CLOSE ON BRIGGS.

The Faction Lines at Last Drawn, and the Doctor Is Two Votes Short.

HE WINS OTHER TESTS.

The Crucial Question Is a Motion to Strike Out as Evidence

SCRIPTURE AND THE STANDARDS.

Dr. Smith Declines to Introduce Testimony in His Own Defense.

ARGUMENTS ARE HEARD IN HIS CASE

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The decisions in the Briggs case yesterday had all been in his favor. Owing to the probability that to-day's session would be replete with still more interesting features, the galleries of the old Scotch Presbyterian Church were filled. Dr. Francis Brown read an objection to the trial proceeding, on the ground that there is no case, as the Presbytery had dismissed the same charges now presented after a hearing November 4, 1891. Dr. Van Dyke opposed the objection and the Presbytery refused by vote to accept it. Moderator Bliss announced that the business before the house was the consideration of the objections filed by Dr. Briggs. Objections one and two were:

First—I object that the charges put in my hands November 9, 1892, were finally disposed of by the dismissal of the case against me November 4, 1891, and that the Presbytery could not legally cite me a second time to answer to charges which they had dismissed.

Second—I object to the order and regularity of the proceedings in the Presbytery in any and every action taken against me since the dismissal of the said charges on November 4, 1891.

Dr. Briggs Waives One Point.

These objections were voted on separately and both were not sustained. Dr. Briggs said that he would waive the third objection, and no action was taken concerning it. Dr. Brown, of the Union Seminary, moved that the fourth objection be sustained. The objection is: "I object to the relevancy of all the proofs from Scripture, Confession and Catechism." Colonel A. P. Ketchum, of Calvary Church, opposed the motion, on the ground that the relevancy of the proofs could only be determined when the merits of the question were argued.

A laugh was raised by Dr. Briggs, who said that to sustain the objection was to favor the prosecution, and he hoped that a vote would be taken. But the wish was not realized. At least a dozen jurors argued the question ad nauseam.

Dr. Brown offered an amendment requiring the removal of the proofs from the specifications to the charge. The question, as thus amended, was carried—71 to 56—and another point was scored by the defendant.

A Bit of Irony Introduced.

Dr. Southworth moved that, in view of Dr. Briggs' objection to the offer of wholesale evidence, that the clause in the eighth charge offering the whole inaugural address, the whole of Scripture and the whole of the Presbyterian standards, be stricken out. Dr. Wylie offered an amendment that specific passages which are deemed heretical may be introduced. In the debate, Mr. Spinning asked ironically that the committee be allowed to introduce any theological work in the Astor Library.

Dr. Briggs said, in answer to the statement that he ought to be familiar with the Scripture and standards, that he had studied those volumes for 25 years. "But I am not familiar with the intellectual processes of the Prosecuting Committee. You cannot ask me to agree to answer to all the interpretations of those books which the committee may adduce. If this evidence is admitted, I shall insist that the whole Scripture, the whole of the standards and the whole of my works be read." Great applause followed this protest, and the Moderator was compelled to rap for order.

A Majority of Two Against Briggs.

Dr. Wylie's amendment was buried by an overwhelming vote, but on the question itself, the vote was extremely close. On division, the motion was declared lost—69 to 65. Roll call was demanded. When Moderator Bliss asked how many were in favor of calling the roll, 45 arose. The Moderator considered that the roll call was lost. A count showed, however, that 134 members were present. The Moderator then said he was in doubt, and asked another division on the question of roll call, and this time 60 arose.

Great interest was taken in the calling of the roll. While the vote was being counted the Moderator said several overcoats had been lost at previous sessions, and advised everybody to look out for his property. He said this was not intended as a reflection on any member of the Presbytery. The vote showed that the motion to strike out the clause referred to was lost by two votes.

Dr. Briggs asked that an exception be entered in his behalf on the records. So great was the importance attached to the vote that it was regarded as dividing the Presbytery into two distinct factions. The vote stood thus:

The Yeas and the Nays.

Ayes—George Alexander, Antoni Arreghi, Anson P. Atterbury, W. W. Atterbury, F. G. Beebe, Francis Brown, James Chambers, Edward L. Clark, Ira S. Dodd, D. Stuart Dodge, William Durant, J. H. Edwards, F. F. Ellinwood, William T. Elsing, C. P. Fagnam, Henry M. Field, Herbert Ford, C. R. Gillett, H. L. Grandbenord, William R. Harsaw, Thomas S. Hastings, E. W. Hitchcock, J. S. Hoadley, James Hunter, S. M. Jackson, M. S. Littlefield, D. F. Lorenz, William Martin, F. H. Morling, H. T. McEwen, James H. McIlvaine, J. D. McMillan, G. J. Mingus, D. H. Overton, C. H. Parkhurst, G. S. Payson, G. L. Prentiss, J. R. Ramsay, Daniel Redmon, S. B. Rossiter, A. G. Rullifson, William a Rice, J. A. Saxton, Philip Schaff, J. B. Shaw, D. G. Smith, W. M. Smith, G. L. Spinning, C. L. Thompson, Henry Van Dyke, G. S. Webster, Elders A. R. Ledoux, William Mickens, Sam Reeve, C. H. Woodbury, Robert Johnson, G. C. King, H. L. Hawley, James E. Ware, G. C. Lay, T. Bond, Robert Gentle, William A. Wheelock, Robert Jaffray and C. P. Leggett.

Nays—S. D. Alexander, Nicholas Bjerring, P. R. Booth, Samuel Bowden, T. S. Bradner, W. D. Buchanan, N. W. Conkling, W. F. Crafts, Conrad Doensch, Thomas Douglas, Howard Duffield, H. B. Elliott, W. B. Floyd, J. E. Forbes, James Hall, A. W. Halsey, J. R. Kerr, A. B. King, A. D. King, J. J. Lampe, S. G. Law, S. S. Laws, Theodore Lenhard, J. Lowrie, C. P. Malory, Alexander McLean, H. G. Miller, W. L. Moore, J. C. Nichtenzale, George Nixon, I. H. Northrup, L. H. Parson, J. G. Patterson, E. P. Payson, U. Pritchard, C. S. Robinson, A. F. Schauffler, G. L. Shearer, W. G. T. Shedd, Andrew Sheland, W. C. Stitz, C. A. Stoddard, J. F. Sutton, A. W. Sprouil, J. J. Thompson, H. M. Tyndeles, M. R. Vincent, F. E. Voegelin, T. G. Wall, A. L. R. Waite, W. S. Watson, E. N. White, T. J. Wilds, Livingston Willard, D. G. Wylie, Elders James Tompkins, A. P. Ketchum, Andrew Robinson, James McDowell, H. E. Rowland, E. McJimsey, John McWilliam, G. E. Sierry, S. H. Willard, Joseph Moorhead, H. D. Nicoll, W. M. Onderdonk, Robert Houston, Joseph Anderson, J. L. Birdsall, W. R. Worrall, C. E. Garey and Richard Drummond.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

SMITH DEFENDS HIS WORKS.

He Admits Their Authorship and Declines to Introduce Evidence in Palliation—The Regular Trial Taken Up by Arguments—No Vote Reached.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The trial proper of Prof. Henry Preserved Smith began today. Its progress was delayed by a long discussion over the form of the record of yesterday's action, and still further by the discovery that no full copy of the amended charges and specifications had been given the accused.

The Prosecuting Committee, by direction of the Court, began to introduce testimony in support of the first charge. They read two articles written by Prof. Smith, and published in the New York *Evangelist* in March and April last, in which he discusses ordination vows and freedom of American ministers. He declares therein the absurdity of expecting an entire conformity of views among ministers, and says it would be simply an impossibility for every minister to conform, even to the views of the majority of the General Assembly.

Speaking of the suggestion that if one finds himself unable to conform to the views of the majority he should seek some other church, he says he cannot find a congenial church, and to found a new one he regards as schismatic and sinful. There are too many sects already.

Ministers Not Too Closely Bound.

He argues in the articles read that there is no ironclad standard of belief covering all questions in the theology to which a minister is bound to subscribe in order to justify his continuing the work to which he feels he has been called.

Prof. Smith admitted that he wrote the articles cited from the *Evangelist*, and said he had no testimony to offer in defense. Dr. Lowe, of the prosecution, urged him to offer something by way of disavowal of what the committee had charged his articles taught, but the defendant stood on his rights and said he preferred to disprove the committee's charge, not to disavow or to give an interpretation. He held that the committee's interpretation of his language is not warranted.

This being the issue, Rev. Mr. Lowe made the opening argument. He maintained that Prof. Smith, while inquiring into the principles of the church, had done it in such a way in these articles as to injure the peace and purity of the church, because if the church organization is to be maintained it is indispensable that the Bible be regarded as absolutely infallible.

Prof. Smith Makes His Reply.

Prof. Smith replied with brevity. He complained once more of the ambiguity of the church, which might mean to charge him with disloyalty, a denial of the right of discipline or a violation of his vows. While a majority might not convict of him of any of these charges, this ambiguity allows any one who finds him guilty of these charges to vote to sustain the charges. He denied disloyalty to the church, and said the articles were written to maintain the authority of the church. Summing up, he said there is no evidence to show that he impugned the Westminster doctrine or that he assailed the fundamental principles of church order as set forth in the form of government; that he taught disloyalty to the church, or that he had in any way injured the peace or purity of the church.

The closing argument was made by Dr. McKibben, of the Prosecuting Committee. His argument followed closely the language of the article to sustain the committee's position, namely, that Prof. Smith taught that a minister may abandon essential features of doctrine of the church and still rightfully maintain his position.

The Presbyterian Church Is Calvinistic.

He quoted from Henry B. Smith, Dr. Hodge and others to show what the position of the Presbyterian Church is and that Prof. Smith's teachings are not in conformity with the standards of the church. He repeated a declaration made earlier in the trial that the church is not Armenian or Pelagian, but Calvinistic, and he corrected a former misquotation of his remarks which made him say Presbyterians are not free agents.

He regretted that Prof. Smith had not disavowed any intention to teach what the committee had asserted he had taught. He hoped he might yet do so. He closed with again calling attention to the question to be decided—not what Prof. Smith holds or believes, but what is a fair interpretation of his teaching in the articles cited.

BUYER and seller meet through the medium of THE DISPATCH adiets. They cost little and are effectual.

BEAVER FALLS IN LUCK.

Several New Industries and Some Old Ones Are Being Enlarged.

BEAVER FALLS, Nov. 30.—[*Special.*]—Yesterday the contractor began the erection of the new tool works of Millman Brothers. The firm will manufacture a new coal drill and miners' tools generally. The works are now located at Canneltown, Pa., and will be removed here. Last night the contract was let for the buildings of the Beaver Falls trunk factory.

The Union Drawn Steel Company is making large additions to its plant, which will give employment to 100 new hands January 1. The American Ax and Tool Works, partly burned some weeks ago, are rebuilding on a much larger scale, and will double their capacity. The Eclipse Bicycle Works, to employ 250 men, have their machinery almost all up, and will begin operations within a month. During this week parties have been prospecting here for sites for emery works, a shoe factory and a boiler factory.

A BEVERAGE OF PHOSPHORUS.

Horsethief Trainor Couldn't Bear Several Misfortunes All at Once.

INDIANA, PA., Nov. 30.—[*Special.*]—D. Trainor, a horsethief in the county jail, attempted suicide this morning, and has probably succeeded. Although a desperado, he has a sentimental side to his nature. Trainor's home is in Clearfield county. He lately learned that his little child is suffering from cataract, and the saving of her eyesight depended upon an operation. On the heels of this information came another blow. Yesterday a second warrant for his arrest on a charge of horse-stealing was read to him.

Trainor, fearing that he would get at least ten years in the penitentiary, remarked that he would rather die than live. This morning cries of distress were heard coming from the prisoner's cell. Trainor was on his bed writhing in agony. An investigation showed that he had soaked the heads of a number of matches in a glass of water and then drank the solution.

A 3-Hour Sale of Men's Fine Underwear for 33c.

This forenoon between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock we will sell 150 dozen men's fine camel's hair undershirts and drawers, regular $1 goods, for 33c a garment. Not more than two garments sold to one person. Please bear this in mind. Remember the hours—from 9 until 12 o'clock noon, to-day.

P. C. C. C., Clothiers, corner Grant and Diamond streets.

Hamilton's Holiday Sales

GIVE YOU THE CELEBRATED DECKER BROS., WORLD RENOWNED KNABE, BEAUTIFUL, ARTISTIC FISCHER pianos at low prices and on easy terms. In this age of improvement get only the best that will last you a lifetime at

HAMILTON'S
91 and 93 Fifth avenue.

BOUND to sell!—48-inch changeable serges; a fabric which combines style with wear; no mistake made in buying goods like these; full value $2; will be sold at $1 25 per yard.

KAUFMANNS'
New Drygoods Department.

Don't Do It.

Don't worry yourself baking cakes and pies and bread these holiday times. It doesn't pay. You can get the daintiest of pies, the most delicious cakes and the sweetest, lightest bread imaginable from Marvin. You can get them just whenever you want them, and the quality will always be the same. The price will be right, too. You'll find that it is cheaper to buy than to make these things yourself. Try it and see. Your grocer keeps Marvin's goods.

OUR easy payment plan has enabled many thousands to have pianos and organs who would otherwise be without.

MELLOR & HORNE, 77 Fifth avenue.

EXTRAORDINARY! — Elegant, changeable, Taffeta silk; choicest assortment ever shown; regular $1 goods; will be sold at 75c per yard.

KAUFMANNS'
New Drygoods Department.

THE DREIBUND'S TEXT,

Or What Purports to Be a Copy of the Famous Treaty, Published

BY A NEW PARISIAN NEWSPAPER.

It Refuses to Inform Its Readers Where It Got the Document.

ALL ARMY MOVEMENTS CUT AND DRIED

PARIS, Nov. 30.—What is claimed to be the main portions of the latest Triple Alliance treaty is published in the *Journal* to-day. It is not known whether the text is authoritative, but the *Journal*, in an editorial, says: "We publish the most important document of modern history. We do not state how we procured it." The *Journal* adds that the treaty was written in the German language and was renewed in the above form and signed by Germany and Austria in May and by Italy June 5, 1891. The alleged text of the treaty is as follows:

We, William II., by the grace of God, etc., etc.; we, Francis Joseph, etc., etc.; we, Humbert I., etc., etc., by virtue of the rights which belong to us in our respective States, have, with the object of safeguarding the honor, dignity and security of our people, entered into the following treaty:

First—Considering the vagueness of the present political situation regarding certain European powers, which may have great influence on the peace of Europe, we, after having taken advice of our Ministers, promise and swear on our honor and on the Holy Testament to renew and confirm the promises made and conventions already agreed upon by us for the further period of six years.

It's An Offensive Alliance.

Second—We renew the league of defense which would become offensive in case one of the States should be in danger.

Third—We agree that our Ministers and representatives with foreign Governments shall act in accord with one another with regard to external policy.

Fourth—We, William II., and we, Francis Joseph, agree to lend our aid and assistance to Humbert I. in carrying out his external and colonial policies. We recognize his rights, and that Rome is to be considered the capital of Italy. We, William II., and we, Humbert I., promise to lend our aid and assistance to Francis Joseph in carrying out his foreign policy, more especially regarding the question of the Balkans. We, Francis Joseph, and we, Humbert I., promise our aid and assistance to William II. in carrying out his foreign policy.

Fifth—Each of these contracting parties agrees to aid the other two through diplomacy and by material assistance on land and water.

Sixth—We, the contracting parties, agree to keep our armies on a war footing during this period of cordial understanding.

Seventh—(A). In case of conflict between Germany, Russia and Austria we agree to mobilize our armies and declare war against Russia, acting in harmony with the staff of the German army, Italy meanwhile mobilizing her army on the French frontier. In case France should side with Russia, Italy would declare war against France, her army entering that country, her base of operations being Savoy.

All Details Are Cut and Dried.

(B). In case of conflict between Germany and France Italy will act as above indicated. In such event Austria would mobilize her army on the Russian frontier and declare war against Russia in case the latter should interfere in the conflict and side with France. In such case Austria would act as indicated in paragraph A.

(C). In case of conflict between Austria and Russia Germany is to mobilize her army and declare war against Russia, sending two army corps into Austria. Italy would mobilize her army on the French frontier and act as indicated in paragraph A in case France should assist Russia.

(D). In case of conflict between Italy and France in Europe or in the colonies, Germany would mobolize her army and act conjointly with Italy, while Austria would mobolize her army on the Russian frontier, ready to assume the offensive in case Russia should side with France.

Eighth—We promise and swear on our honor to maintain the status quo and the peace of Europe that has resulted from the strict observance of the present treaty by us and our Ministers, and to safeguard the security and honor of our States.

Signed and sealed by each of the contracting parties.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.
WILLIAM II.
HUMBERT I.

This treaty, in the usual manner, shall be kept secret and the parties thereto conform to the clauses therein contained.

CAPRIVI, Chancellor of the Empire.
KALNOKY.
RUDINI, President of the Council.

The paper publishing the above is not the *Petit Journal*, but a sheet recently established. The story is ridiculed here as a pure fabrication.

SETTLING SILVER'S FATE.

The Monetary Conference May Act on De Rothschild's Proposals Friday—An Irish Landlord Fully Agrees With Archbishop Walsh's Plea for Bi-Metallism.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The International Monetary Conference did not meet to-day. The next sitting will be on Friday, when it is expected the committee considering the De Rothschild proposals will make a report.

It is understood that the committee takes as nearest approaching accuracy the statistics prepared by Ottomar Haupt, especially for the use of the conference, giving estimates compiled from the latest data of the monetary stocks of the world and the annual production and consumption of gold and silver. Senator Jones, one of the American delegates, has prepared a special statement of the consumption and production of silver. The committee has requested the Danish delegate, C. F. Teitgen, to submit his plan as an addendum to the Rothschild plan. The proceedings of the committee are secret.

The delegates to the Monetary Conference are greatly interested in Archbishop Walsh's declaration in favor of bi-metallism, the adoption of which he advocates as necessary to save the Irish tenant from ruin. Sir G. L. Molesworth, an Irish landlord, said this evening:

Archbishop Walsh is right. I have contended for years that the Irish difficulty is greatly due to the appreciation of gold, the value of which has increased 50 per cent since 1871. The Irish farmers contract to pay their rent in gold, but now, owing to the increased purchasing power of the sovereign, they must raise more produce in order to earn the rent money. Landlords also suffer, as mortgages and the like must be satisfied with the appreciated standard. The substantial reductions made in rents in the past generation have been inadequate to meet the difficulty, because the reductions have not kept pace with the appreciation of gold. The adoption of a bimetallic monetary standard would lead to a slight rise in prices and a severe fall in the rates of interest, which would result in increased commercial action throughout the world.

STARTLING TESTIMONY

Taken in Yesterday's Proceedings of the Panama Canal Investigation.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Panama Canal Investigation Committee continued its inquiry to-day. M. Flory, Auditor in Bankruptcy, was called upon to give testimony as to how the money of the company had been expended, but he refused to give the committee the desired information. The committee then heard the evidence of M. Rossigonol, M. Flory's predecessor. M. Rossigonol confirmed the statement that Baron de Reinach had received 9,000,000 francs from the Panama Canal Company, of which amount 4,000,000 francs had been described as used for "advertising." M. Boudet, a former secretary of the Panama Canal Company, confirmed the statements of M. Rossigonol.

M. Thierree, manager of A. Coulias' firm, testified that Baron de Reinach had paid 3,900,000 francs into the firm's account in the Bank of France, and that on that security the firm had issued 27 checks. The witness refused to say, however, to whom the checks were made payable. The committee requested M. Ricard, Minister of Justice, to have the checks seized. M. Ricard promised to send the request to the Public Prosecutor. To-day's session, especially in view of the evidence given by M. Thierree, is regarded as the most important yet had by the committee.

GLADSTONE AND LABOUCHERE

Reconciled, Though the Latter Thinks He Was Euchered Out of the Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A reconciliation has been effected between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere. Mr. Gladstone visited Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere yesterday and took tea with them.

A cordial interview between the gentlemen resulted in the removal of all grounds of personal feeling, although Mr. Labouchere is unchanged in the opinion that intrigues led to his exclusion from the Cabinet.

NEW WILMINGTON STILL IN IT.

The Latest College Rumpus Is a Divided Band of Music and a Law Suit.

NEW CASTLE, Nov. 30.—[*Special.*]—The college town of New Wilmington is still holding its gait in sensations. Some months ago 17 young men organized the "Junior Cornet Band." Among the rules adopted was one against tobacco chewing in the band room, and another referring to regular attendance on practice nights.

Six of the members, including the President, withdrew a few days ago and rented another hall. They said they didn't care to sit in the midst of puddles of tobacco juice, and that the rule relating to tobacco chewing in the band room was broken every day. The seceders took their instruments with them, and this morning the remaining 11 members began an action in trover and conversion to recover the horns now held by the six bolters. The 11 claim that the six became dissatisfied, and after breaking several of the rules of the organization they were summarily expelled by the majority.

TO PUT SOMEBODY IN JAIL.

An Audit of the City's Accounts, With That End in View, Talked of.

An audit of the municipal accounts for the past ten years is being agitated, so it is said, by a number of business men of this city. The only person named in connection with the scheme is Attorney W. J. Howard, of Philadelphia, who owns considerable property in this city. On Tuesday night those interested in the audit met and subscribed $50,000 to cover the expense necessary for the work.

The scheme as vaguely outlined is that a general charge of corruption in city affairs will brought against certain officials and carried into court. Specific charges will follow. The object of the scheme is to ascertain what consideration, if any, was paid officials or others for valuable franchises given away by the city within the past ten years, to show how much the city has lost and to place somebody, not named, behind the bars. An effort to find anyone who knew anything about the scheme was made last night, but failed.

A RUNAWAY RAILROAD BOOKKEEPER.

His Accounts With the C., H. & D. Are Found to Be Very Crooked.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—The rumor was current to-day that the experts examining the accounts of W. F. Snyder, bookkeeper of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad at this place, who absconded four weeks ago, had discovered a shortage of $7,400. George M. Lishawa, Traveling Auditor, who is superintending the investigation, said the report was unauthorized, but would not contradict it outright.

He said the accounts of Snyder were in such confused shape, and the investigation was at such a stage that the amount of the shortage, if there was any, could not yet be definitely known. The officials of the company believe they have located Snyder, and that his arrest is only a matter of a few days.

A NEEDLE IN BABY'S BODY.

A Porous Plaster on a Mysterious Sore Spot Brings It Out.

GREENSBURG, Nov. 30.—[*Special.*]—For several weeks the physicians of that section have been mystified by the strange case of a two-year-old son of J. A. Donnelly, of Latrobe. The little fellow seemed at times to suffer great pain, but all his physical conditions were normal. The child would complain at times of pain in his side, especially when anybody litted him in their arms.

Last Monday Mrs. Donnelly put a mustard plaster on the child's side and left it there until yesterday. Then she put the little chap in a bath, and noticing a slight eruption on the spot the plaster had covered, she pressed the sore and a bit of steel protruded. She pulled it out—a darning needle four inches long.

IN THE SCAFFOLD'S SHADOW.

A Devoted Bride Weds a Prisoner Who Must Hang in a Few Days.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—At the jail this morning, Stephen R. Hite, who is to die upon the gallows one week from next Friday, and his devoted bride stood up in the death section, and Father Brady performed the wedding ceremony. Hite wore for his wedding suit the one in which he will also die.

By his side stood his pretty little daughter, and three other doomed men and the death watch were the only witnesses. Holy communion was first administered by Father York. Yesterday afternoon the prisoner and his little daughter were received into the church. The wife and mother was already a member, and it was at her request that the marriage occurred this morning.

REVIVING AN INSURANCE CONCERN.

The Ohio Farmers' Company Is Soon to Take a New Lease of Life.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 30.—About 40 agents and adjusters of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, which in a measure suspended business some time since under a ruling of the State Insurance Commissioner, met to-day with a view to organizing a new company with a capital stock of $300,000, and take up the business of the old company.

Although the organization has not been completed, the agents believe it will be, and that the business can be resumed by January 1. They report that all the business of the old company outside of Ohio and Indiana has been adjusted, and that the risks in the two latter States are small.

A PECULIAR INSURANCE CASE.

The Company Won't Pay the Loss of a Building Demolished in a Fire's Path.

MCKEESPORT, Nov. 30.—[*Special.*]—During the late fire, when the water service was crippled, the frame house of Leonard Meyer was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames.

The house was insured by the Germania Insurance Company. The company now refuses to pay the insurance on the risk, and Meyer will sue the party who proposed and took a hand in the demolition of his domicile.

Talk of Changing the Time.

There is some talk of the Chicago limited taking the place of the Keystone and Columbian express trains. This would bring the trains into Pittsburg at ghostly hours in the morning. Superintendent Pitcairn is in Philadelphia now attending the time meeting. At present a car is started from this city for Chicago every night and it is understood it could be occupied by local passengers after 10 o'clock.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S HOPE

Not Based on the Theory That She Is or Ever Was at All Insane.

HER LAWYERS WON'T HAVE IT SO.

The Mysterious Missing Stranger Still Connected With

A CASE THAT IS VERY HARD TO SOLVE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FALL RIVER, MASS., Nov. 30.—Lizzie Borden's counsel will fight bitterly the Government's theory that she is insane. They claim that the Government has fallen back on this theory rather than show the weakness of its case in a trial, and they will resist to the last any attempt to send their client to an asylum without a trial.

Under the statutes it is possible to commit a person charged with murder to an insane asylum without a trial if the grand jury so certify, and if the court is satisfied, after examining the medical experts, that the prisoner is of unsound mind. But the court has got to be satisfied that the certification of the grand jury is correct, that Lizzie Borden is insane, and therefore not legally responsible for her acts, and upon this issue all her friends have a right to take up her cause and show, if they can, to the satisfaction of the court, that Miss Borden was a rational being possessed of entire mental balance and control on the 4th of August last, when her father and stepmother were so horribly murdered.

Course From the Grand Jury.

The grand jury comes in at Taunton tomorrow, and, if it agrees upon any such certification as has been surmised, will report such to be the fact to Judge Thompson, who is the sitting magistrate at the present term, and who may thus be called upon to pass upon the question of Miss Borden's sanity. But it must be remembered that the grand jurors in such cases declare that they find no indictment because in their judgment the prisoner is insane.

If Lizzie Borden is held to be insane the question of how it was possible for even an insane woman to have dealt those terrible blows, splashed the walls with blood, and yet to get none upon herself or to have disposed of any bloody overgarment in the 13 or even 18 minutes that elapsed, according to the theory advanced, but then the murder of her father and the discovery of his dead body must be met before her actual guilt is established.

The crime has been held to have been that of a crazed person—in fact, a thorough maniac—for human nature is loth to believe that so horrible a butchery could have been committed by any rational being.

The Wild-Eyed Stranger in It.

It bore evidence, too, on its face, of the craft of cunning of insanity, but the presence of a "wild-eyed stranger" in Fall River at the time of the murder, even in front of the Borden house within a few minutes of its evident occurrence and the flight of such a stranger from the city, is clearly established in the case of the defense, which will follow closely upon these lines. He has never been found, and no trace of him unearthed.

It is well to remember, in judging of the case, that a trace of this man, a well-defined trail, in fact, was established some little distance out of the city, but it was not followed up by the police, who had their own theory for some days after the murder, and all reportorial clews as to the existence of such a man were pooh-poohed at police headquarters and declared exploded almost as soon as made. When outside search was begun with some degree of earnestness, the fellow, whoever he was, had all the advantage of hours of time in the start of his pursuers.

In judging of all phases of the case this man must be taken into account, for the defense has clearly put him into it, and his presence has not yet been met by the prosecution.

Uncle Morse's Theory of the Crime.

In this connection it is interesting to note Uncle John V. Morse's theory of the commission of the crime, as given by him to a friend recently. He holds that an enemy of Mr. Borden got into the house at night through the cellar window, which was open, but nothing said of it in the case; that the man secreted himself in the clothespress; that when Mrs. Borden came up to make her bed he found it necessary to kill her to get rid of her; that he then concealed himself to wait for Mr. Borden's return home; that when Lizzie had gone out to the barn and Bridget was washing the windows, he murdered Mr. Borden and then made his escape.

This recalls a variance in the testimony, too. There is a bulkhead door leading from the back yard into the cellar of the Borden residence. This is an upright door, and not one of the slanting type. A police officer conducting the search in the house swore that he found this door locked, but Uncle John Morse testified that he noticed upon his arrival that this door was unfastened. This is quite important as bearing on his theory as well as upon the question of exclusive opportunity to commit the crime which the Government contends it has established, but which the defense as stoutly maintains it has not, and against which it brings the specter of the mysterious "wild-eyed stranger" who is yet in the case and whose presence is not accounted for by the Government witnesses so far presented in this extraordinary mystery.

COAL THIEVES ARRESTED.

Discrepancies Lead to the Detection of a Number of Guilty Parties.

The men employed in Keeling's coal mines in Baldwin township have had a grievance for some time which they have been trying to have remedied. They employed a check weighman at the mines and the coal is again weighed at Carson street. The men are paid according to the weight recorded by the city weighman who is employed by the company. There have been serious discrepancies of late which operated against the men.

Constable Kurtz, of Baldwin township, was employed to discover the trouble and he found that large quantities of the coal was stolen from the cars along the road from the mines to the city.

Informations were made before Alderman Bleichner against F. Evans, William Washington, John Kirsh and John Davis. They were given a hearing last night, but the suits were withdrawn on the payment of the costs. It is said several other arrests are to be made.

Nothing for the Public.

Another meeting of the Grand Lodge, Order of Solon, was held in Grand Army Hall, Fourth avenue, yesterday. The body was in session all day, and at its conclusion the officers in authority refused to give any of the proceedings for publication, stating that nothing would be given out until sessions of the lodge end.

FOUND ON THE TRACK.

He Tells About It.

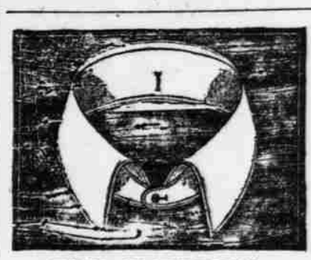
It is one thing to be found on the track and another to be found on the right track. So believes W. W. Evans, Editor Waynesburg, Pa., Independent, who for 20 years suffered incessantly from distressing nervous headache, and last year was compelled to quit work because of it. He found himself on the right track when he had taken half a bottle of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and the headache had disappeared and has not returned. J. R. Downer, Cambridge, O., says: "My niece was afflicted with St. Vitus' dance several years and physicians failed to do her any good. One and a half bottles of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine completely cured her." Sold on positive guarantee. Book free at druggists or of Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

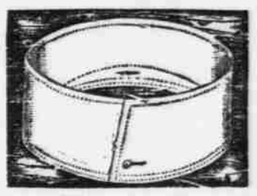
IF YOU BUY IT AT SOLOMON & RUBEN'S IT'S GOOD!

This terse expression applies very forcibly to the COLLARS and CUFFS which we illustrate below. Some 30 days ago we started to advertise **2,100 4-Ply Irish Linen Collars at 10c each, and Cuffs at 20c a pair.** It was no bait thrown for ONE DAY, for when we announce a drive, no matter how much below the actual value, we propose to supply all demands and at all times. The thousands of dozens which we have sold since amply proves that the public appreciates a good thing. We ask the stylish dressers of Pittsburg to inspect these Collars and Cuffs. They were specially made for us, bear local names and the initials S. & R. are stamped on each and every one, as a guarantee of high quality. This line comprises 60 different styles to select from. We illustrate a few.

COLLARS, 10c EACH; CUFFS, 20c A PAIR.



THE CLENROLL.



THE OHIO.

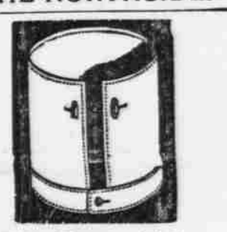
THE DUQUESNE.

THE UNIVERSAL.

THE SHENLEY.

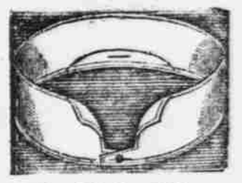
THE NORTHSIDE.

The Smithfield.



The Press Club.

The Americus.



The Twin City.

Those 75c 4-in-Hand, Teck and Puff Scarfs which we sell at 39c are just crowding our FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

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SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STREETS

LATIMER'S

$1.50 SILK WARP HENRIETTA $1.50

Is a present, while fine, that only half speaks a man's appreciation. Ladies like also to receive Black Silks or Broadcloth Dress Fabrics.

$1.25 BENGALINE $1.25

So choice in shade and excellent to drape; also at $1. You will feel proud of these fine French weaves.

We never were so completely stocked in fine dress materials and solicit a look at our entire Black Goods line of weaves.

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Are having our close attention these days. We can supply your needs at very nominal money.

Infants' Slips, 25c and 50c.
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NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

THE $1.25 QUALITY
GO AT 95c.

Not the usual, at 95c, worth $1 25, but our $1 25 qualities reduced to 95c. Only 50 pieces in this lot. All of them different.

Black Dress Patterns.

FULL DRESS LENGTHS.
46-INCH ALL-WOOL HENRIETTAS
AT $6.75.

If you're going to give a dress pattern to anybody for Xmas buy it now and save 25 per cent.

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