

## DR. BRIGGS' SENTENCE

**Suspension From the Pulpit Said to be Too Severe.**

### THE ASSEMBLY FINISHES ITS WORK

The Committee Made the Report and It Was Adopted by the Assembly—Dr. Briggs Refused to Relieve the Tension—Will Stick to His Former Utterances.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Presbyterian General Assembly of 1893 finished its labors last night at 9:50 and was declared by Moderator Craig to be dissolved.

The Moderator stated last week that he expected to get away from the city by Thursday and he was not very far wrong in his calculation. A very few of the members managed to leave the city on late trains last night, but the majority of them waited this morning before gathering their effects together and bidding good-by to the brethren with whom they have labored for the past few days. By night there will be scarcely one of the visiting delegates in town.

Although by the decision of the General Assembly Dr. Briggs has been deposed from the ministry there was a general feeling that the sentence was too severe and there was a disposition among many of the members at the closing session last evening to attempt a reconsideration of the vote of the action.

The last day attracted the usual crowds which has all along taken deep interest in the proceedings.

Rev. Dr. Peacock upon invitation of the Moderator offered the opening prayer when the Assembly came together at the call of the Moderator. Dr. Craig then convened the Assembly as a court, to hear the report of the committee appointed to prepare the explanatory minute in the Briggs case.

The stated clerk announced that Rev. Robert Moore, of Ottawa, had stated that he was present last night and voted to sustain the question of the appeal from the New York Presbytery's decision, but owing to a severe cold, was unable to make himself heard. Mr. Moore's vote was recorded, making the number of votes to sustain an even 500.

Rev. Dr. Hoyt, chairman of the committee, before making the report called upon Dr. Baker, chairman of a sub-committee sent to interview Prof. Briggs in a spirit of conciliation, to report the result of that interview. Dr. Baker said the committee had hoped that Prof. Briggs would say something which might relieve the tension of the present distressing situation. But this hope had not been realized. Prof. Briggs stated his irrevocable determination to abide by the declaration made in his address before the Assembly in his defence and continue to teach the doctrines there avowed. Whereupon, Dr. Baker said, the committee took the action which Mr. Hoyt would now report to the General Assembly.

The report after reciting the charges in the case, proceeds:

This judicatory finds that said final judgment of the Presbytery of New York is erroneous, and should be and is hereby reversed; and this General Assembly sitting as a judicatory in said case, coming now to enter judgment on said amended charges, finds the charges, Chas. A. Briggs has uttered, taught and propagated views, doctrines and teachings as set forth in said charges contrary to the essential doctrine of holy scripture and the standards of said Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and in violation of the ordination vow of said appellee, which said erroneous views and doctrines strike at the vitals of religion and have been industriously spread; wherefore, this general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, sitting as a judicatory in this cause on appeal does hereby suspend Charles A. Briggs, the said appellee, from the office of a minister in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America until such time as shall give satisfactory evidence of repentance to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America of the violation by him of the said ordinary vow as herein and heretofore found.

The report of the committee was adopted, whereupon Rev. Dr. Sprague gave notice that at the proper time a protest would be offered against the finding of the assembly, as being too severe a sentence for the honored scholar named, and as tending to restrict the liberty heretofore enjoyed by bearers in the Presbyterian church.

The committee of which Dr. Hoyt was chairman was made up as follows:

Ministers—H. W. Congdon, of New York; James H. Brooks, Missouri; Calvin V. Stewart, Nebraska; W. W. Harsha, Nebraska; J. J. Lucas, Indiana; George D. Baker, Pennsylvania; E. P. Whallon, Indiana, and Thomas D. Ewing, Iowa.

Elders—John Randolph, Baltimore; Thomas McDougall, Ohio; David Jacks, California; Edward T. Greene, New Jersey; James A. Curry, Kentucky, and E. D. Warfield, Pennsylvania.

The committee were given leave to retire for consultation, and the Assembly, as a court, adjourned, to be reconvened at the call of the Moderator.

Wednesday night's vote on the appeal was divided as follows: To sustain, 293; to sustain in part, 85; not to sustain, 116. Total vote, 383 to 116 against Dr. Briggs.

### A New York Railroad Sold.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville railroad, which was recently bought by Mr. H. Walter Webb, was transferred yesterday to the Cayadutta Electric Railroad Company in the office of Mr. Webb in the Grand Central station. A meeting of the Cayadutta directors was held to receive the transfer and to elect new directors. It is said that Mr. Webb made about a million dollars in the transaction.

### Sewing Machine Company Embarrassed.

NEWARK, N. J., June 2.—A bill has been filed in the Court of Chancery by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company against the American Sewing Machine Company, praying for the appointment of a receiver for the latter company. The bill alleges that the American company has been operating in violation of the terms of a contract made with the Domestic company.

## ANOTHER OCEAN RACE

The Paris and Campania Started for Europe Again

NEW YORK, June 3.—The twin screw rivals, Paris and Campania, left the North river this morning for another trial at record breaking. The Paris steamed away from her pier, foot of Christopher street, at 8 o'clock, while the Campania backed away from her pier, a few blocks below, at the same hour.

The Paris cleared Sandy Hook Bar first, shortly before 9:30.

The Campania goes to Liverpool and her engineer says she will be sent at top speed.

She holds the eastward record to Queens-town of 5 days, 17 hours and 27 minutes. To break this she will have to reach Daunt's Point Thursday night.

The Paris is bound to Southampton and to break the best record between this port and that held by the Furst Bismarck, she will have to arrive Friday afternoon.

Six other large passenger steamers also left this morning, altogether carrying upwards of 2,500 saloon passengers to Europe. The other six are the Alaska, La Bretagne, Orléans, Ennis, Rugia and Circassia.

Some of the better known ones on the Paris are: The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to London; Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. James G. Blaine, Miss Blaine, Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Carnegie, Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Damrosch and infant, Hon. J. Donald Cameron and Miss Ada Rehan.

It was reported yesterday that there was trouble on board the Paris, which might terminate in a strike among the junior engineers and stokers, and which would prevent the sailing of the steamship.

However, everything was settled before time of sailing this morning.

The trouble was said to be over the question of wages. The engineers and firemen said that they are not paid the same rate of wages obtained by American engineers and firemen. They said also that they are paid in English money, which brings their pay still lower.

All of the crew on the Paris are Englishmen and live in England. It was said that a number of the men were so dissatisfied that when the Paris arrived at Southampton they left the vessel and refused to work longer on her.

Capt. William Randle of the Paris said he did not expect any more trouble. A number of the crew, he said, had left the Paris on her last trip to Southampton, but that was because their families lived at Liverpool and they did not wish to move to Southampton.

### TO RESUME BUSINESS

Wall Streets Firms Have About Overcome Their Difficulties.

NEW YORK, June 3.—It is stated in Wall street today that Henry Allen & Co., who were carried down by the collapse of the National Cordage Company, would resume.

"If our creditors will accept our offer of fifty cents on the dollar we shall start up again in a few days," said Mr. Allen. "The moral obligation of the balance will be just as good as the money in due time. We have assets which, when they can be realized on, will enable us to pay in full and leave us rich. In other words we owe \$400,000 and have assets of \$800,000. Our creditors have shown every disposition to help us, and there appears to be nothing to interfere with our resumption of business. We now have the money of hand to make the settlement proposed."

S. V. White has arranged his affairs so that he can begin active operations in Wall street again in a few days.

### YOUNG SPANIARDS MISSED

They Showed a Lot of Money in New York Resorts.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The mysterious disappearance of two young Spaniards, wealthy coffee growers of Costa Rica, is reported at police headquarters.

They came to New York fifteen days ago with a number of Central Americans, en route to the World's Fair.

Wednesday night the two missing men, Jose Maria Orenau and Jose Quezada, started out to see the sights. They were last seen in a concert hall on Fourteenth street, where they were displaying considerable of their wealth and drinking champagne.

Their companions think the two men have met with foul play.

### A Dog's Ghastly Find.

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., June 3.—Charles Stockton, a farmer in Middlesex county, was horrified by his dog bringing out of a swamp a human head from which all the hair had fallen. Two men, Archie Yates of South River, and Joseph McCormick, who lived near the swamp where the head was found, disappeared mysteriously from their homes during the winter, and it is thought that this head may be that of one of them.

### An Ohio Bank Closed.

PAULDING, O., June 3.—Potter's bank, the oldest bank in Paulding county and heretofore considered one of the safest closed its doors yesterday. The bank was established in 1874 and has always done a large banking business. Information as to the cause of the assignment seems hard to get. President H. M. Ayers and Vice President Potter have nothing to say and Cashier Sponler is not to be found.

### Hoerner Indicted for Murder.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 3.—Edward K. Hoerner, of Steelton, Pa., in the Kings County Court, was indicted for murder in the first degree for shooting and killing George Phillips, a "green goods" on the 16th of last May. Joseph, who is said to be a brother of Edward, and who was also arrested at the time of the shooting, is held for some one to come forward and prove his identity.

### A Race for the Cup Defenders.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The Larchmont Yacht Club is the first of the big clubs to fix a date for races of the cup defenders. It will be sailed over the Larchmont course on Thursday, Aug. 31, and will subsequently continue the New York cruise, the race for the Astor cup and the Corinthian sweepstakes. This race is for a sweepstakes of \$250 each, to which the club adds a sum valued at \$500.

## FLASHED UNDER OCEAN

**Dynamiter Gilbert Released From Portland Jail.**

### SICKNESS HAS AGED HIM GREATLY

He Was Committed With Others in 1885.

The Home Secretary Let Him Out That His Life Might Be Saved—Secret Journey to London.

LONDON, May 31.—It is learned this morning that the released dynamiter is not Daly, but James Gilbert, who was sentenced in 1885 to penal servitude for life for having caused dynamite explosions at the Tower and Houses of Parliament. The departure from Portland prison was managed with such strict observance of secrecy that it was difficult to establish the identity of the released convict. He was accompanied by a Catholic priest and a nurse, and almost immediately boarded a train for London.

The sole reason for Gilbert's release is said to be the breaking down of his health. Last week a man, who had seen Gilbert recently, wrote to the newspapers that Gilbert's constitution was shattered and that he was dying slowly. As the writer of the communication was neither an Irish sympathizer nor a friend of Gilbert, Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, at once ordered that a medical inquiry be made.

The physicians who examined Gilbert reported that he had heart disease and another organic trouble which, if he remained in prison, would cause his death shortly. Immediately after receiving the report Mr. Asquith gave the order for his release.

Father Matthews, the chaplain of Portland prison and nephew of the Home Secretary in the last Salisbury Cabinet, is the priest who accompanied Gilbert to London. The nurse who came with them is a sister of charity. The priest and the sister kept closest watch over Gilbert and avoided everything likely to excite. The curtains of the railway coupe were drawn and the trainmen received special orders to allow no one to enter the coupe. Egan and another Irishman, who awaited the train at a suburban station, were not permitted to enter the compartment.

When the three left the train Father Matthews was assisting Gilbert, who walked unsteadily. The two men took one cab, the sister another, and all three drove off hurriedly.

Gilbert's appearance corroborated the recent reports as to his ill health. He moves feebly and stoops. His face and figure have aged 20 years since he was taken to Portland. Several times during the journey to London he was so faint that stimulants had to be used to revive him.

Gilbert was taken by Father Matthews directly to a hospital, where a room had been engaged for him by the Irish Amnesty Association. He will be kept there until he shall have recovered his strength. The association will pay the bills.

The Home Secretary is said to have contemplated for some time the release of Gilbert. He was unwilling, however, to take the decisive step before knowing how Gilbert would be supported during his convalescence. After the last report of Gilbert's falling health had been published the Amnesty Association obliterated the difficulty by volunteering to pay his expenses at a London hospital in case of his release.

### BEHRING SEA CASE

Sir Charles Russell Will Conclude His Address To-day.

PARIS, May 31.—Sir Charles Russell continued to speak in behalf of the British case yesterday, before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration. His arguments dragged wearily along, as he dissected minutely and tediously the laws of other nations, on which the United States based their claim to protection of the seals outside of the ordinary limit.

Sir Charles contended that Great Britain, Chili, Japan and Russia never asserted jurisdiction over foreign vessels outside of territorial limits. Sir Charles Russell next replied to a reference which the Hon. J. P. Emery, of counsel for the United States, had made to the inactivity of Great Britain in respect to the seizure of foreign vessels by the Russian authorities.

Sir Charles read correspondence which had passed between the American Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg and his government at Washington, stating that Russian jurisdiction was confined to the ordinary limits, and that the seizures were avowedly within those limits.

Sir Charles will conclude his argument to-day. He is devoting a portion of his argument to trying to prove that various acts of interference by British authorities with foreign vessels, outside of the ordinary limits, if such acts really occurred, had not imperiled the principles of international law.

### To Stand for the Reichstag.

BERLIN, May 31.—Freiherr von Hoining-Huene, the Centrist leader who favored the Army bill in the late Reichstag, and whose compromise amendment to the bill has been repudiated by the Centre party, has decided to stand for the official programme of the Centrists.

### RECEIVERS FOR THE DOMESTIC

Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick Appointed by Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet has appointed Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of the Essex County Court receiver of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company.

The largest creditors, the banks of New York, wanted Horace F. Hutchings, the attorney of the Broadway Savings bank, and David Blake, the vice-president of the insolvent company appointed, but the smaller creditors objected, and the Vice-Chancellor sided with them.

Mr. Palmer, president of the Broadway bank, made a strong appeal for the appointment of Mr. Blake.

### Judge Kirkpatrick Accepts.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—Judge Kirkpatrick has accepted the appointment as receiver of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company and given bonds for \$150,000.

## DOUBLY FATAL DUEL

Two Russian Princes Engage in a Quarrel and Fight to the Death.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—A despatch has been received bringing news of a duel with tragic results in the provinces of Poltava. Prince Bargram and Prince Mustapha, members of the leading families of Daghestan, a government of Russia in the Caucasus, started together for Moscow to solicit the Czar for permission to enter the Imperial Guard. While on their journey, having got as far as Barva, in the government of Poltava, they quarrelled.

The dispute became so bitter that they fought a deadly duel, Prince Bargram being fatally stabbed and Prince Mustapha fatally shot with a revolver. The police authorities at Barva sent the corpses back to Tiflis, to be delivered to the families of the dead.

### AUSTRIA AND THE CZECHS

Will Petition the Emperor to Continue the Assembly at Prague.

PRAGUE, June 3.—The young Czechs are deeply agitated over the decision of the Austrian Emperor to close the Assembly at Prague, in consequence of the recent outrageous disorders on the part of the young Czech members of that body, which compelled Prince Lobkowitz, President of the Diet, to bring the session to an end.

One thousand young Czechs have therefore met at Poděbrad, in Bohemia, and resolved to send a large deputation to Emperor Francis Joseph, to beg him to continue the Assembly at Prague.

The excitement over the antagonism on the part of the young Czechs toward the Germans continues. The young Czechs have decided to withdraw from the Diet, and it is reported that if the present excitement and disorder continue a state of siege will be proclaimed by the Austrian authorities. A Czech newspaper has been suppressed on account of its seditious tone.

### Still Talking About the Seals.

PARIS, June 3.—Sir Richard Webster, continuing his argument before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration in behalf of the British case, slyly chaffed Mr. J. C. Carter, of counsel for the United States, on his theories of property and its origin. American law, Sir Richard said, did not claim any property whatever in the seals, and there was not a vestige of authority for treating the seals as domestic animals.

### Foot-race Competitors Felted.

BERLIN, June 3.—The competitors in the foot-race from Berlin to Vienna were frequently pelted and booied by the populace while passing through Bohemian villages on account of the Czech prejudices against the Germans. A vegetarian named Cids, living in Magdeburg, covered 199 miles in four days.

### Victoria Honors Editors.

LONDON, June 3.—The usual list of titles bestowed on fortunate Commonwealthers in honor of her Majesty's birthday shows that a phenomenal proportion has fallen to gentlemen connected with the press. The liberals especially have been honored.

### Kentucky Railroad Tax War Settled.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3.—The Mahlenburg County railroad tax war has been settled for the present. Yesterday at Greenville the County Court, after a meeting which was attended by 2,000 people, levied an assessment of \$1 on the \$100 to pay the judgment and costs in the case of the Citizens' National Bank of Evansville. The property seized will be returned and the deputy marshals will be withdrawn.

### Mr. Booth a Trifle Stronger.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Dr. St. Clair Smith remained for nearly an hour in the sick room of Edwin Booth yesterday. When he left he said that Mr. Booth was a trifle stronger than he was Monday, but was, he admitted, worse than he was a week ago. He said that the proposed removal of the patient to Narragansett would have to be abandoned.

### The Body Identified.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The body found on Sunday last floating in the North river near Sixty-fifth St. was identified yesterday as that of Captain Joseph Murphy, whose canal boat was sunk in the Elizaabeth river, N. J., about a month ago. The captain and his wife went down with the boat, but Mrs. Murphy was rescued.

### American Hay for Europe.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—Gill & Fisher, grain dealers, have exported to France 100 tons of American hay. It is said to be the first shipment of American hay to European markets. Mr. Charles D. Fisher said the hay was sent out on order as sample of American feed product to see if it will suit the French demand.

### Destitute Sailors Apply for Aid.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 31.—Fifteen shipwrecked sailors of the Hamburg steamer Wandlahn, wrecked May 15 on Apple Island, St. Lawrence river, have arrived here from Montreal in a famished condition and without money, and applied to the Collector of the port for aid.

### Porter Off for Chili.

NEW YORK, May 31.—United States Minister to Chili, James B. Porter, and Consul Henry C. Stewart, to Guatemala, sailed yesterday on the Pacific Mail Steamship City of Para. Mr. Porter goes to Chili to succeed Minister Egan.

### Mayor Robinson's Finances.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 3.—Thirty thousand dollars more in securities have been returned to the Elmira National Bank. This reduces Colonel Robinson's overdraft from \$115,000 to \$20,000. Papers in a civil suit for \$25,000 have been served on Robinson. It is said the action is brought by the Western National Bank of New York city.

### They Escaped Just in Time.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 3.—The report that four persons lost their lives in a farm house fire at Van Buren Point proves unfounded. The inmates escaped just before the building fell in.

## Wonder-working Surgery.

The last case to which I shall refer has not been published, but can be found in the records of the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases in Philadelphia. A young girl of about twenty-one was admitted to the infirmary in October, 1891. She said that her attacks of epilepsy, from which she had suffered for two years and a half, always began in the right thumb. This fact having been verified, it was decided to remove the centre of the thumb, to stop the very beginning of the fit. It was especially desired to remove only the centre of the thumb, and not that for the hand, in order not to interfere more than was necessary with the usefulness of her hand, upon which she depended for her support, as she was a mill girl. On October 6, 1891, the fissure of Rolando was first located, and a disk of bone an inch and a half in diameter was removed, the centre of it being two and five monkey's brain—a little above it. Each of these centres was recognized by the movement of the part supplied by it (thumb, face, wrist) when the centre was touched by the poles of the battery. Stimulation of the thumb centre produced a typical epileptic fit, such as she had suffered since her admission, beginning in the thumb, as she had asserted. The portion of brain corresponding to the thumb centre, a piece about half an inch in diameter, was removed, and by the battery it was determined, that the portion removed was the whole of the thumb centre.

It was necessary in this case to be unusually accurate, and not to remove any portion of the brain other than the centre for the thumb, and for three reasons: First, if too much were removed upward and backward, the wrist and fingers would be paralyzed; second, if too much were removed forward, the muscles of the face would be involved; third, a little further down lies the centre for speech, and had this part of the brain been injured, this important faculty would have been destroyed.

As soon as the patient had recovered from the ether and was in a suitable condition, her ability to move the face and hand was tested. All the muscles of the face were entirely intact, and could be moved with absolute ease. Her speech was also unaffected. She had absolute and perfect control of all the muscles of the shoulder, elbow, wrist and hand, with the single exception of the muscles of the thumb, every one of which was paralyzed. (Harper's Magazine.)

### What Slaves Cost.

The prices of slaves varied very greatly in different parts of the South in antebellum days. In States like South Carolina or Louisiana, where slaves were always in demand, much more was paid for them than in the border States like Kentucky or Missouri, where they could easily run away. In New Orleans \$1,500 to \$2,500 was often paid for a good carpenter or blacksmith, who in Kentucky or Missouri would not have brought more than half as much. Many slave-traders made a regular business of buying in the border States and selling in Mobile, New Orleans or Charleston, and there was always a handsome profit in the transaction. The most risky part of the business was the guarantee demanded that the slave would not run away. The time limit was commonly thirty days, and the latter was usually arranged with the slave himself by taking his promise and giving him \$5 or \$10 to stay until the guarantee had expired. There was one instance in which the promise was faithfully kept; the newly purchased slave remained during the thirty days, and on the night of the thirty-first disappeared and was not again heard of until after the war, when he returned and explained how he left on a ship bound for some West Indian port. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

### Extirpating Our Birds.

Mr. John Worth, in *The Nineteenth Century*, gives some striking facts about the rapid extermination of the birds of North America. The advent of the plough and the frame hut of the settler is gradually driving the feathered tribe from its old haunts, and what nests are spared by the plough are too often destroyed by prairie fires. The heath hen used to be seen in autumn in packs of from 100 to 200 birds in each; now the number in a covey rarely exceeds six or eight. The sharp-tailed grouse and the wild turkey will soon follow the bison and the moose into the annals of the past. Professor Roney asserts in the *Chicago Field* that in one of the vast breeding colonies alone some 1,000,000,000 pigeons were "sacrificed to Maumoon" during one nesting season, and even allowing for exaggeration the extent of the slaughter is beyond question. The remedy is not easy to seek. Mr. Worth suggests an act of Congress to prevent bird destruction throughout the United States.

### A New Rain Compeller.

Scientists say that the effect of a low temperature on a cloud of vapor will be shown in the precipitation of rain. Acting on this knowledge, a European living in the tropical regions of India has invented a novel rain producer. His apparatus consists of a rocket, capable of rising to a height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether. In its descent a parachute-like attachment opens out, causing the apparatus to descend slowly. At the same time the ether is thrown out in a fine spray. The absorption of heat by the ether is said to lower the temperature of the surrounding air sufficient to condense the vapor, and hence cause rain. This being true, a large number of rockets would probably be required to cause a prolonged shower. (Philadelphia Record.)