the British government's action carries with it an 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 that the point of arbitration is not reached, it may be that the same time will be consumed in sending an expert commission to Alaska to investigate the actual condition of the rookeries and settle the question which is still 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 rookers is really as destructive of seal life as has been reported by the United States treasury agents. In the British parliament a measure of this kind was presented to-day, is of privi- and takes its place above other measures introduced in any other manner, and is almost sure to receive speedy action.

LONDON, May 28.—Hon. George J. Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons to-day gave notice that the government would introduce a bill Friday which would enable the queen to prohibit British subjects from catching seals in the Behring sea for a period the extent of which will be stated when the bill is brought forward.

CHANCE FOR CIVILIANS.

An Examination Will Be Held for Would-Be Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Proctor will probably appoint a board of officers to-day or to-morrow to conduct an examination for the admission of civilians to the army to fill vacancies now existing among commissioned officers. He has decided to have the examinations held here some time in June. There are now about 100 vacancies, sixty-five of which will be necessary to accommodate the cadets of the class that will graduate from the military academy June 12. There are also about fifteen non-commissioned officers to be raised in rank, leaving the other commissions to be contested for by the civilians. The secretary has deemed it wise to limit the competition to forty candidates, and to this end there will be a severe physical examination preceeding the mental examination, designed to reduce the ranks of those presenting themselves to that limit. There may be a second examination held, in case there should be more vacancies than are now foreseen. There is no basis for the rumor that has gone abroad to the effect that Secretary Proctor has decided to give the preference in these appointments to members of the national militia and graduates of state military institutions provided with army instructors. There was a bill introduced during the last session of congress making a provision to this effect, but it failed of passage. It met with no opposition from the secretary of war, although he did not give it any very hearty indorsement. He, therefore, does not now feel bound to act in this line.

IMMIGRATION MATTERS.

Gen. Grosvenor Talks on the Recently-Named Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—"It is time this government did something in the matter of regulating immigration," said Gen. Grosvenor, chairman of the commission, recently appointed by Secretary Foster to investigate and report upon European emigration to the United States. "Just what is specifically expected of the commission," continued the general, "I don't know, for we have not yet received our instructions, but I do know that there is pressing necessity for action on the part of the authorities. Never was any country the receptacle for such a stream of emigrants as is pouring in on us now. All our previous records as a receptable are being eclipsed. The increase, which has become so apparent of late, has its origin principally in Southern Italy, and as most of the material now arriving is non-assimilatives, something must be done. The labor organization complain that sufficient employment cannot be secured for the people already there, and there is a very general demand for more rigid immigration laws. The country is rapidly becoming too strongly tainted with foreign odors. Take Wisconsin as an instance—a state that is almost a European province. The people there demand the conduct of the schools in a foreign tongue, and give other marked evidences of their alienism. In a little while they will insist on having the records of their legislatures kept in their non-American language, and on top of this will come an endeavor to have the courts operate in the languages native to other lands than ours. This is all wrong. We can't afford to welcome hose who will not be of us."

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Des Moines Selected as the Place of Meeting in 1892.

EDINBURGH, May 28.—At the session of the Templars' congress to-day it was resolved that the organization hold a celebration on the 17th of March of each year in memory of J. B. Finch. The ballot for the place in which the congress would hold its meeting in 1893 resulted in the selection of Des Moines, Iowa, which received eighty-six votes over all the other places voted for. The American delegates expressed much satisfaction over the fact of the capital of a prohibition state being selected as the place of meeting.

Minnesotans Want Damages.

PITTSBURG, May 28.—Robert L. Dulaney and wife, of Minnesota, to-day entered suit in the United States circuit court against the Pennsylvania Railroad company to recover $25,000 damages each. The damages are for injuries received in the wreck on the Pennsylvania road at New Florence Nov. 14, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Dulaney were on their bridal tour at the time of the accident, having been married but two days. They were both severely injured, and remained in the hospital in Pittsburg for several months.

A Treasury Ruling.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A brewing company of Milwaukee has been informed that merchandise covered by a transportation and export duty, for the benefit of the drawback, must be exported from the final port of exit immediately upon arrival at such port, and cannot be kept for an indefinite period of time to be exported in small installments, as desired by that company.

Union Pacific Changes.

OMAHA, Neb., May 28.—An official circular was issued to-day appointing P. J. Nichols superintendent of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific to succeed Robert Blickensdorfer, resigned. The appointment will take effect June 1. Supt. Nichols will appoint R. R. Sutherland, now assistant superintendent at Lincoln, to the position of assistant superintendent at Omaha.

Drawback on Sugars.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The treasury department has rescinded the circular of May 7, 1891, discontinuing allowances of drawback on sugars used in the manufacture of condensed milk, confectionery and other articles made wholly or in part from sugar on hand or prior to March 1.

Struck by a Train.

MADISON, Wis., May 28.—A Chicago & Northwestern passenger train struck a wagon near Reedsburg to-night containing a farmer named Ludwig and his family. Ludwig was killed and the other occupants of the wagon badly injured, but not fatally.

The Rockford Christ.

KANSAS CITY, May 28.—Rev. George J. Schweinfurth, the new Christ, arrived in town to-day from the Rockford, Ills., Heaven. He is stopping with one of the faithful here and will address the church triumphant next Sunday.

Indorsed Brooks.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 28.—The standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island has, by a unanimous vote, indorsed the appointment of Dr. Phillips Brooks as bishop of Massachusetts.

Firemen's Tournament.

Special to the Globe.

PIPESTONE, Minn., May 28.—A firemen's tournament will be held in this city on July 2, 3 and 4. Over $1,000 in cash will be given in purses. Over 200 firemen from the surrounding towns are expected.

Will Extend a Loan.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—It has been practically decided to extend the 4½ per cent loan at 2 per cent, and to give the holders of those bonds the necessary ninety days' notice next Monday.

Steamship Movements.

LONDON—Sighted: City of Berlin, Fulda New York.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Gellert, New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Obdam, Rotterdam; Europe, London; Bohemia, Hamburg.

WHERE IS THE HUME?

A Lake Schooner Thought to Have Gone Down Near Chicago.

Neither the Vessel Nor Her Crew of Seven Seen for a Week.

It Is Expected That the Jury Bribers Will Get a Fair Trial.

The Spring Garden Bank Failure Far Reaching in Bad Effects.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The schooner Thomas Hume is believed to have gone down in Lake Michigan with all on board, involving a loss of seven lives. A dispatch received here to-day from the owners of the schooner, Hackley & Hume, of Muskegon, reports that nothing has been seen of the craft since she left Chicago a week ago to-day. A terrific sudden squall came up shortly after the Hume sailed, and other vessels hastily put back into port. Vesselmen express the opinion that the Hume was overcome in the tempest, or got into a collision and went down head-to. It is thought the catastrophy occurred within twenty miles of Chicago, and that the wreck must have dragged toward the head of the lake. The Hume was commanded by Capt. Harry Albrightson, of Chicago, and carried a crew of six men. She was in the lumber trade, and is valued at $6,000, partly insured.

JURY BRIBERS.

**Belief That New Orleans Will Give Them a Fair Trial.