

"Set it down here, and draw back the curtain," ordered the master. The valet obeyed, placing the salver on a stand by the side of the bed. One note instantly attracted Leland's attention. The handwriting he well knew, and the envelope was bordered with black. He snatched it up, and opened it with trembling hands. And this is what he read:

"My wife is dead. I am in no fit condition to see you now. I have disposed of everything and am going away—no matter where."

"You will hear from me later."

"HOBART BROWNELL."

"Great God!" exclaimed Leland, letting the note fall from his hands, and turning ghastly pale.

And it is but just to say that it was the knowledge of her death, and that alone, that affected him; he did not even think of the seeming threat in the note.

"Great God! Dead! Can it be possible?"

The valet turned, and regarded him with a look of astonishment.

"Get out!" he cried. "But say! bring me some brandy and a bottle of soda."

The valet disappeared. Then, in spite of his aching head, he gave himself up to serious reflection.

"I wish I knew more about it," he muttered, at last.

And later in the day he set himself the task of finding out something.

His efforts were rewarded with some degree of success. He found the dead woman's mother, and was received graciously by her.

Her daughter, she said, had not been herself since his visit and her husband's departure that evening. She had drooped; she was dispirited; she was crying all the time.

The morning of her husband's return, he was with her alone for some time. Directly after that she was seized with congestion.

"Congestion!" repeated Leland, inquiringly.

"Yes, of the lungs—of the brain. Really I don't know! But she is dead! and Hobart is gone, and I, alas! am alone in the world!"

"But—excuse the question—not unprovided for, I hope?"

"Oh! no, no! Hobart was very kind and thoughtful. My future is secure."

Leland questioned her further, but could learn nothing more.

She was as ignorant as himself with regard to the widower's movements. He was gone, that was all she knew. Where he had gone, she had no idea.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

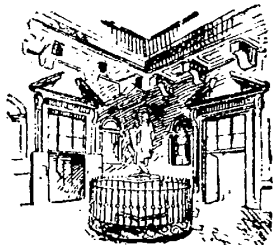
EN ROUTE TO RICHMOND

The Dust of Davis Being Borne to His Old Capital

THE SERVICES AT CRESENT CITY

The Funeral Train Left New Orleans Last Evening Impressive Ceremonies This Morning at the Capital of Alabama—Services Over the Remains at Raleigh To-Morrow Reinterment at Hollywood Wednesday.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—The bones of the Chief Executive of the Rebellion last evening started from New Orleans on a journey to Richmond, the capital of the Lost Cause, where they are to be reinterred on Wednesday.



WHERE THE BODY WILL LIE IN STATE.

Ever since his death the body of Jefferson Davis has reposed under the mound of the Louisville division of the Army of Northern Virginia, which is surmounted by the column erected in memory of Stonewall Jackson. There is nothing upon that column or upon the mound to mark the fact that there repose the ashes of the President of the Confederacy. Within the vault a black marble slab bears a facsimile of the signature of Jefferson Davis.

Yesterday afternoon Gov. Foster, on behalf of the State of Louisiana, formally intrusted the body to the escort, composed of all the local militia and of the United Confederate Veterans, under command of Gen. John G. Smith, Jr. On board the train when it started last evening were Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," Mrs. J. A. Hayes, eldest daughter of Jefferson Davis, and her husband and the escort.

The train reached Montgomery, Ala., at 6 o'clock this morning. There the body was borne from the car, which is especially constructed with glass sides, to the State capital, where for five hours it will rest upon the front portico, where Mr. Davis took the oath of office as President of the Confederate Government.

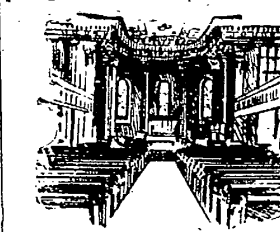


JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The train will leave Montgomery at noon, and will reach Atlanta, Ga., about 5 o'clock. Then the casket will be borne to the State capital, escorted by troops, and an oration will be delivered. At Greenville, S. C., the train will stop for fifteen minutes in order to allow the committee of arrangements to express it, "the people to express their affection."

To-morrow at noon the train is expected to reach Raleigh, N. C., where there will be an elaborate demonstration. Again will the casket be escorted from its glass car to another State capital. Again will there be a parade. Governor Carr will deliver an address over the resurrected bar, and there will be music and other exercises.

Leaving Raleigh at 3 p. m. the train is due at Richmond at 11 p. m. There the casket will be placed upon a caisson of one of the batteries which defended the capital of the Confederacy, and will be escorted by Confederate veterans and other organizations to the Virginia Capitol. In the rotunda of that building the body will lie in state until the next afternoon, and there is no doubt that it will be viewed by thousands. On the morning of Wednesday (Confederate Decoration Day), the pupils of the public schools of Richmond will pass through the rotunda in a body and will place garlands upon the bier.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, RICHMOND.

The final service of reinterment will be in the afternoon. To attend these services Mrs. Davis will journey from New York to Richmond. A special escort will be sent to New York to guard her comfort and safety during the journey. The active pallbearers will be named by R. E. Lee and Pickett camps of Richmond, and the honorary pallbearers will be selected by the executive committee of Lee camp. No detail will be spared to make the ceremonies of reinterment impressive.

The cortege to Hollywood in Richmond

will pass the monument to Washington, the statue of Stonewall Jackson, the Jefferson mansion, known as the "White House of the Confederacy," the portico erected in honor of Henry Clay, the Lee equestrian statue and the old home of Chief Justice Marshall. The place where Mr. Davis is to be reinterred is in the north-western part of Hollywood. It is upon a high plateau, covering seventy-five square feet. It is 300 yards south of the tomb of President Monroe and not far distant from the grave of President Tyler. But a few yards away is the mound over the grave of little Joe Davis, the son who was killed by falling from the rear balcony of the Davis mansion during the war.

GERMAN ELECTORAL OUTLOOK

The Manifesto of the Centrists and How It is Regarded.

BERLIN, May 29.—The electoral outlook has been considerably cleared since the issue by Dr. Diber of the manifesto of the Centre or Catholic party. The labored phraseology of the manifesto and its long-winded sentences were calculated to impress the public, and have elicited just ridicule from the press. But it did not fail to inform the Government the price which it must pay for the support of the party in the new Reichstag.

The Germania, the Clerical organ, has thought it necessary to explain to the Catholic electors that this declaration means, with the inviolability of the late Dr. Windthorst's demands for the readmission into Germany of the Jesuits and affiliated orders, full liberty to make terms with the Government on the Army bill.

The Lieber faction of the Centre party is, in short, ready to negotiate with Chancellor von Caprivi on the basis of a repeal of the remaining religious disabilities, in return for its adhesion to the Government's military demands.

Protection to German agricultural interests is another, but subordinate, plank in the manifesto. The demand for a reform in taxation, the protest against monopolists and the suggested increase of the taxation on luxuries, contained in the manifesto, are also secondary considerations.

The reactionary Conservative organs threaten that if the new Reichstag is intractable the Government will restrict the franchise and thus get an obedient Parliament. The manifesto, in response to this threat, declares that the highest law is the Constitution, adding: "We hold fast to the character of the Empire as a Federal State. The prerogatives of the people are based upon universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage."

To some of the aristocrats signing the manifesto—men like Freysing, Hompesch, Buol, Bruel, Heereman and von Zundwyl—this language is foreign. Like puppets in Dr. Lieber's hands, they seem to have assented to the declaration without pondering upon what it involved.

Another factor that is causing a panic among the Bavarian Centrists is the independent action of the peasants' societies, which have hitherto always supported the Centrists' candidates. These societies have now issued an electoral address saying that their representatives have up to this time been co-operating in legislation ruinous to the peasant proprietors and paying altogether too assiduous attention to religious questions.

The Social Democratic party will turn the disruption of the Centrists to the best account. Herr Singer took the field today, and he will stump Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia.

Herr von Levetzow, President of the last Reichstag, will again stand for election in the Third Frankfurt district.

The Kulturkampf in Hungary, according to the Germania, is tending toward a settlement, the Pope offering to assent to a form of civil marriage consisting of the presence of the civil registrar at the church nuptial ceremony, with a subsequent registration of the marriage.

Other advisers from that country show that the Cabinet is not willing to accept this compromise, if such it may be termed, as a majority of the Hungarian Diet want full liberty of civil marriage.

NOVEL DISTANCE RUN

Foot Race from New Haven to Harlem in Five-Mile Relays.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Young Men's Christian Associations of New York and Connecticut have joined hands in a movement to revive public interest in feats of athletic endurance, and there is a general hope among advocates of physical culture that the big race arranged for to-morrow, will revive the almost forgotten cultivation of staying powers among American athletes.

The race will be run from the Y. M. C. A. building at New Haven to the Harlem branch in 125th street. The full distance by road is about seventy-five miles, and this will be marked off in five-mile relays.

The competitors will be so distributed over the route that each relay will constitute a race in itself, and the individual times will be taken by accompanying officials on bicycles. The team of four runners from any branch aggregating the fastest time will receive a prize, while special gold medals will be awarded to the two fastest individual performers. The latter trophies are conceded to rest between W. H. Hunter, New Haven, and G. G. Hollander, of the Y. M. I. of the Bowery, and it is a matter of regret that the pair will not actually meet in the competition.

Fifteen Hundred Men Out.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 29.—The rail, converting and blooming departments and all the branches of the Merchant mill, except the puddling department of the Bethlehem Iron Company, have shut down. Fifteen hundred men are out. The cause of the closing is lack of orders.

Speculation His Ruin.

MONTREAL, May 29.—Louis C. C. Bellevue, a real estate agent, has been arrested charged with embezzlement of \$2,300 from two estates. His total shortage is alleged to be \$10,000, and to have caused by speculating in wheat at Chicago.

Another Monte Carlo Victim.

TRIESTE, May 29.—A despatch from Nice states that an American named Clerk killed himself in the Cafe Glacier in that city after having lost a fortune at Monte Carlo.

PROF. BRIGGS ON TRIAL

Begun By the General Assembly

THE CASE WILL TAKE A LONG TIME

By a Vote of Two to One the Presbyterians Decided to Entertain the Appeal—A Lively Scene During Yesterday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The General Assembly, as anticipated yesterday, did come to a vote on the matter of entertaining the appeal in the Briggs case at the close of the afternoon session, and Dr. Briggs and his friends were defeated. It was decided to proceed with the trial today. At 9 o'clock this morning the members of the General Assembly were in their



PROF. BRIGGS.

places and at 9:30, after the devotional exercises, before a crowded and intensely interested assemblage the struggle began.

The trial opened as prescribed by the Book of Government, with the reading of the record in the case, which, in its completeness, is said to make about a cord of of manuscript. Much of it, however, will be omitted by common consent. Nevertheless the remainder of the morning session was taken up in this preliminary work, and no great progress will be made today.

When Dr. Craig, the Moderator, was asked how long, in his opinion, the Assembly would be engaged in the trial of the case, he said: "I can't exactly tell, of course, but I have no idea that I shall be compelled to remain in Washington later than Thursday next."

Should the Assembly vote to reverse the judgment of the Presbytery of New York then the case will be remanded to that body to take such further action as shall be necessary in accordance with the decision of the Assembly.

The proceedings of yesterday were exceedingly interesting. Upon the formal motion to approve the minutes of Thursday, after the opening of the Assembly for business the flurry over the form of question to be voted upon at the close of the four hours debate by the Judiciary, was renewed. The Moderator at length reviewed the proceedings upon this matter and stated that at the close of the debate he would entertain a motion to amend the form of the question, the motion to be voted upon without further debate. This was satisfactory to all parties, and the Moderator gave the floor to Elder Ketchum of New Jersey.

He was recognized by the Moderator on the question "Shall the appeal be entertained?" He favored sending the case of Prof. Briggs back to Synod, and said that at the end of the debate he would offer a resolution to that effect. He had not one particle of sympathy with his friend Dr. Briggs. He wanted it understood that he believed in the old-fashioned doctrine, the strict interpretation of the Bible.

Elder Thomas McDougall, of Cincinnati, next addressed the Assembly in behalf of trying the case at once without sending it back to the Synod. Dr. Briggs had stated that if the matter were sent back to the Synod of New York he would waive his constitutional rights.

"No," said Dr. Briggs quickly, from his seat beneath the speaker.

Others who spoke on the question were Rev. Thomas C. Hall, of Chicago; Dr. Herick Johnson also of Chicago and Elder Cutcheon of Detroit, the staunch friends of Dr. Briggs; Elder Henry Parsons of Rye, N. Y., and Rev. J. W. Bain of Altoona, Pa.

The venerable Dr. Duffield of Princeton College said he had great personal appreciation of the scholarship and christian character of Dr. Briggs. "If his logical faculties were equal to the scholarship I do not know his equal in the intellectual world of America at least." As soon as the gavel fell on Dr. Duffield, the most sensational scene of the day and the Assembly so far ensued.

In the course of the venerable Doctor's remarks, his statement of Prof. Briggs' teachings were questioned by several commissioners and the Professor himself gave utterance to an expression which could not be understood by the reporters. But as Dr. Duffield stepped down he came into direct contact with Prof. Briggs, who with flashing eyes had sprung to his feet demanding to be heard.

A storm of dissent and cries of "order," immediately broke out.

The Moderator—Prof. Briggs you cannot be heard now.

Prof. Briggs—I have some rights here, and I demand that my right to correct a misstatement and misrepresentation of my writings.

Moderator Craig—You are not a member of this house.

(Cries of "Order," "you have no right here.")

"I appeal to the house if I have not the right to make an explanation," said the Professor.

The Moderator again informed the Professor that he had no right to make the appeal. "Please I appeal for him," said Dr. Duffield. "I would not that any injustice be done a man, and to Prof. Briggs in particular. I plead a hearing for him."

The Moderator—Prof. Briggs cannot make any statement to the house at this time. Any friend of yours may challenge and correct any statement to which you take exceptions.

Prof. Briggs—No friend can do that for him.

The Moderator—Yes he can. And I endeavored to have one of them do so, and thus avoid this scene, but he declined to do so.

Prof. Briggs, folding his arms and mounting the platform, facing the audience—I must appeal to the house.

At this there was renewed disorder by those opposed to Prof. Briggs. Spectators in the galleries had risen to their feet and leaned over the railing anxious to hear every word of the unseemly outbreak.

The Moderator appealed to Prof. Briggs to take his seat, saying: "Prof. Briggs, you have been so kind to me all along I hope you will yield. I will protect you in this matter throughout."

"Have I no right to appeal to the house?" asked Prof. Briggs.

"Not now," responded the Moderator.

Thereupon the Professor took his seat, the storm subsided and the debate proceeded.

Before calling the next speaker, Dr. Craig expressed to Dr. Frazer, of Newark, one of Prof. Briggs' counsellors, his regret that he did not press his objection to Dr. Duffield's statement, when invited to do so by the Moderator.

The debate finally ended and after some futile efforts to amend the question on the resolution of the Judicial Committee that the appeal be entertained, the ayes and nays were demanded and the roll call began.

It was taken amidst an almost painful silence, during which the defendant watched with feverish anxiety the progress of the vote by tally kept by his friend, Prof. Brown, who sat at his elbow. All over the house and in the galleries the vote was followed on the roll of members by interested ones, who could not wait for the official announcement of the result. While the roll was being called, Moderator Craig yielded the chair to Vice-Moderator William C. Roberts, D. D., and himself voted "aye."

While the clerks were tabulating the vote, Dr. Duffield arose to a question of privilege and stated that the passages from Prof. Briggs' writings were from the latter's book "Whether" and from an article by Dr. Briggs in the Independent issued Jan. 1, 1891.

The result of the vote on this motion to entertain the appeal in the Briggs case was then announced by Dr. Craig as follows: ayes 409, nays 145.

On motion of Dr. Young the Judicial committee was instructed to prepare a programme for procedure in the trial of the appeal. It was decided to hold a special evening session for this consideration.

WALL STREET NOT SURPRISED

It Had Been Known That Foster Was in a Tight Place.

New York, May 27.—Geo. F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, said to a reporter that he was surprised to hear of Foster & Co.'s failure, although he knew they had not as much money as they wanted. They had not borrowed very extensively of the First National Bank, and the bank would not lose anything by the failure.

No astonishment was manifested in Wall street by well-informed bankers at Foster & Co.'s failure. One banker said that he was not at all surprised at it, as he knew the firm had been in a tight place for money for some time. "Mr. Foster has got caught between seed-time and harvest," he continued, "and was unable, like many others, to get money when he needed it, and like them, he has undoubtedly had to throw up the sponge. One trouble with him undoubtedly has been the fact that he was interested in so many things, and it is a bad time for a man to be carrying too much shell."

In Broadstreet's, Foster & Co. are put down as having a capital of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, but their credit is only rated by that agency as second class.

Death of a Minister.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 27.—Rev. Frank S. Woodruff, who was ordained one year ago and who was sent as a professor to the Presbyterian college at Beirut, Syria, recently returned home suffering from pulmonary troubles. He died yesterday at his sister's residence in this place. He was 35 years old, and was a son of Ogden Woodruff, a farmer at Union.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis' Condition.

New York, May 27.—The condition of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was in such feeble health that she could not go to New Orleans to be present at the removal of her husband's remains from that city to Richmond, was said at the Hotel Marlborough to be unchanged to-day. It is expected that Mrs. Davis will be well enough to leave the city on Tuesday next.

Four Dead Babies Found.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., May 26.—While the New York Fertilizing company were cleaning up their property here, they found the bodies of four babies in a cesspool within about two feet of Branch Brook, in the Croton watershed. The coroner will act.

SPORTING NOTES

Jake Gaudar says that Stanbury will not agree to a three mile race with the turn for championship, but that he wants to have the race straight-away.

Dick Burge has, after thinking over it for two weeks, accepted the challenge of Tom Williams, the Australian, to fight for \$2,500 or \$5,000 a side at 140 pounds.

Billy Maber, the Australian defeated Jimmy Griffin of Minneapolis in that city last night for a purse of \$1,000 and the northwestern welter weight championship in 18 rounds.

The Columbian Athletic Club of Chicago has matched Joe Giddard and Willie Kennedy, of New Orleans for ten rounds and a purse of \$1,200 the fight to be a curtain raiser for the Costello-Wood contest on June 19.

An Elmira, N. Y., despatch says that the June meeting of the Maple Avenue Athletic association has not been abandoned because of the failure of Col. Robinson. The directors have deposited \$2,000 to guarantee the \$5,500 purse.

EULALIA HAS RECOVERED

Good News from Paris Causes Her Spirits to Rise—At West Point To-Day.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The infant Eulalia has almost entirely recovered from her indisposition. Having received a cablegram from Paris stating that her child was out of danger, her spirits gained rapidly and the infant seems herself once more.

One of the delightful features of to-day's trip to West Point will be the proposed visit to Mrs. Gen. Grant.

Eulalia met Mrs. Grant in Spain a number of years ago and an affection for the wife of the great General sprang up in the heart of Eulalia. Mrs. Grant has returned to her home at Cranston and the Princess is anticipating a delightful visit to her to-day.

She told General Porter that she had always possessed a great admiration for General Grant. She was a little girl in short skirts when she saw the General in Spain.

Speed of the Cruiser New York.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Twenty-one knots an hour is the speed made by New York's nautical pride and namesake on her trial trip. The official report has not yet been received.

The Department, but a telegram was received by Secretary Herbert from Admiral Belknap, president of the board, giving twenty-one knots as the corrected speed after making the tidal deductions. This means that the \$300,000 premium is now assured the Messrs. Cramp, and is doubtless a great satisfaction to them, as the slightest fraction below twenty knots would have cost them \$50,000.

Mary Anderson's Stepfather Dead.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 29.—A cablegram from Mary Anderson was received here yesterday stating that her stepfather, Dr. Hamilton Griffin, died in London Saturday. He was 62 years of age, and had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for a year or more. He was manager of Mary Anderson and her company for a number of years. His body will be buried in England.

A MAN SHOULD NOT IMAGINE BECAUSE A GIRL LAUGHS AT HIS JOKES, THAT HE IS A GREAT MAN.

because she is 16.