outly Opposed to Harrison—Alger His Second Choice—Quay Intends to Secure a Blaine Delegation From This State—An [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, May 29.—Ex-Senator Ru-an, while at the Lochiel Hotel to-night

said that in a recent interview with Senator Quay at Beaver on the Republican Presidental possibilities, the latter declared himself stoutly opposed to the renomination of Harrison and warmly in favor of the selection of Blaine. As his second choice he named General Alger, of Michigan. Colonel Quay also expressed his purpose to secure a Blaine delegation from Pennsylvania and Blaine delegation from Pennsylvania and spoke as if he were fully convinced that his object could be accomplished. Senator Butan suggested that Blaine would not and could not accept, on account of his impaired health. Senator Quay replied that the National Republican Convention would meet, nominate Blaine and adjourn without giving the latter an opportunity to accept or decline the honor. Mr. Quay put much stress on the fact that candidates for President are not directly voted for, but are chosen by electors. If a majority of the Electoral College were in the interest of the Republican party, they would vote for Republican party, they would vote for Blaine, and he would be compelled to ac-

cept the Presidency.

In the interview Senator Quay said Harrison was one of the brainiest men in the country, and while he had a thorough knowledge of practical politics, he would not put it into execution. The President was described as being as cold as an icicle was described as being as cold as an icicle and was charged with treating his Cabinet like so many clerks—not permitting the members to express an opinion on any great public matter until he had given his sanction to it. Senator Rutan declared that there would be a big fight for the control of the Allegheny county delegation between Quay and Magee, although both preferred Blaine's nomination to that of Harrison. Magee and Flinn would undoubtedly represent their districts in the National Convention. A lively contest was predicted between Senator Quay test was predicted between Senator Quay and Congressman Dalzell for the United States Senatorship, two years hence. There was no doubt that Quay would have the sup-port of a good majority of the Republican members of the Legislature, but Dalzell's men would never go to Quay and a cormen would never go to Quay and a com-promise candidate would have to be adopted unless the Democrats turned in for Quay. As to the next State election, Senator Rutan stated that it would likely result in the success of the Democratic party, on account of the financial rottenness unearthed in Philadelphia and elsewhere, but the probability of a Democratic victory would be reduced to a certainty, if Chairman Andrews conducted the next campaign and was permitted to name his successor and the drews conducted the next campaign and was permitted to name his successor and the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. He had no doubt that Andrews would hold on to his position until next January. His successor would be ex-Representative John Elkin, of Indiana, if the present Chairman could control the selection. Fifty thousand majority for the Democrats would not be surprising if the Andrews people should hold sway and Morrison be made the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, who was weak because of his intimate relations with the Republican State Chairman.

GIVEN THEIR CREDENTIALS.

Commissions Issued to Wright, Snyder

Watchorn and George Welshons. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, May 29.-Governor Pattison to-day issued commissions to William Redwood Wright, of Philadelphia, as Treasurer of Philadelphia; Z. X. Snyder, of Indiana county, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Robert Watchorn, of Washbe secured every year. Secretary Harrity ington county, Chief Factory In-has addressed a communication to the spector; Patrick Bradley, of Delaington county, Chief Factory ware county, Quarantine Master for the Port of Philadelphia, and George Welshons, of Allegheny county, State Fishery Commissioner. Dr. Waller, who was appointed by Governor Beaver Super-intendent of Public Instruction for four

years, disputes the power of the Governor to appoint a man in his place and proposes to have the question at issue judicially determined.

It is probable that he will refuse to surrender the office to Mr. Snyder and that an appeal will promptly be made to the Court, to decide who has the better legal claim to the position. While the controversy remains unsettled, unpleasant complications, relative to the taking out of school warrants, are likely to arise. The warrants will be due next week

will be due next week. WHEN the sun sets on Death Valley, liz-ards, snakes, horned toads, scorpions and other living horrors come forthen quest of

their prey. It is a scene for Dante to pic ture. A letter from the United States expe lition there in THE DISPATCH to-morroy

A GREAT GENTUS GONE.

He Could Raise More Money on Wind Tha Anybody in the Country. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

New York, May 29.—Edward H. Goff, a man who enjoyed and deserved the reputation of being able to raise more money on wind than anybody in New York, died on Friday at his home, and with him perished one of the smartest schemes for getting rich easily that even his fertile brain ever worked. Goff was the head of the Ameri-can Export and Trading Company. This corporation was organized, two years ago, corporation was organized two years ago, and, as its charter says, for doing a general commission export and import business in manufactured and unmanufactured goods and merchandise between the United States of America and the Spanish-American Republics, Brazil, West India Islands and other countries. It has been a great promoter of "reciprocity," and Goff finally believed, when he was stricken down ten days ago, that he was on the eye of making

believed, when he was stricken down ten days ago, that he was on the eve of making a sudden fortune by a deal which he had completed with one of the South American Republics, while he had negotiations under way for still more profitable treaties with other Governments below the equator.

According to the statement of a gentleman who saw the correspondence a few days before Goff's death, a private commercial treaty had been made by that ambitious individual with the Republic of Ecuador, the terms of which awarded to him or his company a monopoly of all the trade or his company a monopoly of all the trade that passed through the Ecuador custom houses. The American Export and Trading Company comes to its end with the death of its President. It probably has not a dollar in assets for its stockholders.

NOT AFRAID OF A DEFICIT.

Officials Economy.

General Warner, of Marietta, with his big slouch hat, is seen quite frequently these days at the Seventh Avenue Hotel.

He is somewhat of a railroad magnate, and it keeps him busy aside, from his business, to push the cause of free silver.

The General said yesterday that a deficit in the treasury was often easier to handle than a surplus, and it was a good thing if the McKinley bill would cut the revenues to a lower point. He was net afraid they would run below the needs of the Government, but reductions would induce economy in expenditure.

tna street, on Sunday at 2 r. m. Friends to family are respectfully invited to

posed that they would engage in the business to any injurious extent.

It is believed by some legal minds here who have given much thought to the subject that the administration has sacrificed its ease, and that arbitration will promptly decide against the open-sea theory, where a little firmness on the part of the Government would have led to a complete backdown on the part of the British, who would not have risked unfriendly relations for the sake of a few Canadian sealers.

NO CHECK TO IMMIGRANTS.

STRANGE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE BALTIMORE COMMISSION.

Only One of the Members Attends to Bustness, and He Is the German Consul and Agent for the Steamship Company That Is Bringing the Immigrants Here.

BALTIMORE, May 29.-Immigration to this port has been unusually large of late, with no corresponding increase in New York or other cities, and it is said that the true reason may be found in the very liberal construction placed upon the act for exclusion of undesirable aliens by the ammigration Commission. This commission is supposed to consist of three persons, but one of them, James Carey Coale, died some time ago and his place has not been filled.

The other two are G. A. Von Lingen and

Patrick Reilly, the latter a wholesale liquor dealer. Mr. Reilly's attention is so completely engrossed by business that he rarely finds time to attend the meetings of the commission. Mr. Von Lingen is also German Consul for Baltimore, and as such it is his duty to see to the rights of citizens of the Fatherland who may want to settle here. He is also a member of the firm of A. Schumacher & Co., the Baltimore agents of the macher & Co., the Baltimore agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. This line of steamers carries the greatest number of immigrants, and self-interest would seem to prompt him to lay no obstacles in the way which would arrest the stream of foreigners.

The Secretary of the board is Henry Hilken, a member of Schumacher & Co. How conscientiously Messrs. Von Lingen and Hilken have discharged their duties toward this Government, and at the same time not

this Government, and at the same time not allowed other interests to be at a disadvantage, is evidenced by some of the recent de-cisions. Among the immigants landed a week ago were men who, on account of physical infirmity, should not be allowed to land. At least this was the opinion of Immigrant Inspector Davis, who ordered that they be returned. This provoked a strong protest from the nine immigrants, and particularly from the commission. Mr. Von Lingen, as German Consul and as repre-sentative of the North German Lloyds scattarve of the North German Lloyds, brought all of his powers of argument and reasoning to bear upon Mr. Von Lingen, Immigration Commissioner, and succeeded in persuading him that of the nine persons whose landing was opposed by the Inspector only one should be sent back. But so strongly were the sympathies of Mr. Von Lingen as the German Consul enlisted that after a time he found some one to go bail for the ninth man, and having, furthermore, proved to the satisfaction of Mr. Von Lingen, the Immigration Commissioner, that the man's disease was not of a serious nature, he, too, was allowed to stay. The action of the commission is causing much comment, and protest will probably be made against appointing any interested person on the commission.

hrough Mexico for THE DISPATCH. Though our nearest neighbor we know less about it than we do of European lands Carpenter's letters will be full of interest

District Attorney Objects to Their Serving

THE THREE NEW JUDGES.

on the Criminal Court Bench. The commissions of the new Judges ar rived in the city yesterday, and they will be

sworn in on Monday or Tuesday. It has een decided that it is not best for them to hold the next term of Criminal Court. Distriet Attorney Johnston served notice on them that he does not want them to serve because of the question of the constitutionality of their appointments having raised.

This question would come up in every

homicide case and would confuse the juries. Under these circumstances the District At-torney thought it would be best to let the n Pleas No. 1 Judges conduct the Criminal Court and that would prevent con fusion.

HAS A FRACTURED SKULL.

Frank Loudod, a Switchman, Severely Injured on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Frank Loudod, a switchman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock he started to cross the tracks at Thirty-third street. The approach of a train frightened him and he fell on one of the tracks. His head struck the rail and he suffered a fracture of the skull and a con-

cussion of the brain. He was taken in an unconscious conditio to his home, on Ravine street, Thirteenth ward. His condition is extremely critical. The injured man is married and has a family. He has been sick for some time past, and yesterday was the first day he had worked for a month.

CASES APPEALED TO COURT. The Mayflower People Want to Know Their

Rights for Sunday. The Mayflower steamboat cases were up efore Alderman Robe, the Wylie avenue magistrate, yesterday afternoon. The ar-rests were made on information by Captain Wishart. Four men were arrested-Captain Thomas Reese, one of the owners; Captain Phil Anshutz, commander; Benjamin Hipple, mate, and Thomas Donovan, engi-

By an amicable agreement the men were all entered up as convicted and then took an appeal to court. The idea is to go to court and see whether they have the right to run their boat on Sunday. Captain Wishart also wants some light on the sub-

Books That Are Used for Reference Following is a record of the number of books used for reference in the Carnegie Library for two months ending May 16: First week, 228 volumes; second week, 142; third week, 273; fourth week, 179; fifth week, 116; sixth week, 101; seventh week, 123; eighth week, 162; ninth week, 153; total, 1,477.

The Printer Charged With Murder. Senator Flinn stated yesterday that the eason for the death of the Pittsburg charter amendment was that the printing office was so crowded that it could not be printed in time, and died with about 60 other bills. He says he is satisfied that the Pittsburg street

laws will pass muster.

NEAR Chicago, the once well-known summer resort called "The Cheltenham Beach Pavilion" burned late Thursday night. Loss, \$15,000.

destroyed 20 small residences and a saw mill in the block bound by St. Claude, Montegut, Rampart and Clouet streets. Loss estimated at \$40,000.

At Youngstown late Thursday night a large check house of the Carbon Limestone Company, at its quarries, was burned by an incendiary. The loss, including a large amount of cable, is estimated at \$5,000, and will cause a shutdown for a week.

At New Orleans the steamship Euro At New Orients the steamentp European, which returned Thursday morning with her cargo of cotton on fire, is still discharging. The fire has been put out and 700 bales of cotton discharged, of which 100 bales are badly burned. The total damage, including detention to vessel, will probably reach \$20,000.

amount they drew \$319,320 before the final THAT THEY ARE NOW LAWS

which it was declared that there is no call for the revision of her creed, the Augsburg Confession. It was adopted. The Synod adjourned to meet at Canton, O., on Wednes-day after Whitsunday, 1893. THE UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Variety of Topics Engage the Attention

calls for the question, Dr. Erskine persisted in holding the floor. Dr. Logan wanted to withdraw his amendment, but the Assembly cried "No." Dr. Erskine opposed the Worcester substitute, as there was no controversy with the Union Seminary trustees. To adopt the Worcester substitute would be to allow the Assembly to be outwitted. The majority of Union Seminary trustees have already expressed their satisfaction with and confidence in Dr. Briggs. PRINCETON, IND, May 29.-In the United Briggs.

Dr. Erskine insisted on a square issue, which the presbyteries manifestly desired, repeating arguments and assertions already made. He regarded Briggs as having made himself the representative of a school which is coming into the Church and the theological semiparies and now is the experiently. Presbyterian General Assembly, Rev. J. G. White addressed the delegates on the secret White addressed the delegates on the secret efforts of the Roman Church in this country. Subscriptions to the missions fund amount to \$385,000. The Assembly resolved to return to membership in the Alliance. The Committee on Religious and Moral Training of the Army and Navy reported that the General Commission had made much progress toward its object in awakening public sentiment as to the religious needs of our soldiers and sailors.

The Assembly gave orders that aid to theological students be as follows: To licensed students, \$50 a year; to unlicensed seniors and students of the second year, \$100; to students of the first year, \$150 may be given. The afternoon was taken up with cal seminaries, and now is the opportunity to say whether the Presbyterian Church ap-proves or not teachings which are subver-sive of the fundamental doctrines of the Time Fixed for the Vote.

Rivals.

severe action by the Assembly would give increased currency to Briggs' views.

George Junkin again gave a history of the seminary and Assembly compact. He held that the professorial head of Dr. Briggs was not yet on his shoulders, and to adopt the report was not decapitation; it was only declining to complete his election.

There was a great sensation at this point, when Dr. Parkburst ascended the platform.

when Dr. Parkhurst ascended the platform. He said he simply desired to make a state

ment. When some weeks ago he discussed

current questions in a sermon, a man came to him at the close and said: "I don't care

Defending the Trustees.

Setting apart himself, Dr. Parkhurst said the board was composed of Christian gentle-

ment of the presbyteries has already beer

Elder Lyman, of Washington, took the view that technicality called for veto, but on the broad ground of equity and justice the Assembly need not take such action and

without testimony or reason. Dr. Bartlettad-vocated disapproval in the last two minutes,

holding this was the kindest thing that could be done for Dr. Briggs and would de-

A Waterloo for Briggs.

amendment, "for the present," was also voted down by a tremendous majority. Halsey, of New York, was excused from

Assembly was adjourned with prayer by Dr.

ifestation of surprise. "The result is one that I expected," he said. "I am not at all

surprised, even by the largeness of

the adverse report. From the stand that

the directors of the seminary have taken, it

must surely be seen that the vote is not a

which the delegates were elected. An equal number of delegates brought together next year upon the direct issue might reverse the decision of this year. The revisionists carried their point last year, and they were willing to step aside this year and let the anti-revisionists have a show

and let the anti-revisionists have a show

The vote emphatically does not represent the church." Prof. Briggs sails for Eng-land to-morrow morning on the Umbria with

NO LUTHERAN REVISION.

THEIR SYNOD CONTENT WITH THE

AUGSBURG CONFESSION.

A Protest Against Sunday Opening of the

World's Fair-Denconesses to Be Trained

in Germany-Canton Selected as the

LEBANON, PA., May 29 .- At to-day's

ession of the General Synod of the Evan-

gelical Lutheran Church it was decided to

authorize the issue of a provisional revised

catechism. It was resolved that the cate-

chism should not be regarded as a confes-

sional standard, or as in any way affecting the present doctrinal basis of the General

Dr. Wenner, of New York, reported for

An apportionment of \$130,500 a year was laid upon the District Synods for the beneyolent work of the Synod. A National Lutheran Home for the aged is heing established in Washington. Mrs. Utermehle, of Washington, has given property worth \$30,000 for the founding of the home. Representation having been asked in the National Temperance Congress to be held in Saratoga, the delegates were selected. With regard to the Columbian Exhibition, it was Resolved That we solemnly protest emission.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the opening of the gates of the Exposition in the Lord's day.

An offer of ten acres of land in the Garden of the Gods, Col., for the site of a home for invalid ministers, was accepted.

Prof. Ort, of Wittenberg College, presented the report on the state of religion, in

his daughter.

liver him from his friends.

expressed against him.

When Dr. Erskine at last stopped, the previous question was moved amid much excitement and lost. A motion to close the debate and take the vote by yeas and nays at 5 o'clock was carried by an immense majority, the speeches being thereafter lim-ited to ten minutes. The Rev. Dr. James be given. The afternoon was taken up with the discussion of the young peoples Lewis, of Kansas, thought Dr. McKibbin regarded the report as a declaration of war, but the Assembly cried "no." He held too severe action by the Assembly would give cieties.

PROPOSALS ON PAPER.

MAIDEN MAKES A WISE CHOICE IN SELECTING A HUSBAND.

the Has Five Admirers Pour Out Their Tale of Love by Letter-The Shortest One Won-He Is Badly Assaulted by His

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] WILKESBARRE, May 29.-Katie Bier auer, of Luzerne borough, selected a hus band in a novel way, as a lawsuit before local justice of the peace has disclosed. Katie was wooed by half a dozen young men Katie was wooed by half a dozen young men in the town. She was pretty and was graduated from the High School. Her father wanted her to marry, but warned her to select an industrious, hard-working man and not a dude. The young men who applied for the young lady's hand were all industrious, with the exception of one. He was inclined to be just the least bit dudish. He was dropped before he had fairly entered the race. There now remained five suitors. Katie confessed that she was five suitors. Katie confessed that she was at a loss to decide which one of the five she

men. They were not satisfied as to some technicalties and were open to conviction, fairly docile and teachable. He was profoundly in sympathy with the Worcester substitute. He was confident the Union Seminary Directors would cordially welcome the committee and two processed markly welcome the committee and two processed markly to at a loss to decide which one of the nve sne liked best. She talked the matter over with Mrs. Lampher, who is known as "Colleen Bawn," and is regarded as very wise. "I'll tell you what you do," Mrs. Lampher said; "you write a letter to each one of your admirers and tell them to put their procome the committee, and proposed meekly to do what would be best. He hoped all would admirers and tell them to put their pro-posals on paper. You can't tell anything about a man when he is proposing. His hard common sense (if he has any) is gone for the time being." Miss Bierbauer agreed. She invited proposals from her lovers. Like the oral proposals, no two were alike. Some were long and boiling over with love; others were not quite so long, but lacked senti-ment. soon be able to see the same way and talk Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, advocated the original report in his characteristic style.
"The simple question was whether we are
willing to have such a man as Dr. Briggs
teach in one of our seminaries? The judg-

Miss Bierbauer said that she was at lib erty to reject any or all proposals. The longest letter received made eight pages of foolscap. The writer promised all things and would be faithful to his wife until death separated them. The shortest proposal was written on one side of a small note head. It said:

could adopt the substitute. Dr. Baker, of Philadelphia, repeated the point made by George Junkin. The Assembly cannot afford to take the risk involved in the afford to take the risk involved in the Worcester substitute, which simply thes to throw off responsibility upon another General Assembly. "Dr. Briggs is unfit, from his general makeup, to teach our young men at the most critical period of their lives. Dr. Raymond thought the benefit of the doubt should be given to Dr. Briggs and he should not be condemned without testimous or rescon Dr. Bartlett ad-I will always try to do my duty as a faith-ral husband. Free, Lawrence. The short epistle won the hand, and on March 23 they were married. The live in a pretty home in the outskirts of the town and are very happy. Last Monday, however, their happiness was disturbed. Mr. Lawrence, while returning home from lodge meeting, was brutally beaten by unknownen. The supposition is that he was attacked by his rivals, who now envy his happiness. Warrants were sworn out for the createst of the parties but they have a series. the arrest of the parties, but they have not as yet been apprehended.

There was intense excitement when the MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER d time came to take the vote. After multi-tudinous points of order had been raised, Dr. Worcester's substitute was brought before scribes the harem of the Nizam of Hydera-bad in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. She recited 'Osler Joe to the beautifu' captizes, the Assembly. This substitute was voted down by a vote of 360 to 106. The Logan

NEW PROSECUTIONS ENTERED.

The Old Cases Against the New Orleans Bribers Nolle Prossed.

The resolutions of the main report were NEW ORLEANS, May 29.-District Atayes and nays. The count showed 440 for Dr. Patton's report and 59 against. It was regarded as the Waterloo of Briggs. The equies in the cases of Bernard Glaudi, Charles Granger, Emil Bagnette, Thomas McCrystal and D. C. O'Malley. They were the parties who had been indicted by the grand jury for bribery and corruption of jurors in the Hennessey case. The indictments were regarded as not sufficiently specific. Baker. A popular temperance meeting was held at night, addressed by Dr. Allison, of Philadelphia, and others.

That Is What a Clerical Friend of Dr. Briggs
Says the Body Is.

[SFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

New York, May 29.—When the vote of the General Assembly was brought to Prof.

Briggs to-night he received it with no manifestation of surprise. "The result is one Hennessey case; Emile Bagnetto is charged with having offered \$100 to David Bonhage, and Bernard Glaudi with having offered \$500 to Henry Batwood. O'Malley is charged with having feloniously consented and pro-cured the said felony. The District At-torney asked that the cases be immediately

SOLDIERS ARRESTED FOR LYNCHING. They Are Taken From the Garriso

Walla Walla and Jailed. WALLA WALLA, WASH., May 29 .- The Sheriff yesterday arrested the following soldiers implicated in the recent lynching of Hunt: McMenoment, Chas. E. Trum power, Joseph H. Trumpower and J. Bernard, of C. Troop; C. A. Cutter and James

nard, of C Troop; C. A. Cutter and James Evans, of E troop.

The soldiers were recently indicted by the grand jury and charged with the crime of murder in the first degree. The prisoners were taken from the garrison to the city, under a guard detailed by Colonel Compton, and were placed in jail, which is guarded by 30 deputy sheriffs. Although rumors were in circulation that if any of the soldiers were arrested they would be taken from jail, no danger is apprehended and everything is quiet.

Surgeon General Hamilton Resigns. WASHINGTON, May 29.-Surgeon General John B. Hamilton, of the Marine Hos pital Service, has resigned that office and accepted the position of Professor of Sur-gery and Surgical Pathology in Rush Medi-cal College, Chicago. He will be succeeded by Surgeon Walter Wyman.

THE Reverend George Hodges writes for THE DISPATCH to-morrow a sermon deal-ing with the recent outbreaks of alleged heresy in the churches. He says the truth must prevail and honest heretics are to be

SCRAPS OF LOCAL NEWS.

JACOB HUBELL, who attempted to commit suicide in Bayer's saloon, on Ohio street, Allegheny, Thursday night, by shooting him-self, is at the Allegheny General Hospital. His condition is reported to be favorable and somewhat improved, and it is thought he will recover.

JOHN BRENEMAN, track cleaner employed by the Duquesne Traction Company, tool an epileptic fit at the corner of Penn and Negley avenues yesterday morning. He was removed to his home on Bedford avenue by patrol wagon No. 6.

"What's the Difference Between a License Judge and a Saloon Keeper From a Bible Standpoint?" will be discussed at the Sons of Temperance meeting, Allegheny, to-mor-

Last evening Coroner Heber McDowell was notified of the death of Daniel Burch at the West Penn Hospital. He was struck by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad a few

THE butchers were to have held a shor meeting yesterday morning, but nobody turned up after the banquet, and the last of the delegates started for home. The limited was a half hour late last even-

WORKING FOR BLAINE. EX-SENATOR RUTAN SAYS THAT IS WHAT QUAY IS DOING NOW.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, May 29.—The Governor to-day signed five bills, three of which relate State moneys. One of them is a supplement to the act passed at this session, authorizing the assignment of \$100,000 from the general to the sinking fund this year and \$400,000 each succeeding year. The second bill on this subject grew out of the payment of the direct tax money by the United States Government to the State, which lessened the necessities of the sinking

The act approved to-day provides for the ssignment of \$50,000 to that fund this year and \$100,000 annually in subsequent years. Another bill signed directs the transfer of the direct tax fund, amounting to \$1,654,-711 43, to the sinking fund, and requires the commissioners of the sinking fund to apply it to the payment of the public debt, reimbursable or payable February 1, 1892.

More Than Enough to Pay. Including this money, there will be in the sinking fund at the time indicated more than the sum required to pay off the debt that will mature in 1852, which amounts to about \$3,000,000. The loan of which this is a part originally amounted to \$8,000,000, but nearly \$5,000,000 of it has been retired by purchase of bonds.

purchase of bonds.

In 1894 another loan will fall due, and it will be redeemed by the application of a portion of the State money invested in United States securities. The next loan after that which will mature in 1892 will be reimbursable or payable in 1912, and the \$100,000 authorized to be assigned to the sinking fund yearly will be sufficient, with Government bonds, to wipe out that debt, if it should not be liquidated before that time by the redemption of bonds. ime by the redemption of bonds.

A Radical Change in Warrants. A very necessary and important bill approved by the Governor to-day makes a radical change in the signing of warrants. Under the present law the Auditor General does not countersign warrants representing one-half of the State appropriations, and this bill provides that all warrants for the payment of moneys from the State Treasury that are not drawn by the Auditor General in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be presented to that official to be

act shall be presented to that official to be charged and countersigned by him before they shall be paid by the State Treasurer.

All warrants issued after the passage of this act, that are not so charged and countersigned, shall be declared illegal and void, and the State Treasurer is prohibited from paying them. Under the operations of prior legislation, the Superintendent of Public Instruction drew about one-fourth the warrants in amount without having them countersigned by the Auditor General. The Governor, Adjutant General and others were countersigned by the Auditor General. The Governor, Adjutant General and others were invested with simila: power. Then the Auditor General had no means of knowing how much of the amount of appropriations was unpaid, but the fact that every warrant on the Treasury must bear his name will enable him, without difficulty, to learn the exact situation of the appropriations. exact situation of the appropriations.

The passage of this bill was recommended by Governor Pattison in a special message, submitted to the last Legislature.

A New Registry Law. The Governor also to-day approved the bill to change the time and manner of making the registry of voters and to define the duty of registry assessors, requiring them to visit in person each dwelling house in their district or division on the first Monday of May and the first Monday of December. By this means an entirely new registration will be secured every year. Secretary Harrity County Commissioners, in which he directs their attention to the new act for the pur-pose of familiarizing them with its pro-visions.

Another bill signed by the Governor provides for two additional clerks in the Adjutant General's department, to preserve the muster rolls of the civil war. A preamble attached to the act sets forth that the mus-ter rolls of different organizations from Pennsylvania during the late war have by frequent and constant use become worn and portions obliterated or lost, thus rendering it impossible, in many instances, to furnish certificates of the records of soldiers in response to many requests for them.

Manipulating the Wholesale Bill.

Representatives Fow and Quigley, of Philadelphia, called on the Governor to-day and directed his attention to the course of the committee of conference on the bill regulating the distribution of retail liquor license moneys, in incorporating subjects which had not been in controversy between the two Houses. They claimed that the committee had violated the requirements of committee had violated the requirements of the Constitution in thus modifying the bill, which, as introduced and passed through both Houses, simply provided how the license fees should be distributed.

The Conference Committee raised the fee in cities of the first and second class from \$500 to \$1,000, in which shape the bill has reached the Governor. The object of the visit of the Philadelphia Representatives to the Executive Chamber was to induce the Governor to veto the bill, on the ground that violence had been done to the Constitution of that violence had been done to the Constitu-tion by the committee to which the differ-ences of the two Houses had been referred for adjustment. There is no doubt that the committee transcended its powers; but the Governor will hardly disapprove the bill on that account. If he established a precedent of this character, he would be kept busy vetoing legislation, or as much of it as is changed from its original purpose by the

Labor Legislation Enacted.

The Legislative Knights of Labor Committee is not disposed to boast of the work it got through the Legislature. The committee was particularly interested in the passage of about a dozen and a half bills, but only four were permitted to reach the Governor. One of these is the anthracite mining act, prepared by a commission; one provides a maximum penalty for violation of the semi-monthly pay law; one provides machinery for the enforcement of Section 5 of Article XVII. of the Constitution, prohibiting corporations from engaging in any other business than that for which they

were incorporated to transact.

This bill prohibits company stores and is made necessary, for the reason that the Supreme Court declared an act having a similar purpose in view unconstitutional because it was construct to embrace individuals in its operations. dividuals in its operations. The other bill passed repeals the conspiracy acts, under which several years ago a large number of which several years ago a large number of Washington county miners were convicted and imprisoned. The bituminous mining bill was negatively reported by the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining, notwithstanding it was the combined work of eight miners and mine inspectors and a like number of operators, who, while declining to sign it, had urged no serious objection to the measure, which the friends of the miners say would have prevented such disasters as occurred in the Mammoth and Dunbar mines.

LEGISLATORS' ADVANCE MONEY. They Kept Pretty Close on the Treasure

During the Last Session. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, May 29.—Nearly all the members and employes of the Legislature have received their pay at the State Treas-ury. The aggregate a wount to which they are entitled is about \$510,000. Of this

BERING BILL Scarcely half a dozen of the lawmakers allowed their money to remain in the Trensury until the close of the session.

It Is Introduced in Parliament With Scant Explanation. NO OPPOSITION IS LOOKED FOR.

Fears of French Objections to the New foundland Agreement.

HEBREWS TO COLONIZE PALESTINE

LONDON, May 29 .- A measure of the importance of the Bering Sea bill is rarely read the first time in the House of Commons without ministers affording the House fuller particulars than they vouchsafed to-day regarding its provisions. The members listened with strained attention to Mr. Smith, expecting to learn the terms of the agreement with the Washington Government, and great was their disappointment when he stopped short after uttering the formal request for permission to bring in a bill to enable the Queen by an order in Council to make a special provision to prohibit the catching of seals in Bering Sea by Her Majesty's subjects during a period

named in the order. Questions put to ministers in the lobby elicited nothing beyond the statement that they are awaiting the final response from

No Opposition Is Looked for Mr. Smith vouchsafed only the explana tion that the ministry had already secured harmonized action of the British Government with that of the American Government. Other ministerial members express themselves as certain that the measure will meet with no adverse criticism, either in the House or in the country, and that it

will lead to a permanent settlement of the

Though the period of prohibition is understood to be one year, the elastic nature of an order in Council will empower the Govern-ment to make a further extension. So many members were discussing the situation in the lobbies and the smoking room, that the House could not proceed with business, and it was counted out early in the evening.

Although Lord Salisbury told the House of Lords to-night that the French Government would accept the suspension of the Newfoundland bill, uneasiness prevails in the foreign office regarding M. Ribot's exact view of the practical abandonment of a measure which Lord Salisbury is pledged to pass.

The Newfoundland Question Not Settled. Ministerialists do not consider the Newfoundland difficulty by any means settled,
though they admit that the dispute between
the Home Government and the colony is
for a time eased. Lord Salisbury spoke
with hesitancy on the situation. He declared that the House of Commons was now
pledged to support any future legislation
necessary to carry out the treaty obligations, but he added that as to the immediate
result of the proceeding of the House of result of the proceeding of the House of Commons he must speak with reserve, as he didn't know how the French Government might view it.

The Parnellites hear that their chief will

wed Mrs. O'Shea before the Registrar about the middle of June. It is not true that her daughters will remain with her. Captain O'Shea controls the family. His son, Ger-ald, is about to be gazetted to a commission ald, is about to be gazetted to a commission in the army. Captain O'Shea does not, in the meantime, prohibit the intercourse be-tween the mother and daughters. They re-side only three miles apart, at Brighton, and the Captain permits the daughters to visit their mother frequently, but after her marriage with Parnell is effected all rela-tions will end.

Plans for the Emigration of Hebrews. Mr. Gladstone's suggestions toward remedying the persecution of the Russian Hebrews strongly disappoint the com-munity. His letter on the subject ignores the fact that the Russo-Hebrew committee has already taken the exact course he suggested. At a meeting of the Chovevei Zionists, the speakers declared that facts were known which justified the action of were known which justified the action of the European Governments; that a crisis had been reached, and that time was precious.

Lord Rothschild has presented a memorial to Lord Selisbury, asking the British Government to initiate concerted action by the Powers to assist a wholesale emigration of Hebrews to Palestine. The Rothschilds, the Goldsmids and all the leading Hebrews of England concur in the opinion that settlement of the Hebrews in Palestine is the best plan. They aim to obtain European recognition of a great wave of emigration as pest plan. They aim to obtain European recognition of a great wave of emigration as a necessary solution of the problem. Baron Hirsch, though having schemes of his own, supports the English plans to operate in diplomatic channels. Lord Salisbury, leaving the usual official channels, is reported as writing directly to the heads of the European Governments to secure their consid-

ropean Governments to secure their consideration of the Rothschild memorial. England and the World's Fair. The appointment of Mr. McCormick as representative in England of the Columbian Exhibition greatly satisfies the friends of the Chicago Fair here who hitherto have been working in the dark. Mr. McCormick will not resign his post as Second Secretary of the United States Legation until the middle of July when he second secretary the during the second secretary of the United States Legation until the middle of July when he second secretary of the second sec middle of July, when he assumes the duties of Commissoner to the Fair. His popularity and the many influential friends he made during his two years' residence here will prove valuable aids in the work of the com-mission. His retirement from the United States Legation is regretted by the American colony and by the diplomatic corps gen-

UNCLE SAM POWERLESS TO PREVENT ANY AMERICAN VESSEL

FROM CATCHING SEALS. This Is the Condition Should Sealing Be

Closed-The Treasury Would Also Lose \$600,000-A Belief That the Administra tion Has Sacrificed Its Case. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, May 29.-It is the general

opinion here that even if the British Parliament enacts the proposed law closing the sealing for this season, in accord with the agreement with the United States, which is not at all certain, in view of the tremendous row the Canadians are sure to make about it, the United States will be the only country seriously hurt. To begin with, the Freasury will be short \$600,000 that it would

Treasury will be short \$600,000 that it would have if the sealing company were to take the limit of 60,000 seals. It will be out the cost of maintenance of the persons who would, were it not for the agreement, be maintained by the sealing company. Should arbitration go against the United States, the Treasury will be out the amount of damages established in every case of the apprehension of a "poacher."

The only offset to the loss occasioned by closing the season will be the \$10 royalty the company will pay for each pelt taken previous to the issue of an order to cease taking seals. Another question raised is that of the legal right of the United States to prevent even vessels flying its own flag from taking all the seals they can. If the proposed law be enacted by Parliament Great Britain can, it is to be presumed, under its provisions, prevent vessels flying the British flag from engaging in sealing. But there is no law which gives the United States the power to apprehend vessels flying its own flag, and punish the offenders. States the power to apprehend vessels fly-ing its own flag, and punish the offenders. On the other hand, if the United States orce to do it, arrest owners of vessels agaged in sealing, such owners would have ood cause for action. Vessels flying the age of countries other than the United tates and Great Britain could also take tales at pleasure, but it is not to be supMACDONALD IS DYING.

HE SUFFERS A SERIOUS RELAPSE.

His Present Illness Dates From the Early

The Physicians of the Premier of Can-

ada Give Up All Hope.

Part of Last Week.

THE CAREER OF A FAMOUS STATESMAN

OTTAWA, May 29 .- Sir John Macdonald, ecording to the verdict of his physicians, has but a few hours longer to live. Dr. Powell issued the following, dated 10:30 P. M.: "I have just seen Sir John in consultation. His speech is gone, and the hemorrhage has extended to his brain. His

condition is quite hopeless." In the early part of last week he was in excellent health, which it was hoped was of a permanent character, but on Friday he contracted a cold which proved obstinate, and probably gave rise to the rumor of inflammation of the lungs. The matter was not of a serious character, though sufficient to confine the Premier to his house. On Wednesday night the nervous weakness which, since the elections, has always been present, grew sufficiently great to justify the attending physi-cian in asking expert assistance. This being represented to Sir John, he was induced to consent to specialists being called in, and Drs. Ross and Stewart, of Montreal, were telegraphed for. They came up vesterday and a consultation was held at 2 o'clock. A thorough examination of Sir John's condition was entered upon, and the result of the diagnosis was a consensus of the belief that the only trouble was physical and nervous weakness, which had, through hard work, eventuated into actual prostra

A Sketch of His Career. John Alexander Macdonald was born at

Glasgow, Scotland, in 1815. He was educated in the Royal Grammar School at Kingston. Ontario. In 1836 he was called to the bar. and ten years after was created a Queen's counsel. His official political career began in 1847, three years after his first election to Parliament, when he became a member of the Executive Council of Canada. As such his first term was from 1847 to 1848. Subsequently he was a member of the same body from 1854 to 1858, in 1852, and from 1864 until the new Dominion was formed. During the periods indicated he held various offices. He had been Receiver General, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Attoney General, when, in 1853, he resigned with his Government. The same year he was returned to office as Postmaster General, but resigned the day after his appointment, to accept the Attorney Generalship. This he held until 1882. The next two years he was in the opposition. Upon the return of his party to power, in 1864, he again accepted the portfolio of Attorney General. He held this office and was the Government leader until 1857, when the Canadian union was effected. During the last two years of this period he was Minister of Militia. Previous to 1867 his public services included various visits to England on business of importance, and in 1864 he was a delegate to Charlottetown to the conference convened for the purpose of effecting a union of the Maritime Provinces. In 1871 Macdonald was appointed one of Her Majesty's high commissioners plenipotentiary for the settlement of the Alabama claims and matters in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. He has held his present office of Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council since the year 1878. Sir John A. Macdonald received the honor of K. C. B. in 1867. In the 185 of his academic and professional titles is that of D. C. L., given him by the University of Oxford, England, in 1863. Parliament, when he became a mem ber of the Executive Council of Can

Some Ancedotes of His Temper. Sir John used to lose his temper frequently in Parliament, and he once annoused in a voice audible through the Commons chamber, when Oliver Mowat, now Premier of Ontario, was severel geensuring his policy,
"I could liek that fellow quicker than—
could scourch a feather." On another oscasion the Sergeant-at-Arms had to prevent
him from punching the head of the late
William Hume Blake.

William Hume Blake.

Sir John is by no means an admirer of Americans and American statesmen. He never uses the word American: it is always Yankee, and he explains by saying that "the Canadians own as much of America as the Yankees do." But his reason for this bitterness of feeling is that he has never brought home any laurels from Washington when there discussing reciprocity and other international questions. He has said that the Yankee politician is too slippery: the truth is it is only at Washington that he has ever found his match. No one in Canada has

truth is it is only at Washington that he has ever found his match. No one in Canada has any chance against him in shrewdness and finesse, and in disputes with the imperial ministry it is admitted by all that Sir John has mostly had his way.

But a little while ago he said in a speech that there is one kind of annexation for Canadians that he will never oppose; the annexation of beautiful Yankee girls with good dowries; and he says he will consent to losing a few bright-eyed daughters of Canada, provided the Yankee husbands have purses big enough. But he almost vehemently declared that the Cartwright-Wiman Commercial Union scheme is only "yelled Commercial Union scheme is only "veiled treason," and the natural result would be the swallowing up of Canada by the United

STARTED AT LAST.

The Suburban Road Operated Successfully Yesterday With Five Cars.

The Southside Suburban Rapid Transit Electric Railway is now in full operation. The road is two miles long and was started yesterday with five cars.

The power is at present furnished from the old St. Clair Electric Railway, but last night the dynamos in the road's own new power house were tested and will be put in use next week. To-day three adcars will be put on owing to Memorial Day.



Or, as the world expresses it, "a well-preserved woman." One who, under-standing the rules of health, has preserved woman." One who, under-standing the rules of health, has followed them, and preserved her youthful appearance. Mrs. Pinkham has many correspondents who, through action in their mirrors.

goes to the root of all female com-plaints, renews the waning vitality, and invigorates the entire system. In-telligent women of middle age know well its wonderful powers.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00. Send stamp for "Guide to Health and tiquette," a beautiful filustrated book.

Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose stamp for reply. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn. Mass.

YDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE JOS. FLEMING & SON,

BRIGGS GOES DOWN

The Assembly Finally Adopts the Report for His Veto by a Big Majority,

INSURING HIS WATERLOO.

Only 50 Votes Cast in His Favor. With 440 Against Him.

STRONG PLEAS IN HIS BEHALF By Leading Divines and Efforts at Com-

promise Were Useless. INTENSE EXCITEMENT OVER THE BALLOT ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH, I

DETROIT, May 29 .- At last a vote has been reached on Prof. Briggs' case in the Presbyterian General Assembly, and the re-sult shows an overwhelming defeat for him. By a very large majority the Assembly decided to adopt the report and resolutions submitted by Dr. Patton's committee, recmmending the vetoing of the appointment of

Prof. Briggs to the Chair of Theology in Union Theological Seminary. A murky morning, a drizzling rain and the shadow of death produced an apparent suppression and solemnity in the Assembly to-day. Dr. Vermilea was heard as the corresponding delegate from the Dutch Reformed Church, and Moderator Green responded gracefully. The Briggs question came up promptly and the Rev. Grail

B. Hathaway, of New Jersey, who figured P. Hathaway, of New Jersey, who figured prominently a few years ago in the Talmage

case, addressed the Assembly in favor of adopting disapproval for the present.

He opposed conformity to technicality at the peril of the Church. He thought the report was framed to eatch all possible tes. Some could not understand it on the ground of heresy, others on the ground of infelicity. He thought if time were given Dr. Briggs, who now knew the mind

of the Church, he would probably do better in the future. If it be possible for Dr. Briggs to destroy the Bible, he said, he wanted it destroyed. Samuel Boyden, of New York, insisted it was a question of conforming to the lan-guage of the compact and demanded obedince to technicality, and the Assembly must not be confused by the proposition for temporary action. Disapproval for the present would practically mean to ap-prove. No Supreme Court would think of reversing the decision of a lower court for

Opposed to Any Temporizing Colonel John J. McCook, of New York, earnestly advocated the original report and was emphatically opposed to temporary ac-tion. He gave a detailed historical sketch the origin and construction of the compact between the General Assembly and the Union Theological Seminary. The Union Seminary trustees have no notion of carry-ing the case into the civil courts. The compact with the Union Seminary is the same as with all the 13 seminaries of the

At this point there was great excitement and confusion. Twenty men wanted the floor. Men anxious to speak crowded upon the platform and got advantage of the com-missioners on the floor in getting the ear of the Mederator. Dr. Logan did this in the fare of protest and a motion to limit his time. There were calls for question, but Dr. Logan persisted, and went on to discuss his amendment to insert the word, "For the

The impatience of the Assembly was very decided, and only the persistence of the speakers kept the Assembly from a vote. The calls for question were repeated, especially during Dr. Logan's speech. A com-missioner called ont: "What is the point the brother is coming to?" Dr. Ramsey, of New York, in favor of prosecuting Briggs and his uncompromising opponent, was utterly opposed to the original report and to the amendment. He questioned the con-stitutional right of the Assembly to exercise

the right proposed, as he believed the ques-tion must first be settled by the Presby-Standing Up for Briggs.

The proposed action infringed on the right of the individual. Briggs is not here and the directors of Union Seminary asked Dr. Briggs to get up the shortest catechism. which he did do, and which would be re-ceived by the Assembly as all right from any other man. It was wrong to go back and interpret that catechism in the light of the inaugural, said Dr. Ramsay. Union Seminary trustees have been utterly gnored. He wanted Dr. Briggs to have a

personal one, but against the seminary itself." President Thomas S. Hastings, of the Union Seminary, is still out of town, Dr. Worcester, of Chicago, offered as a substitute for the previous papers a resolu-tion to the effect that in view of all the cir-cumstances of the case, the Assembly should appoint a committee of 15 to consider the relation of Union Seminary to the and so are most of the directors.

A clerical friend of Dr. Briggs, in discussing the verdict, said: "The General Assembly of 1891 was a packed Assembly and we couldn't expect anything else from it. It was directly an anti-revisionis: Asdirectory of the Seminary and to advise them to reconsider their action in transfer-ring Dr. Briggs from another chair to the sembly, and every one of its members was necessarily an uncertain quantity on the Briggs matter. The vote of the Assembly cannot count unless there was an issue before the church, in which the delegator one he now occupies, and in any case advise them to have Dr. Briggs not to teach for one

Dr. Worcester said the action propose by Dr. Patton's committee was the very worst and utmost the Assembly could do. He wanted action in the interest of peace. He regarded the report as cruel and arbitrary. The committee gave no reasons, because they thought no reason could be given which would carry the Assembly with it. A Case of Suspicion. The only reason intimated was that Dr. Briggs was under suspicion, but the Assem-

bly should stand by a man under such cir-

eumstances, especially as judicial proceed-ings have already been inaugurated in the

New York Presbytery. The Union Semi-nary trustees feel pained at the manifest haste of the Assembly to rush to action. As the Presbyterian Church had erred often in

the past, so it might err now. There was no danger of erring in acting deliberately. A divine voice arges to keep the unity of the spirit in the boad of peace.

The hour of the noon recess was occupied in earnest discussion of the Worcester sub-stitute. Drs. Patton and Parkhurst had their heads together and earnestly con-sidered the situation. When the Assembly reconvened Dr. McKibbin, of Cincinnati, took the platform and said the Presbyterian Church was face to face with the greatest issue of its history. It is a serious matter for any man to shake the confidence of peo-ple in the Bible, and the testimony of 65 Dr. Wenner, of New York, reported for the board to found deaconesses' institu-tions, and steps taken by the board were approved. A number of young women are to be sent to Kaiserwerth, the original deaconess institution, and there trained to become the first leaders in the proposed American institution.

An apportionment of \$130,500 a year was laid upon the District Synods for the benevapresbyteries is that the utterances of Dr. Briggs have done that thing. Mothers have wept over these utterances, and if this As-sembly, knowing this, does not veto that election it will be understood as virtually approving his work. Presbyterianism can

ight, forgive and then make up. If no dis-

He would say, save Dr. Briggs from his iends. The idea of the President of the United States vetoing a bill "for the pres-ent" is ridiculous. The paper of Dr. Wor-cester put Dr. Briggs under the ban. The Union Seminary trustees have been trying Dr. Briggs and they claim they are satis-fied. The Theological Seminary Committee were Dr. Briggs' best friends, all of one mind, but they saw no alternative. Martineau knows no Christ, yet Dr. Briggs indorses him. Such teaching is bad, and the only course for the Assembly is to veto

approval be expressed, every presbytery will have to judge as to the orthodoxy of its Arguing for a Veto.