

"MAN AND HIS WORKS."

ETHNOLOGICAL WONDERS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Strange Races of Primitive Men, Living and Dead, on Exhibition. Habits of Life of Cliff Dwellers, Aztecs, Eskimoes and Other Quaint Inhabitants of the World.

All those who wish to study "Man and His Works," as the motto over the building has it, will find in the Department of Ethnology, at the World's Fair, wonderful facilities. It has exhibits of living men and dead men of the most strange varieties of color and custom, and it presents remarkable collections showing the works of man from as far back as any trace of him can be found down to the present day.



CLIFF DWELLERS' MOUNTAIN.

Professor F. W. Putnam, of Harvard University, has charge of the ethnological exhibit. He makes in ethnology, archeology and anthropology, history and natural history. This, says the New York Herald, is a very wide field, but the different branches are well represented and the department must be a continual source of delight to students of primitive man and the untamed barbarian.

In a plot of land one thousand feet long and from one hundred feet to two hundred feet wide Professor Putnam has pitched his camp. It adjoins the lake front and looks upon the lagoon in which floats the New Bedford whaling ship. The quaint convent of La Bahia, modeled after the original one in Palos, Spain, in which Columbus rested his weary feet and soul before and after coming



HIGH TOWER-REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT RACE IN UTAH.

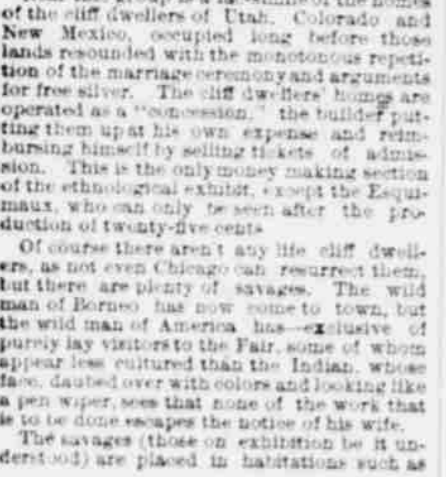
to America, is part of the ethnological display. It is assigned to the Latin-American division. Its red roof and white walls stand down upon the antics of the American savage.

Models of the ancient ruins found in Yucatan stand in the open air outside the anthropological building. There are six of these models. They were made under the supervision of Edward H. Thompson, United States Consul in that country, who had paper mache casts taken of the originals, which are reproduced in "shell," a sort of plaster which almost all the fair buildings are faced. By a little transparency "shell" can be readily converted into the most substantial looking marble or granite. These Yucatan ruins, which have stood the weather in South America for no one knows how many years, will amaze people who are not aware that a high civilization preceded Columbus on this side of the world. In style they resemble the architecture used at this very date in the construction of trust company buildings and banks in the more modern city of Philadelphia. There is a portal from the ruined group of Latins, a straight arch from Uxmal and the "Snake of the Serpent" from the same city. Three portions of the ruin, which the early Spaniards called the "House of the Nuns," are reproduced. Mr. Thompson, after erecting the walls, returned to Yucatan for a collection of plants to place around them.

Near this group is a fac-simile of the homes of the cliff dwellers of Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, occupied long before those lands surrounded with the monotonous repetition of the marriage ceremony and arguments for free silver. The cliff dwellers' homes are operated as a "commissary," the builder putting them up at his own expense and reimbursing himself by selling tickets of admission. This is the only money making section of the ethnological exhibit, except the Eskimoes, who can only be seen after the production of twenty-five cents.

Of course there aren't any cliff dwellers, but there are plenty of savages. The wild man of Borneo has now come to town, but the wild man of America has—exclusive of purely imaginary beings—of whom there appear less cultured than the Indian, whose face, daubed over with colors and looking like a pen wiper, seeks that none of the work that is to be done escapes the notice of his wife.

The savages (those on exhibition he is understood) are placed in habitations such as



EGYPTIAN RUINS.

they occupy when in a state of nature. Perhaps the most elaborate of the ethnological contributions come from New York, whose commissioners contributed delegates from the six tribes of the Iroquois, and they will live on the grounds for a period of six months, entirely free from all care.

New York has a strip of land fronting 55 feet on the border of the lagoon and extend-

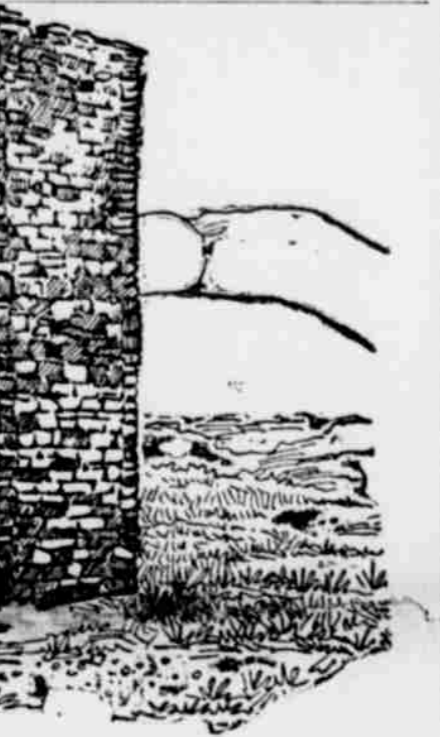
ing 100 feet back. The State has erected a council house of bark 30 feet by 50 such as were used for political purposes by the Iroquois when the whites arrived upon the scene to take charge. In this structure the Iroquois will carry on their strange and impressive ceremonies, beating the tomtom and jumping about in their untamed way, free of all charge to the spectator.

In a bark house 10 feet by 15 live a group of New York Oneidas who have been subjected to an expensive process of being civilized. There are round bark houses 16 feet in diameter inhabited by Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas and Tuscaroras who are all of the Iroquois race. On the border of the lagoon is a hunter's lodge and on its bank all sorts of canoes and a big war canoe. The exhibit altogether is most picturesque and reflects great credit upon the Empire State.

Camped near them are a group of live Chipewauts and Inuits owned by the State of Minnesota and loaned for the Fair. A lot of Navajo have been sent on by Colorado and they are living in their native way. British Guiana sent a lot of Arrawaks, and the Dominion of Canada was good enough to spare a quantity of their aborigines. There are Flatheads, Blackfeet, Pond d'Oreilles, Nez Perces and Kootenais. One of the features of the redskin display is the Columbian Indian Band of sixty pieces.

Engineer Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy, has a collection of Eskimoes things that illustrate life in the Arctic regions. During his sojourn in the White Sound region of North Greenland, although he failed at reaching a high latitude, he was able to get together their tents, kayaks or igloos, and the weapons of the "Arctic highlanders," as the most Northern tribe of people in the world are called. An imitation snow house has been prepared and an iceberg made out of a very cooling substance. The chase of the white bear is shown and the method by which the Eskimoes catches the walrus and sits on the ice and harpoons the seal. Trophies of the chase in the way of walrus teeth and reindeer skins are on view which are particularly interesting just because of the fever for northern adventure which prevails at present. A family of Eskimoes is borrowed every day from the colony on view in another part of the park, and they sit and go through the indignity of being looked at for nothing in order to supply dramatic persons to this insignificant contrived scenery.

To those who think that a dead Indian is a much more artistic product of civilization than a tame one there will be plenty of satisfaction in this department. The Anthropological Building, the last of all the fair structures that it was decided to build, is 415 feet long and 285 feet wide, with gallery forty-eight feet wide on every side. Of this space much is given up to reminiscences of Indian tribes that can never be revived, but the exhibit naturally takes in the whole world. There are 30,000 square feet devoted to



ESKIMAOX FAMILY.

In the department of natural history New York State again takes the lead. The Ward's Natural Science Museum, of Rochester, has an exhibit which Professor Putnam says is perfect. It shows every form of animal life "from sponges to man," Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado send the birds and mammals found in those States.

In the line of documentary exhibits are found charts and maps of the world anterior to the voyage of Columbus and at different periods since. There are physical, anthropological, statistical and criminal statistics. All the books in the library after the Fair will go to the Memorial Museum of Science of Chicago.

A credible reproduction of Fort Dearborn is shown. This, as almost every one knows, was the nucleus around which the city of Chicago was built. Somewhat in the same style of architecture is an old log cabin of the country type of a hundred years ago, containing some forefathers in fac-simile, dressed in the costume of the colonial period.

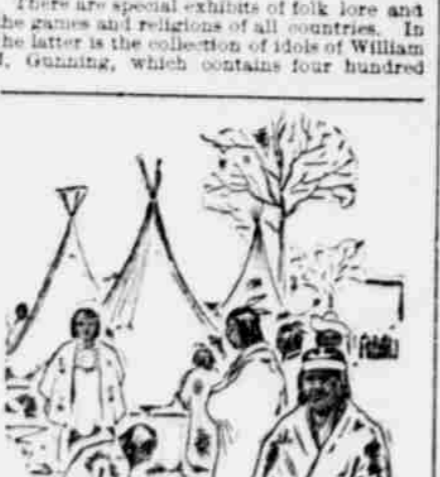
WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Governor Flower, of New York, has been spending a week at the Fair.

With the opening of the German section in Machinery Hall the display made by the German Empire has been declared on exhibition in every department of the Fair. The exhibit consists of mining, wood-working and printing machinery and the apparatus used in the manufacture of paper and paper printing.

The home for the little folks at the Fair has been opened with simple exercises. The programme was carried out principally by children. A number of choruses were sung in the presence of Professor Hartung. A company of children, under the leadership of Miss Huntington, gave an interesting drill in the gymnasium on the first floor, after which luncheon was served. The children's building is a typical kindergarten, and every contrivance imaginable to interest and instruct young folks has been secured. A larger children will have the benefit of a gymnasium on the first floor, and adjacent rooms have been fitted with cradles and cribs which it is expected will be used extensively. Visitors at the Fair who have children can leave them here. No child under two years of age will be admitted. The Japanese Commissioners have given a large number of dolls and juvenile literature has been furnished by the German Commissioners, Illinois giving the book-cases. The building was erected at a cost of \$45,000. The playground is on the roof, which is furnished with swings and hammocks. A trailer corps of nurses will be in constant attendance on the children.

The formal opening of the Electricity Building has at last taken place. The feature of the display was the unveiling and lighting of the big Edison tower erected by the General Electric Company. This shaft is situated in the furnace of the building and represents the highest achievement in incandescent lamp. It extends into the gilded arch formed by the intersection of the nave and the transept, reaching a height of about 100 feet. The methods used in construction were explained in showing a perfect column, as though the exhibition shaft were built from one massive block of stone. It springs from the roof of a pavilion surrounding the base, and the entire interior is strewn with thousands of incandescent lamps, as many as the western sunset. The colors are arranged by mechanical methods, capable of being flashed in harmony with strains of music. The column is crowned with a well-proportioned replica of an Edison incandescent lamp formed from a multitude of pieces of prismatic crystals. Upward of 30,000 of these beautiful jewels are strung on a frame, and are all lighted from the interior. The effect produced is marvellous, and can be appreciated only when seen.



THE INDIAN ENCAMPMENT.

are specimens. From the Gaboon River comes Po-Po, the "Godness of oldenhood," and Ipa, the "God of Deliverance," supposed to be three thousand years old. Ipa was found by Livingstone. Alaskan Indians of the Thlinket tribe have queer gods and goddesses. From British Columbia are shown good spirits and bad-goddes, and from Dakota the medicine bag of the Sioux, which so Indian will consent to part with. Mexico is represented in the Gunning collection by a number of little gods, among them Centotl, the "Great Producer," and Vo-tan, the "God of Creation." From Tahiti is a sacred jackal. Man lived in the glacial period, so the collections show. There are relics of the early man as well as specimens from the shell heaps of Maine and Florida. The Peruvian fossils include the best assortment of mammals ever unearthed on this

Southern. The peculiar methods of burial are shown in some of the graves were found work baskets, beads, flags and, most important of all, bags of peanuts, showing that the Peruvians did with people addicted to the peanut habit.

From Guatemala are life size models of natives in correct costume with original ornaments and trinkets.

The anthropological laboratories show an immense quantity of instruments and apparatus. This end of the department is subdivided into anthropology, neurology and psychology. Anthropological tests will be applied to the visitors on the payment of a small fee. They will be measured, weighed and all the statistics obtainable about themselves noted on a card. They will also, if they are women, be able to see wherein they differ from the shape of the Venus de Milo and remedy the defects.

Whenever Professor Putnam's associates get hold of an aboriginal person they measure him. A series of results obtained by measuring skulls and skeletons have been collated and placed on charts. Fifty thousand school children have been examined and described. Seventy-five men worked two years measuring nearly twenty thousand Indians. They thus found one use to which an Indian could be put.

In the archeological division, to which reference has been made, are arranged geographically the shell heaps, ancient villages, mounds, earthworks and pueblos, making a very picturesque sight. In the great earthworks of Ohio there are combined squares, octagons and circles, which are shown by maps. The great mound at Cahokia, Ill., is nearly 100 feet high, and the Sargent mound, of Ohio, is 1460 feet long. There, as well as Fort Ancient, the largest ancient fortification in the country, and the Turner and Hopewell groups are represented pictorially. One subdivision of the section contains special exhibits as stone implements, pottery, ornaments and pipes.

Every material exemplifying primitive modes of life, customs and arts of the native peoples of the world is in the ethnological section, and it illustrates the peculiarities of the different races. As a contrast to the wild Indians in their primitive state, the United States Government makes a special exhibit of its Indian school system.

The tribes of Indians have prepared collections of articles relating to themselves which are entered for competition. These are not valued as of an ethnological character, but will deal with their modes of life, thought and industry.

The street car men in Ft. Wayne struck for 15 cents per hour.

Liggett & Myers, St. Louis tobacco manufacturers, have settled their differences with the Knights of Labor, and the latter's boycott of four years standing on their goods will be lifted.

The furnaces of the Rock Hill Coal and Iron company, at Rock Hill, Huntingdon county, Pa., are closed down indefinitely owing to a strike of the employees, who demanded the reinstatement of several discharged leaders of the local labor union.

The basis of wages for miners in the Pottsville, Pa., coal fields for June is 1 cent below the last rate. The miners are dissatisfied at this because the price of coal was raised Wednesday.



THE STREET CAR MEN IN FT. WAYNE.

A head-end collision between two trains on a suburban railroad at Austin, Texas, resulted in the death of two persons and serious injury to several others. The dead are Charles Link, fireman, and Francisco Salls, Gas Piper, the engineer, was terribly cut about the face and body. The collision was the result of non-obedience of orders.

Four persons perished in a farm house fire near Danville, N. Y.

Ralph Drake of Columbus, O., killed Mrs. Ida Wend and himself.

Four men were killed by a fall of dirt in the Ivanhoe tunnel, near Denver, Col.

A cyclone swept over Tennessee and Arkansas Wednesday night. Train service in many places had to be abandoned. The damage is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.

FIRE.

At Scranton, Pa., the Lackawanna Steel Company's bloom-mill, engine-room and boiler-house in the north mill. Loss \$125,000. Twelve hundred men are thrown out of work.

Fire destroyed the entire business portion of the town of Newton, Miss., except four houses. Loss estimated at \$5,000; insurance light.

At Murfreesboro, N. C., the Wesleyan female college, library and students' property. Loss not estimated; insurance \$10,000.

At Columbus, O., the Case Manufacturing Company and the J. B. Neil Manufacturing Company. Loss \$10,000; partially insured.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine and Dr. W. T. Bull were married in New York City. The ceremony is the consummation of a courtship begun when Mrs. Blaine was so seriously ill.

President Cleveland, after his arrival at Cape Charles, Va., donned his sporting clothes, partook of a hearty breakfast, and repaired to the fishing grounds in company with L. Clarke Davis and a guide. The day was spent in fishing, and the catch showed a total of 150, of which over 50 were large blue fish.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Exposition Flyer, the handsomely appointed new World's Fair passenger train on the Central Railroad, arrived at Chicago three minutes ahead of the fast time scheduled. This made the time for the entire 980 miles from New York to Chicago 19 hours and 57 minutes, which includes stops. There were 11 stops of nearly 5 minutes each and three stops for signals. The last stretch from Elkhart, Ind., to Chicago, over 101 miles, was made at more than a mile a minute.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The President appointed Colonel M. Sternberg to be surgeon general of the army to succeed General Sutherland, retired, on account of age.

The Star says: The president has indicated that he will probably call congress together about the first of October, instead of the middle of September, as at first contemplated.

CRIME AND PENALTIES.

At Fall River, Mass., Miss Bertha Manchester aged 22 years, was murdered in the kitchen of her father's house by robbers. Her body was horribly butchered.

At Philadelphia David E. Coldron committed suicide after shooting his wife, Mrs. Coldron will probably die.

CHOLERA ADVICE.

The death from Asiatic cholera last week

LATE TELEGRAPHIC JOTTINGS

BOTH FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

What is Going On the World Over. Important Events Briefly Chronicled.

Financial and Commercial.

At Sioux Falls, S. D., the Bank of Beresford, a private institution, with capital of \$25,000 has failed.

Wells & Garretson, private bankers at Fairfield, Iowa, have suspended payment to await the result of collections. Their total liabilities are estimated at \$50,000 and their assets at over \$80,000.

ALEXANDER DEUTOCH, one of the big dry goods men of New York, makes his wife's fortunes. It is said that he could give Worth pointers on dressmaking if it were worth his while.

Comptroller Eckels was informed of the failure of the Gulf National Bank, of Tampa, Fla. The capital of the bank was \$50,000, and the individual deposits \$123,340.

The total liabilities of the failed Yates Bank of Rochester, N. Y., are \$4,118,863 03, with only \$500,000 of unhyphenated assets to meet unsecured and contingent liabilities of \$2,808,539 09.

The creditors of Ex-Secretary Foster met in Fostoria, O., and agreed to accept 50 per cent. in payment of their claims, the payment of the balance to rest with Mr. Foster's future ability and judgment. Mr. Foster says he soon will be able to pay 50 per cent.

Capital, Labor and Industrial.

Four hundred union coal miners have struck at Leavenworth, Kas., because non-union men are employed.

The demands of the men employed at the gas producers in the Carnegie mills at Beaver Falls, Pa., for a full day's pay for seven hours' work on Sunday has been acceded to.

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Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities

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PROF. BRIGGS' FUTURE.

Union Theological Seminary and His Future.

A dispatch from New York says: The Rev. Charles Briggs, D. D., returned from Washington. When he was seen Prof. Briggs looked unusually well and cheerful, as he did not have a care in the world.

Has the decision of the General Assembly in suspending you from the ministry made any change with your relations with Union Seminary?

"None whatever," replied the doctor. "The General Assembly never contributed a dollar to Union Seminary," said Prof. Briggs, in conclusion. "The seminary supported almost wholly by New York merchants and others."

It was learned from others connected with Union Seminary this evening that Prof. Briggs would go right on just as if nothing had happened and he will be sustained in his action by the board of directors and members of the faculty of the institution.

HOMESTEAD CASES WITHDRAWN.

The Murder, Riot and Conspiracy Charges Nolle Prosequit, How it Came About.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says: The charges against H. C. Frick and others of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Parkerton detectives have all been nolle prosequit, and this action is the beginning of the end of the famous Homestead cases, which threatened to drag along in the courts a couple of years and cost Allegheny county much money. The attorneys for the strikers, with the consent of the leaders of the men, made this move.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The strikers' attorneys were been sued for time that they could not support the charges against Frick and others, but on Friday Thomas M. Marshall called on District Attorney Clarence Burleigh and state to him that the prosecution, after full examination, had decided to request that no further proceedings be had in the case, as they were satisfied that in the case for finding the indictment exact. This was a surprise to the District Attorney and he asked Mr. Marshall to prepare a nolle prosequit by himself and colleagues to that effect.

This was done and the letter was signed by Mr. Marshall, W. J. Brennan and J. F. Cox. Major E. A. Moutton was out of the city, and William Reardon is in the hospital suffering from a bad attack of pneumonia and his signatures could not be obtained, but they both approve the action of the others.

District Attorney Burleigh read the letter in open court on Saturday, and then made a motion to nolle prosequit the case. Judge White made the order, and that was the end of the matter. Following this on motion of the District Attorney also all the Homestead men under bail on charges of murder, treason, conspiracy and riot were released on their own recognizance. While the charges against them have not been dropped, they will not be called for trial at this term of court, and when they are called a plea of nolo contendere will likely be entered and suspension of sentence follow.

District Attorney Burleigh says they are judiciously determined, and this means that they must put in a plea of some kind unless the attorneys employed by the Carnegie Steel Company have the exemption of the others and request a nolle prosequit, but he is well known that the men have no hope of convicting any of the men of murder, treason or conspiracy, and the action of the men, it is thought will remove any desire they may have to convict them of riot.

THE GROUND OF APPEAL.

There were five grounds of appeal and 31 specifications. Each of these specifications was voted upon singly. At the end of the voting on these the roll was to be called upon the general question: "Shall the appeal be sustained?" and it was.

The whole day was spent in three-minute speeches on Dr. Briggs' case. Nearly all the leading commissioners took part in the debate. The first voice raised in favor of Dr. Briggs was that of the Rev. Charles Parker, of the Presbytery of Gannison, Col. With vigorous language he asserted that in his opinion Dr. Briggs' language was misunderstood.

Then he added that the words of Jesus were also misunderstood, and that the Christian church to day is divided on the interpretation of the words of Christ. "This is my body." It was just as reasonable, he added, to claim that Christ did not speak more clearly, as to bring such a charge against Dr. Briggs.

The venerable Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, expressed the belief that the appeal should be sustained, while the commissioners from this city, the Rev. Joseph T. Kelly and John Randolph, ranged themselves on the same side.

As the call of the roll by Synods went on, ministers and elders arose and gave their opinion of Dr. Briggs' and the character and influence of his teachings.

Four members of the Synod of Illinois spoke against sustaining the appeal. Dr. Herrick Johnson's speech was forcible and clear. The Rev. Thomas C. Hall took occasion to explain that his father's name had been maintained among those who favored the prosecution, while he had expressed no opposition to the proceeding in writing.

A change of views was announced by the Rev. John W. Fugh, D. D., of the Bloomingington, Ill., Presbytery. He said he had voted against entering the appeal, but after hearing Dr. Briggs' defence he had concluded that it was merely special pleading and avoided the issues. A rather blunt alternative was presented by the Rev. John S. Hays, D. D., the blind preacher of Kentucky, which was that Dr. Briggs' doctrines would have to be made a part of the standards of the church, or else Dr. Briggs would have to leave the church.

At noon Dr. Briggs asked to be relieved as a party from further attendance at the session. He looked tired and sad. The request was granted amid considerable excitement.

The debate closed at 10 p. m., when the vote was taken. After its announcement a committee was appointed to bring in explanatory minutes, and the session adjourned.

THE LAST ACT.

At the Thursday afternoon session Dr. Craig convened the assembly as a court to hear the report of the committee appointed to bring in the explanatory minutes in the Briggs case.

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

BRIGGS' FORMAL DECISION.

At the request of Dr. Baker Prof. Briggs gave him the following autograph letter:

"The Rev. George D. Baker, chairman of the sub-committee or the committee of the assembly appointed to formulate a judgment in the case of the Presbyterian church, United States of America, against Prof. C. A. Briggs:

"MY DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request I hereby state that your committee called upon me and asked me if I had anything to say to them respecting the disposition of the case. I therefore said that I adhered to all the positions taken before the General Assembly and had nothing further to say, save that the appellee reserves all rights and that the General Assembly should take the exclusive responsibility of any further action.

C. A. Briggs."

Whereupon, Dr. Baker said the committee took the action which Mr. Hoyt would now report to the assembly.

THE SENTENCE.

The report after reciting the proceedings in the case proceeds:

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

THE SENTENCE ADAPTED.

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

An explanatory note was adopted and made a part of the record of the case. It takes strong ground against the views expressed by Dr. Briggs and for which he has been suspended.

The protest against the action of the as-

A BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

A Cautious Feeling Prevades All Branches of Business.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: More disheartening conditions have prevailed during the past week, and those who saw the beginning of permanent recovery in the better tone a week ago are disappointed. The money markets have been closer, especially in the interior, and manufacturing and trade are more affected than before. Some important failures have occurred. Gold has gone out again in large amounts, exports for the week being about \$3,000,000, and the Treasury gold reserve has been drawn down to about \$90,000,000. In nearly all departments of trade uncertainty about the future has a depressing influence, which is now clearly perceived in the decrease of new business, and while most manufacturing works are yet employed on full orders, as these run out the number of works closed in crease.

Speculative markets have been sinking. Stocks are nearly 2 a share lower than a week ago, the failures, the ill success of the World's Fair and the slump in wheat affecting prices, as well as the outgo of gold. Wheat has declined 12 cents and oats 12 with moderate transactions, few caring to buy wheat with the enormous stock in sight. Lard and hogs are lower and cotton has declined sixteenth, with moderate sales, although receipts are small.

The failure during the past week was \$2,300,000 in the United States, against \$1,100,000 last year, and \$1,300,000 in Canada, against \$2,100,000 last year. Last week the total number of failures was 273.

THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

Bank clearings totals for the week ending June 1, were telegraphed to *Broadstreets*, as follows:

New York	\$48,210,592 D 160
Chicago	85,173,091 D 64
Boston	74,580,396 D 111
Philadelphia	69,488,351 D 69
St. Louis	19,185,553 D 23
San Francisco	13,606,715 D 35
Baltimore	15,696,989 D 23
Pittsburg	11,633,821 D 184
Cincinnati	11,429,050 D 64
Cleveland	5,791,863 D 120

(D indicates increase, D decrease.)

The aggregate of clearings of 89 of the principal cities of the country is \$89,124,552, a decrease of 12.0 per cent. The total exclusive of New York City amount to \$49,913,799, and shows a decrease of 5.3 per cent.

A CYCLONE'S PATH.

A Village Wiped Out and Two Persons Killed.

The little town of Endora, Ark., was destroyed by a cyclone on Friday. Friedlander, the leading merchant of the village was killed outright, his store having blown down on him, and about twenty dwellings were destroyed, one negro child being killed and several negroes injured. Nothing was left standing in the track of the cyclone.

Over 5,000 People Homeless.

Great distress and suffering exist among the people of Hopk, Ark., and vicinity. The terrible cyclone of May 30 has left over 5,000 people homeless and in destitute circumstances. Major Black has started a relief fund.

The storm extended over a territory 75 to 90 miles in length and 15 to 20 miles in breadth.

—An aged preacher and his wife were killed by a fast train on the Georgia. Central read a few moments after services had been concluded.

sembly in the case of Prof. Briggs received the signature of 63 commissioners. After the usual closing routine business of the assembly adjourned.

PROF. BRIGGS' FUTURE.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND HIS FUTURE.

A dispatch from New York says: The Rev. Charles Briggs, D. D., returned from Washington. When he was seen Prof. Briggs looked unusually well and cheerful, as he did not have a care in the world.

Has the decision of the General Assembly in suspending you from the ministry made any change with your relations with Union Seminary?

"None whatever," replied the doctor. "The General Assembly never contributed a dollar to Union Seminary," said Prof. Briggs, in conclusion. "The seminary supported almost wholly by New York merchants and others."

It was learned from others connected with Union Seminary this evening that Prof. Briggs would go right on just as if nothing had happened and he will be sustained in his action by the board of directors and members of the faculty of the institution.

HOMESTEAD CASES WITHDRAWN.

The Murder, Riot and Conspiracy Charges Nolle Prosequit, How it Came About.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says: The charges against H. C. Frick and others of the Carnegie Steel Company and the Parkerton detectives have all been nolle prosequit, and this action is the beginning of the end of the famous Homestead cases, which threatened to drag along in the courts a couple of years and cost Allegheny county much money. The attorneys for the strikers, with the consent of the leaders of the men, made this move.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The strikers' attorneys were been sued for time that they could not support the charges against Frick and others, but on Friday Thomas M. Marshall called on District Attorney Clarence Burleigh and state to him that the prosecution, after full examination, had decided to request that no further proceedings be had in the case, as they were satisfied that in the case for finding the indictment exact. This was a surprise to the District Attorney and he asked Mr. Marshall to prepare a nolle prosequit by himself and colleagues to that effect.

This was done and the letter was signed by Mr. Marshall, W. J. Brennan and J. F. Cox. Major E. A. Moutton was out of the city, and William Reardon is in the hospital suffering from a bad attack of pneumonia and his signatures could not be obtained, but they both approve the action of the others.

District Attorney Burleigh read the letter in open court on Saturday, and then made a motion to nolle prosequit the case. Judge White made the order, and that was the end of the matter. Following this on motion of the District Attorney also all the Homestead men under bail on charges of murder, treason, conspiracy and riot were released on their own recognizance. While the charges against them have not been dropped, they will not be called for trial at this term of court, and when they are called a plea of nolo contendere will likely be entered and suspension of sentence follow.

District Attorney Burleigh says they are judiciously determined, and this means that they must put in a plea of some kind unless the attorneys employed by the Carnegie Steel Company have the exemption of the others and request a nolle prosequit, but he is well known that the men have no hope of convicting any of the men of murder