

"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, Atecs, Esquimaux and Other Queer 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 costume, 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. It takes 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 prehistoric man and the untamed barbarian.



HIGH TOWER-REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT RACE IN YUCATAN.

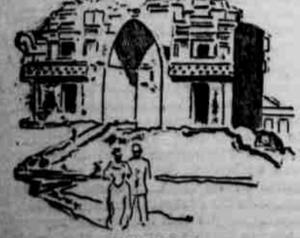
to America, is part of the ethnological display, but it is assigned to the Latin-American division. Its red roof and white walls look down upon the works of the American savages.

Models of the ancient ruins found in Yucatan stand in the open air outside the ethnological 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 "staff," a sort of plaster with which almost all the fair buildings are faced. By a little ingenuity "staff" 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 Labra, a straight arch from Uxmal and the "Facade of the Serpent," from the same city. Three portions of the ruins, 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 resounded with the monotonous repetition of the marriage ceremony and arguments for free silver. The cliff dwellers' homes are operated as a "concession," 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 Esquimaux, who can only be seen after the production of twenty-five cents.

Of course there aren't any life cliff dwellers, as not even Chicago can resurrect them, 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 less cultured than the Indian, whose face, daubed over with colors and looking like a pen wiper, sees that none of the work that is to be done escapes the notice of his wife.

The savages (those on exhibition be it understood) are placed in habitations such as



YUCATAN 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.

Atecs from a tribe of the land fronting 25 feet on the border of the ocean 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 caucuses 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 "tanned." There are round bark houses 16 feet in diameter inhabited by Mohawks, Ononago, 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 five Chippewas and Sioux owned by the State of Minnesota and loaned for the Fair. A lot of Navajos have been sent on by Colorado and they are living in their native way. British Okavaks and a lot of Arravaks, 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 exhibit is the display in the Columbian Indian Band of sixty poses.

Engineer Robert E. Peary, of the United States Navy, has a collection of Esquimaux things that illustrate life in the Arctic regions. During his sojourn in the Whala sound region of North Greenland, although he failed at reaching a high latitude, he was able to get together skin tents, kayaks or canoes, 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 not made out of a very cooling substance. The chase of the white bear is shown and the method by which the Esquimaux catches the walrus and sits on the ice and harpoons the seal. Trophies of the chase in the way of narwhal teeth and reindeer skins are on view which are particularly interesting just now because of the lever for northern adventure which prevails at present. A family of Esquimaux 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 ingeniously 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 best of all the fair structures that it was decided to build, is 415 feet long and 285 feet wide, with a gallery forty-eight feet wide on every side. Of this space much is given up to reminiscences of Indian life that can never be revived, but the exhibit naturally takes in the whole world. There are 30,000 square feet devoted to



ESQUIMAUX FAMILY.

In the department of natural history New York State again takes the lead. The World'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 statistics and criminal statistics in the books in the library after the Fair will go to the Memorial Museum of Science of Chicago.

A creditable 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.

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 and a number of children were given prizes. 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 is used to instruct young folks has been secured. The 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 should 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 trained corps of nurses will be in constant attendance on the children.

The formal opening of the Electricity Building has at 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 exact center of the building, and represents the highest achievement of the inventor of the electric light. It extends into the ground, arch formed by the intersection of the nave and the transept, reaching a height of about 100 feet. The methods used in construction have resulted in showing a perfect column, as though the entire shaft were hewn 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 hued as the western sunset. The colors are arranged by mechanical means, capable of being flashed in harmony with the strains of music. The column is crowned with a well-proportioned replica of an Edison incandescent lamp formed from a multitude of incandescent crystals. Upward of 30,000 of these beautiful lamps are strung on frames, and are all lighted from the interior by a large number of incandescent lamps. The effect produced is marvelous, and can be appreciated only when seen.

Twenty Six Men Burned to Death. Near Eagle Pass, Tex., twenty-six men employed in the Puenis coal mines were burned to death by an explosion.

Base Ball Record. The following table shows the standing of the different base ball clubs up to the date:

| Club | W. | L. | Pct. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Pittsburg | 21 | 9 | .700 |
| New York | 15 | 17 | .469 |
| Boston | 20 | 12 | .625 |
| Wash'n. | 14 | 16 | .467 |
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| Louisville | 3 | 18 | .143 |

The Peruvian finds include the best assortment of mammals ever unearthed on this

continent. The peculiar mounds of "mural" are shown. In some of the graves were found rock baskets, beads, flint, and most important of all, bags of peanuts, showing what 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 subjected to the tests which 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 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 piles, including 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 Serpent mound, of Ohio, of 1800 or thereabouts, is nearly as long as it is wide. 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 colorful articles relating to themselves, which are entered for competition. These are not exclusively of an ethnological character, but will deal with their modes of life, thought and industry.



STREET SCENE IN ST. LOUIS.

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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 Hercules, 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 DETROIT, one of the big dry goods men of New York, makes his wife's gowns. 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 \$4,118,813 63, with only \$600,000 of unhyphenated assets to meet unsecured and contingent liabilities of \$2,868,536 90.

The creditors of Ex-Secretary Foster met in Fosteria, 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 60 per cent.

Central, 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.

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, Huntington 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 per cent below the last scale. The miners are dissatisfied at this because the price of coal was raised Wednesday.

Disasters, Accidents and Fatalities.
A head-on 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 Salio, Gus 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 Dunkirk, N. Y.

Ralph Drake of Columbus, O., killed Mrs. Ida Werd 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.

Fires.

At Saratoga, 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 \$50,000; 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.

Persons.

Mrs. Marie Nevins Haines 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

caused no anxiety in Hamburg, as no other cases have occurred.

Miscellaneous.
Six Chinese laborers were arrested in Philadelphia for failing to register under the law of 1882 (not the Geary act) which compels registration and the holding of certificates.

A CAR LOAD of gunpowder was exploded Sunday afternoon on a street of Kirm, Rhineland Prussia, by a spark from a pipe. Two men on the cart were killed and 30 houses damaged.

DR. BRIGGS FOUND GUILTY.

The Assembly Sustains the Heresy Charge Against Him.

The Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Washington, D. C., sustained the appeal of the Prosecuting Committee from the verdict of the New York Presbytery, which acquitted Dr. Briggs of the charge of heresy. This is equivalent to a verdict of heresy against Prof. Briggs. Of the total of 39 votes cast, 29 were to sustain the appeal, 85 to sustain it in part, making a total of 383 to sustain, and 116 not to sustain.

A committee will now be appointed to prepare a minute for submission to the General Assembly prescribing the punishment to be meted out. There are five things the General Assembly can do: Admonish, rebuke, suspend, depose from the ministry or expel Prof. Briggs from the church. One of the last three courses is likely to be followed.

THE GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

There were five grounds of appeal and 24 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 clergymen took part in the debate. The first voice raised in favor of Dr. Briggs was that of the Rev. Charles Fuller of the Presbytery of Gunnison, 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 Bloomington, Ill., Presbytery. He said he had voted against entertaining the appeal, but after hearing Dr. Briggs' defence he had concluded that it was merely special pleading and evaded the issue. 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 prepare the explanatory minute in the Briggs case.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt, chairman of the committee, before making the report, called upon Dr. Baker, chairman of a sub-committee to interview Prof. Briggs, to a spirit of reconciliation 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 stood his irrevocable determination to abide by the declaration made in his address before the assembly in his defense and to continue to teach the doctrines there avowed.

BRIGGS' FINAL DECLARATION.
The report 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 is hereby reversed; and this General assembly, sitting as a judicatory in said case, concurring now in 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; wherefore, this General assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, sitting as a judicatory in this case on appeal, do 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 and 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-

sembly in the case of Prof. Briggs received the signature of 63 commissioners. Saratoga was chosen as the place of the meeting of the assembly of 1904.

After the usual closing routine business the Assembly adjourned.

PROF. BRIGGS' FUTURE.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND HE WILL NOT PART COMPANY.

A dispatch from New York says: The Rev. Charles Briggs, D. D., returned from a Washington. When he was seen Prof. Briggs looked unusually well and cheerful, as if 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 is 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 Prosequi.

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

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

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

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

District Attorney Burleigh read the letter in open court on Saturday, and then made a motion to nolle prosequi 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 a suspension of sentence follow.

District Attorney Burleigh says they must be judicially determined and this means that they must put in a plea of some kind unless the attorneys employed by the Carnegie Steel Company follow the example of the others and request a nolle prosequi. This is not unlikely, for it is well known that they have no hope of convicting any of the men of murder, treason or conspiracy, and time and the action of the men, it is thought, will remove any desire they may have to convict them of riot.

A BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

A Cautious Feeling Prevails 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 \$5,000,000, 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 increase.

Speculative markets have been sinking. Stock prices nearly 2 1/2 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 1/4, corn 2 1/2 and oats 1/4, with moderate transactions, farmers are to buy wheat with the enormous stock in sight, and hogs