IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS.

A Fifty-Mile Pedestrian Contest in Progress at Lincoln.

NOTED SPRINTERS TAKING PART.

Omaha Encounters Defeat at the Hands of the Kansas City Club—Other Events in the Sporting World.

Lincoln's Fifty-Mile Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The fifty-mile heel-and-toe walking match under the managment of C. L. Shriver opened to-night at the metropolitan rink with 1,000 spectators in attendance. The four contestants are Dan O'Leary, of Chicago; Hart, the colored pedestrian of Chicago; Ross, of Omaha, and Huffman, of Bellwood, Neb. The men showed up on the track in fine form at the opening and Hon. L. W. Billingsley in a few remarks eulogized the revival of the olympian games and stated to the audience that the coutest was for blood and the best man to win. The contestants were led in the start by Hart, with O'Leary close in the wake, the first mile being made by Hart in 8 minutes and by O'Leary in 8 minutes and 28 seconds. Several brilliant spurts were made by Hart and O'Leary that awoke great enthusiasm, and the record of the first hour's walking was Hart, 6 miles, 12 laps; O'Leary, 6 miles, 3 laps; Huffman, 5 miles, 12 laps; Ross, 5 miles, 5 laps, the track requiring seventeen laps to the mile. The two ex-champions of the world never appeared in better form, and the contest promises to be of interest to the finish.

The Western League.

AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, May 19.—The home team won to-day over the Omahas by the following score:

Kansas City	7	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	2	—15
Omaha	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	1	—8

AT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Ka., May 19.—The Lincolns lost their second game with Topeka to-day. The score was:

Topeka	0	3	0	2	6	1	0	0	1	—13
Lincoln	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	—10

AT ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 18.—The Denvers were given a surprise party to-day in a defeat in a ten inning game by the following score:

St. Joseph	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	2	2—10
Denver	0	1	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0— 8

AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., May 19.—The home team won the second game from Hastings to-day. The score resulted:

Leavenworth	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—6
Hastings	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

National League Games.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The result of the contest between the Washington and Chicago teams to-day was as follows:

Washington	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Chicago	0	5	0	0	0	2	2	0	*	—9

Pitchers — Whitney and Ryan. Base hits—Washington 15, Chicago 11. Errors—Washington 7, Chicago 6. Umpire—Powers.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The game between New York and Indianapolis to-day resulted as follows:

New York	1	0	0	2	2	4	1	3	1	—14
Indianapolis	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	—8

Pitchers—Keefe and Healy. Base hits—New York 19, Indianapolis 14. Errors—New York 5, Indianapolis 7. Umpire—Quest.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The result of the contest between the Philadelphia and Detroit teams to-day was as follows:

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	—5
Detroit	2	1	3	0	5	2	0	3	*	—16

Pitchers—Ferguson and Getzein. Base hits—Philadelphia 13, Detroit 18. Errors—Philadelphia 8, Detroit 3. Umpire—Cushick.

BOSTON, May 19.—The game between the Boston and Pittsburg teams to-day resulted as follows:

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—4
Pittsburg	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	*	—5

Pitchers — Radbourn and Galvin. Base hits—Boston 10, Pittsburg 10. Errors—Boston 1, Pittsburg 1. Umpire—Hengle.

The American Association.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The game to-day between Cincinnati and Brooklyn resulted as follows:

Cincinnati	6	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	—14
Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	1	0	—10

Pitchers—Corkhill and Watson for Cincinnati, Henderson for Brooklyn. Base hits—Cincinnati 25, Brooklyn 15. Errors—Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 5. Umpire—Knight.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The game between Louisville and Baltimore to-day resulted as follows:

Louisville	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	—9
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Pitchers—Chamberlain and Ramsey for Louisville, Smith for Baltimore. Base hits—Louisville 14, Baltimore 8. Errors—Louisville 2, Baltimore 2. Umpire—Cuthbert.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—The game between St. Louis and Athletic to-day resulted as follows:

St. Louis	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	*	—8
Athletic	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Pitchers—King and Seward. Base hits—St. Louis 17, Athletic 10. Errors—St. Louis 1, Athletic 1. Umpire—McQuade.

CLEVELAND, May 19.—The game to-day between Cleveland and Metropolitan resulted as follows:

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—6
Metropolitan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Pitchers—Morrison and Cushman. Base hits—Cleveland 13, Metropolitan 8. Errors—Cleveland 0, Metropolitan 6. Umpire—Valentine.

The Northwestern League.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 19.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The last game of the series with Milwaukee was won by the visitors to-day, Des Moines, with its best players in the hospital, playing a spiritless game. The following is the score by innings:

Des Moines	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	—5
Milwaukee	1	6	0	0	1	8	0		0	—17

Sullivan, whose decisions in each of the three Milwaukee games were received under protest, was ordered by telegraph to-night to return to Milwaukee.

LA CROSSE, May 19.—The game between La Crosse and Oskosh to-day resulted as follows: La Crosse, 7; Oskosh, 4.

Pitchers—Pyle and Devine.

The Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The attendance was good.

One and one-eight miles; Hottentot won, Effie Hardy second, Almo third. Time—1:00¼.

Mile; Fellowbrook won, Warrington, second, Judge Jackson out of race. Time—1:49.

Clark stake, one and one-fourth miles, for three-year-olds. At the stand Libretto started out at a set pace, Ban Cloche second, Jim Gore third. It was the same at the quarter and half, Jim Gore remaining about four lengths behind Libretto. At the head of the stretch Gore was even with Libretto. Libretto worked hard to win, but Jim Gore finished first by a length, running easy and with no signs of lameness, Ban Cloche third. Time—2:11¼.

Three-quarters mile dash; The Crow won, Birgot second, Bertha third. Time—1:18.

One and one-sixteenth miles; Wahoo won, Revoke second. Time—1:52¼.

The Labor Vote.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Commercial Advertiser this afternoon publishes the following: It is now stated on very good authority that Henry George's labor party has already begun to prepare for the fall campaign. District leaders, with their assistants, are making a house-to house canvass of tenement districts and are said to be largely recruiting their ranks from lukewarm democrats. It has been intimated that the object of the whole affair is to swell the labor vote at the approaching election to such an extent that Henry George could then be in a position to make a profitable deal with James G. Blaine in the presidential election of 1888. Henry George was seen at the Standard office this morning. He said: "You can authoritatively deny that there is any deal or agreement, either past, pending, or to be made in the future between Blaine and myself. I am opposed to Blaine. He represents all that I have been fighting against for years—monopoly and the worst of form of capitalist powers. I could not be consistent and have any dealings with Blaine."

"Will there be labor presidential candidates in '88?"

"It is strongly probable that there will," answered George.

O'BRIEN AT OTTAWA.

A Most Enthusiastic Reception Accorded Him.

TORONTO, May 19.—O'Brien left here this morning on the 8:30 train via the Canadian Pacific road. When he arrived at the union depot he found a crowd of about 100 persons awaiting him. O'Brien stepped upon the rear platform of the car and delivered a brief address. When he commenced to speak he was greeted with mingled groans and cheers. He said: "Citizens of Toronto, and brethren in the cause of free speech and of Ireland: I cannot depart without expressing my thanks to you for the right noble reception which you have accorded me. As for the occurrence of last night, I have not the slightest doubt but that it was a deliberate attempt to murder incited by those whose position in your city ought to have taught them better. I shall not again refer to it except to say I came to Toronto not to defy them, not to dare them, but at the same time not to fear them. It was cowardly to attempt to murder me, and I am willing to leave the verdict as between them and me to the fair judgment of the fair-minded citizens of Toronto."

A committee of citizens and landleaguers from Ottawa met the train at Moberly, 175 miles out. The deputation was composed of prominent gentleman. The crowd set up a tremendous cheering as O'Brien stepped on the platform, and this enthusiasm was manifested again and again. At the Royal roller rink later on 5,000 persons were packed. The platform was occupied by a large number of priests, members of parliament and prominent citizens. As O'Brien stepped upon the platform the vast audience arose as one man and cheered enthusiastically. Not another man could get into the hall. The whole demonstration was plainly ment as an answer to the Toronto attack and everybody was talking of annexation. The reading by Secretary D. J. Gray of two telegrams set the audience frantic. Men cheered and yelled until they could do it no longer. The thronging thousands on the outside caught it up and carried it over half the city. These are the telegrams:

HALIFAX, N. S., May 19.—Deepest sympathy with you. As a christian I am shocked, as a Canadian humiliated, though not much surprised at the vile blackguardism in Toronto. The educated ruffians who met under Mayor Howland are chiefly responsible.

[Signed.] ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

CHICAGO, May 19.—At a representative meeting of 30,000 Knights of Labor in Chicago resolutions were passed expressing heartfelt sympathy with your mission to Canada and condemnation of Lansdswne's action in Ireland. Letter follows.

O'Brien then delivered a short address, which was enthusiastically applauded.

FOREST FIRES.

Portions of Michigan Being Devastated By Them.

MARQUETTE, Mich. May 18.—Heavy forest fires are raging throughout Marquette, Alger, Yaraga, Houghton and Mewenaw counties. In many places the saw mills are threatened, but up to this morning none are burned. Large forces of men are engaged in Houghton county fighting the fires. The most serious trouble is experienced. The extent of the loss cannot be ascertained. No reports have been received from the west this morning. The weather continues dry and hot and the whole country, for many miles along the lake front and the lake itself, is enveloped in a cloud of smoke. Gillet's saw mills, six miles from the city, are threatened, but a large force is fighting the fire with good prospects of saving the mills, if the wind does not change.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—A special from LaCrosse to the Evening Wisconsin says fires are raging on the east fork of the Black river. N. B. Holway had 3,000,000 feet of logs destroyed and other losses are considerable. Advices from northern Michigan state that flames are still raging along the south shore of the line and unless rain intervenes untold loss and suffering will ensue. No lives have been lost as far as can be ascertained.

DETROIT, May 19.—The Evening Journal's special from Negaunce, Mich., says forest fires are raging with unabated fury in that vicinity. A fierce fire just north of town filled the air with blinding smoke, ashes and burning embers, and it was feared they would set fire to the town, but the wind veered slightly.

MARQUETTE, Mich., May 19.—The forest fires are still raging everywhere and smoke is dense. No casualties are reported, but thousands of dollars of damage have been done. From all quarters come reports of heavy damages, but owing to all telegraph poles being burned full reports are not possible. Nothing definite has been learned from camp No. 3, where a big fire raged last night. There are fears of a general conflagration. Fully 2,000 people are fighting fires on the peninsula to-day, and a repetition of the awful Pestigo fire is feared. The fires appear to be raging everywhere. The Italians at camp No. 3, who were surrounded by fire last night, succeeded in saving their lives, but lost everything in camp. No fatalities are reported, though when definite news arrives from camp No. 3 it is feared the report will be worse. Fires are within two miles of Ishpeming, but no danger is apprehended at that place.

Robbed His Roommate.

Frank Moriarity was arrested by Captain Cormack yesterday for the larceny of $20 from R. S. Armstrong, of the Merchants hotel. The two men were guests at the hotel and Moriarity went through Armstrong's pockets.

Omaha a Reserve City.

It was announced recently in the telegraphic dispatches from Washington that upon application of all the national banks of this city the comptroller of the currency had designated Omaha as a reserve city under the provisions of the act passed at the last session of congress. The act was approved March 3 last and is amendatory of the law relating to the reserves of national banks. The law provides that wherever three-fourths of the national banks of any city having a population of 50,000 should make application to the comptroller of the currency asking that their city be made a reserve city, the comptroller should have authority to grant the request and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand in lawful United States money an amount equal to at least 25 per cent of its deposits. The revised statistics further provide that three-fifths of the reserve of 15 per cent required by the previous section to be kept may consist of balances due to an association, available for the redemption of its circulating notes, from associations approved by the comptroller of the currency, organized under the act of June, 1864, or under this title, and doing business in the specified cities, to which list the city of Omaha is added by the provisions of the amendatory act of March, 1887, the substance of which is given above. Until the passage of the recent act, as was learned by a reporter for the BEE last evening from Mr. Hughes, of the Nebraska National bank, and Mr. Millard, of the Omaha National, cities like Omaha were compelled to keep their reserve funds in such places as New York or Chicago. In case of a run on a bank or pressure upon such an institution it operated to the disadvantages of such a bank as had its legal tender reserve at so great a distance. By the provisions of the amendatory act a number of cities such as Omaha have made application to become reserve cities and Chicago and New York become what are known as "central reserve cities," the new law will greatly facilitate the business of this section. The brokers of this section will hereafter deposit their reserve funds in Omaha and as this city is the center of a large tributary territory it will centralize here the legal tender reserve of the smaller banks for all the adjacent country. In the event of a pressure upon any of these neighboring banks, the reserve funds can be easily reached, as Omaha is within convenient reach — much more easily reached than heretofore. It is the opinion of the bankers in Omaha that the making of this a reserve city will greatly facilitate the business interests of this section of the country, and circulars of notification are being sent out to the smaller banks hereabouts.

PRESBYTERIAN DELEGATES.

They Assemble in Omaha From All Parts of the World.

DR. J. T. SMITH, MODERATOR.

The First Day's Assembly Devoted to a Sermon, Presentation, Prayer, Election of Moderator and Approaching Holy Communion.

The Assembly.

The Presbyterian general assembly which met in the Dodge street church yesterday morning is the highest tribunal of the Presbyterian church. It is composed of an equal number of ministers and elders, and its sessions are held annually in different parts of the country. Its members are styled commissioners, and are appointed by the Presbyteries. The officers of the assembly consist of the Moderator, who is chosen annually, the stated clerk, who is also the treasurer, and the permanent clerk.

The assembly decides all appeals which comes to it from inferior courts, decides all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline, superintends and directs the affairs and workings of the whole church, and through the various agencies which it has appointed, it seeks the advancement of truth and righteousness. The largest and most interesting work of the assembly is that connected with the benevolent and missionaries of the church. These are conducted and managed by the different boards, such as home missions, foreign missions, education, etc. These boards annually report to the assembly, as they are responsible to it for the manner in which they conduct their affairs. Their work is carefully reviewed and this sometimes stimulates discussions of an able and interesting character. Popular meetings in the interest of several of these boards are held during the sessions of the assembly. They are generally addressed by men who are prominent in the church and also by those who are in direct connection with the work under consideration. In round numbers the membership at present is 500. These commissioners come from nearly all the states and territories of the union, except two or three New England states and about six or seven states in the south. The elders, who constitute one-half the assembly, represent the different walks and pursuits of life. Among them are lawyers, physicians, bankers, merchants and farmers. They are generally men of note and influence in the localities where they reside.

This assembly is the ninety-ninth general assembly in the United States. The first general assembly met in Philadelphia in 1779, there being then twelve presbyteries and four synods. Now according to the minutes of 1886, there are 199 presbyteries, 26 synods, 5,546 ministers, 6,281 churches and 661,809 communicants. The reports this year will doubtless show a membership of 700,000. For the year ending April 1, 1886, the Presbyterian church in the United States contributed $1,411,107 to the work of home and foreign missions and for local church purposes it raised $7,640,855. For the maintaining and building of schools and colleges it gave $119,780 and it assisted weak congregations in the erection of churches to the extent of $243,016. It gave $97,754 for the education of poor young men for the ministry, and $61,274 for the prosecution of the work among the colored people of the south.

The convening of this large and representative body in a city upon the west bank of the Missouri river is one of the many events which illustrates the marvellous development of this western country. In 1873 the Presbytery of the Missouri river extended to the western limits of Nebraska. It consisted of eleven ministers, and the Nebraska churches had 383 members. The Presbyterian church of Omaha appears on the roll (in 1866) as vacant and as having twelve members. The synod of Nebraska was organized in October, 1874. At that time there were three Presbyteries in this state, whose entire membership amounted to thirty-three ministers, and fifty-five churches having a membership of 1,548 persons. The Omaha church appears on the roll with a membership of ninety-five. For years it was the only church of that denomination in this city. In the spring of 1877, the Rev. William J. Harsha, then just graduated from the Theological Seminary of the northwest at Chicago, accepted a call to the church, now known as the Dodge street church. The outlook of neither city or church was very promising. It had at that time 100 available members. But the city began to grow, and the church grew with it. Instead of one church there are five English speaking churches and one German church. During this week a Presbyterian church will be organized at Ambler Place, half a mile west of Hanscom park, where there is an excellent church building. There are now in the state 131 ministers, 191 churches, and a membership of 7,269. There are two colleges, one at Hastings and one at Bellevue.

The Meeting.

The 500 commissioners to the Presbyterian general assembly met in the Dodge street church yesterday at 11 o'clock. The floor was reserved for the visitors and the gallery for spectators. The pulpit was handsomely decorated with flowers.

The meeting was called to order by the moderator, Rev. Dr. Marquis.

The choir, consisting of Mrs. W. L. Welsh, soprano; Mrs. F. P. Day, contralto; Franklin S. Smith, tenor, and J. L. Smith, bass, under the direction of Mr. F. L. Smith, and with Mr. H. H. Allen at the organ, rendered in an excellent manner, "Jubilate Deo," by Holden.

Rev. Henry Woodard, of the presbytery of Washington, offered the opening prayer.

Rev. L. Miller, of the presbytery of St. Lawrence, read hymn 307.

Rev. Dr. Pike, of the presbytery of Rock River, read the bible lesson.

Rev. Dr. Moorhead, of Blair presbytery, offered prayer

The assemblage then sang the hymn, "Awake My Soul."

Rev. Dr. Marquis then commenced his sermon, taking his text from Revelation III, 8. "Behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man shall shut it; for thou hast a little strength and hast kept my word and hast not denied my name."

He said that interpreters are not agreed as to whether the church life described in these letters to the church is historic or prophetic. Without entering upon a discussion of that question, it was enough for their purposes at present to say that they had there set forth with unmistakable clearness, the condition of church life that would meet with the commendation of the Lord.

"We are assembled here," he said, "as professed representatives of the 'ecclesia,' the 'called one, who constitute a part of of Christ's mystical body. In this assemblage is represented a great body of believers. We are not the church of Christ, (God forbid we should be guilty of such assumption) but are a church. By representation there is here assembled a part of the redeemed church of God—a member of the mystical body of Christ. Whether this member is to constitute a comely or an uncomely part of Christ's perfected body,—the day of revelation alone can disclose. What we want now is to be sure of our union with Christ and sure of his power and protection to the Christ which we represent."

The doctor said it became a question of great interest to know what was the condition of a church which would guarantee to it Christ's presence and care. Internal peace and popular favor, attended by activity and growth, were tokens of divine blessing. But the testimony was not infallible. The real test of the presence of Christ in the church lay deeper than the surface. It was found not so much in the doing of Christ's work as in keeping of Christ's word. He did not mean to intimate that the faith can be found without the works. He wanted it to be understood always that wherever Christ's word is kept in the faith of the church, His works will be done in the life of the church.

"The Word of Christ! What is it? It is that which tells man what he is; that he is sinful, guilty, condemned, helpless, lost; a being of vast capacities and wondrous capabilities of enjoyment or of suffering, but all unstrung, disorganized, wrecked by sin," the word which should be kept in the "living testimony of the daily Christian walk." The keeping of Christ's word was holding fast to the gospel of salvation as Christ had revealed it. This alone could give a certain guarantee of long life to a church, this alone can open the door to enlarged and lasting success. The doors of God's providence are already opened. The disposition which the church has shown in recent years to obey Christ's word by preaching his gospel to every creature, has been rewarded in the providence of God with an ever expanding wealth of opportunity. The barriers of nations have been overthrown. The ocean is no longer trackless. The boundaries of nations no longer terminate the highways of the world's intercourse. In all the tokens of a quickened life and thought arousing peoples from their age-long sleep, Christ, the Lord is speaking to His church saying, "Behold, I have set before thee an open door and no man can shut it, for thou hast a little strength and hast kept my word and hast not denied my name."

The speaker then spoke of the modern improvements in the methods propounded by the Lord, beginning by ignoring the truth of dependence upon divine power. Such gospel, however, had no power to regenerate society or eradicate the dread evil of sin, because it denied all true knowledge of sin's causes and consequence. It must sooner or later be overtaken with judgment and disaster.

The word of the Lord spoke of conflict, and the faithfulness of the faithful can not be maintained without struggle.

The doctor then spoke of the methods of the enemies of Christ's word and the means of overcoming them. He then referred to the promise of assistance from Christ in his own time, awarding to the faithful the honorable recognition of the distribution that is eternal "Him that overcometh, will I make a pillar in the temple of my God." O, that wondrous temple, built of living stone, its walls and foundations garnished with sapphire and adorned with precious gems; pillars emblems of the temples, dignity and strength and perpetuity, inscribed with the records of grace that have exalted us and marked us peculiarly his own. Thus saved, each one becomes a pillar to stand a monument eternally to declare his people's truthfulness and to commemorate his love.

Presentation.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Rev. Mr. Harsha appeared in the pulpit and addressed the moderator as follows:

Mr. Moderator, I trust there will be no alarm excited by the instrument of torture I hold in my hand. I presume some of the commissioners to the assembly expected to see Indians and buffalo upon our streets. I am glad at least to be able to show them a tomahawk. We read in the bible that spears may be beaten into pruning knives, but I know of no scripture warrant for transforming a tomahawk into a moderator's gavel. Consequently it is necessary for me to explain why this is here to-day. It was intimated to the Indians that the moderator would need a gavel to assert his authority and that they might fittingly carve one out of the native woods growing upon their reserve. This they have done; though I fear they have made it rather realistic and suggestive of extreme measures. However, you will notice that the edge is dulled and this is a type of friendship. The hammer end is filled with metal. To understand what this means I must say that the Indians smoke their tomahawks as well as fight with them. The hammer end is a pipe bowl and is used at heathen dances and feasts When an Indian is converted he fills the bowl with metal, and that indicates that he has consecrated himself to God and will attend heathen dances no more. So you have in this singular gavel the two ideas of friendship toward the white men and purity toward God. And I may say, sir, that this gift today marks a long step toward that brotherly kindness which should exist between the race that once owned all American soil, and that other race which, to put it mildly, has come in to improve it. When we have given to the Indians as many tokens of real friendship as they have, in the past generations, offered to us, the last slaves shall disappear from the continent because the red men will then have the cheap but priceless benefits of just and equitable law. It was an Indian who said: "Law is liberty," it was an Indian chief who, when allowed to appeal for redress to our federal courts, laid down his tomahawk forever saying: "I have found a better way."

Dr. Marquis then accepted the tomahawk gavel, remarking very felicitously that he wished to have conveyed to the Indians who had so kindly offered the gift the deep felt gratitude of the assembly, as also the fact that the body cordially sympathized with the struggle of the persecuted and oppressed red man. The assembly was supposed to be a peaceable body of men and it was eminently proper that the edge of the tomahawk should be dulled as an evidence of peace. It was also proper that the orifice in the head should be closed, as indicative of the fact that the deliberations of the assembly were not in need of the stimulating influence of peace-producing nicotine. But if, through some mischance, a disturbance should arise a means might readily be found to quell the same without opening the orifice in question. The doctor's remarks, as also those of the Rev. Mr. Harsha were frequently applauded. The gavel is of carved oak, the gift of the Indians on the Omaha reservation.

Committee's Report.

The following report of the committee of arrangements was read by the chairman, Rev. W. J. Harsha:

Mr. Moderator: Your committee of arrangements would most respectfully make the following recommendations:

1. That the assembly meet this afternoon in the exposition building, corner of Fifteenth street and Capitol avenue, and that all future meetings be held there except the communion service of to-night.

2. That the daily sessions be from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:30 to 5 in the afternoon and from 8 to 10 at night.

3. That, at the the communion services to-night, Rev. Dr. C. Marquis preside; to administer the bread, the Rev. Orr Lawson D. D.; to administer the wine, Rev. Wilson Phranger D. D.; that the following ruling elders serve: For the bread, L. T. H. Irving, George H. Shields, R. P. Wallace, Johnson H. Baldwin, F. L. Sheppard, Wm. W. Tenny, Simon Cort, Louis C. Walker, J. C. Conkling, J. C. Clark, and for the wine, J. K. Ewing, E. R. Henry, Henry Race, John S. Morgan, C. B. Fairchild, James B. Cruckshank, Elias R. Montfort, R. N. Wilson, W. W. Waters, E. Kaily West.

4. That as the standing order of the assembly leaves Thursday night vacant, we devote that night for this assembly to the ministry as represented by the boards of education and ministerial relief.

5. That Saturday night of this week be given up to a general reception by the citizens of Omaha to the assembly at the exposition building.

6. That Sabbath afternoon, May 22, at 3 o'clock be designated as the hour for holding the popular meeting in the interest of the centennial meeting of the assembly next year.

The members composing the above committee are Rev. W. J. Harsha, Dodge street church; Rev. Mr. Henderson, Saunders street church; Rev. Mr. Kerr, Southwest church; Rev. John Gordon, Park avenue church; Rev. J. N. Boyd, of the Christian Hour; Rev. J. M. Wilson, of the Castellar street church, and Messrs. P. L. Perine, O. F. Davis, J. L. Welshans and Dr. Milroy.

A recess was then taken until 3 o'clock, in the exposition building.

Afternoon.

The afternoon session was opened in the exposition building at 3 o'clock. The moderator occupied the stage with the stated and permanent clerks, Drs. Moore and Roberts, the back-ground being the curtain, in front of which had been raised carpeted platform over the orchestra chairs. This was decorated in front with the national flag, which extended from side to side. The moderator's table was graced with a beautiful bouquet. On a lower platform were placed tables at which set the following representatives of papers from abroad: Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg, by Dr. Allison; Herald and Presbyter, Cincinnati, E. R. M. Morfort; Interior, Chicago, C. O. Waters, Journal, Philadelphia, Dr. Patterson; Presbyterian, Baltimore, Dr. Simmons; St. Louis Globe-Democrat, George H. Apperson; State Journal, Lincoln, Rev. H. Curtis.

Surrounding the stage was a profusion of ferns, flowers and lillies, which presented a handsome appearance, and at the same time diffused a most grateful odor.

The delegates occupied about one-third of the floor. They were all attired in black. In the rear of the space reserved for the commissioners were a number of resident ladies and gentlemen, while a number of the former were also to be found in the galleries on either side.

The appearance of the assembly was remarkable for intelligence, complacency, good judgment and seeming devotion to the work which it had been called to perform. Some of the commissioners were quite young, and, while a number were noticeable for hoary hair and beards, yet, the greater number seemed to have about passed middle-age.

The exercises were opened by Moderator Marquis, who offered prayer.

The roll was then called by Permanent Clerk Roberts. A number of commissioners already announced as having been appointed, failed to answer to their names, while others whose names were not announced, made known their presence to the secretary.

Dr. Marquis announced that the first business would be the election of a moderator and that the assembly awaited nominations.

Valentine A. Lewis, of Boston nominated Ransom B. Welch, of the Theological seminary at Auburn, N. Y. He said that in doing so he knew that he struck a chord in the hearts of many who sat before him when he mentioned in connection with the term moderator of that assembly, the name of Mr. Welch. The assembly had never placed its hands upon Auburn and he felt that that place should not be forgotten in the round of the institutions.

Andrew Burrows, of Boston, was convinced that it was his duty to second such a nomination, and he did so in his humble way and with all his heart.

A. McDougall, of Ottawa, said that he seconded the motion, not alone because Mr. Welch was from Auburn, but for twenty other reasons. In the selection of moderator, they had been twice to Albany. Would it be just and equitable to go to Albany a third time in twenty years? The east and west had now come together on the bank of this majestic river, on which the Indian warrior had wooed and won his dusky maid. The east had come for inspiration to the west, and the southern section, for fellowship, had come from Mason and Dixon line. Chicago had given the McCormick seminary, the youngest in the trio, and the representative of that institution, the moderator, had graced the chair with marked and "marquis" ability. He had no doubt that in the person of D. Welch, D. D., LL. D, they would find a president who would preside with not less grace and ability.

Thomas E. Bliss, of Denver, asked that Auburn be not forgotten in the round of the seminaries. She had sent into the Rocky mountain state, missionaries in the early day who planted religion there, which was warmly upheld, and for that reason the people of that state felt in favor of the selection of moderator from Auburn.

A commissioner from Michigan also spoke in favor of Dr. Welch.

R. M. Patterson, D. D., of Chester, Pa., nominated J. Addison Henry, D. D. He said that the next assembly would be held in Philadelphia and the Presbytery of that place had already forwarded invitation to hold it in the First church. It would not be right when they should come to Philadelphia for the Presbyterians of that place to use their influence to have selected as moderator one of their Philadelphia pastors. Here it was appropriate for them to effect that work so that on the occasion of the centennial anniversary they might bid the assembly a hearty welcome to Philadelphia. Pennsylvania had more than a quarter of the working members and since 1871 has had but two moderators. Eastern Pennsylvania, with a very large membership, has not had a moderator in fifteen years. If the location is to be taken into consideration, it might truthfully be said that Pennsylvania did not receive the attention to which she was entitled. Dr. Henry had been called to the pastorate after his graduation from Princeton. That church, of which he now presides, has since been under his direction, a period of nearly a quarter of a century. He was a man of preeminent ability in the chair, the pulpit and in the desire to work for the advancement of the church. If he were elected moderator he would put them through rapidly and multiply the business they would be able to transact.

D. William Havens, of Highland, Kan., a most venerable gentleman with a thick, long beard and hair, white as a moonlight cloud, took great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Henry. As the centennial of the nation had been celebrated in Philadelphia, there was a fitness in holding the centennial of the Presbyterian assembly in the same place. It would be a celebration which would symbolize the country from the lakes to the gulf, from ocean to ocean, and even include all the other nations.

Judge R. N. Willson, of Philadelphia, here advanced to the platform to speak.

Moderator Marquis arose and said that he did not wish to stop the discussion, but that he would like to give a little advice, and that was that more than one second to a nomination would not help the nominee's cause.

Judge Willson remarked it was very good advice for some other person to follow. He then said that he spoke for those who surrounded Dr. Henry, and he knew how greatly they would be pleased with his nomination, and how worthy the doctor himself was of the honor. Philadelphia did not ask for everything. If she did, there would be little left for the rest of them. But she did enjoy having a moderator from among her ministers, and felt that when she could name such a man as Dr. Henry that she was really entitled to some attention. He was a staunch churchman. He had taken in Presbyterianism with his mother's milk, and had not forgotten the taste of it even yet. He was a good man, and if nominated, Philadelphia would feel proud of it.

William Boyd, of West Jersey, N. J., on behalf of the Presbyterians of the vicinity of Philadelphia, nominated Calvin W. Stewart, of Colerain. It might seem presumptuous on the part of a young man to as much as insinuate a comparison which might seem invidious. But it had been the practice of the assembly to select its moderator from the metropolitan cities or the theological seminaries. Dr. Stewart was not one of either of these. He was not the pastor of a large city church. But he was in the direct line of succession to those who planted religion in the early days, and who had sent forth many into the work in which they were all engaged. While he was not a metropolitan pastor, they would recognize the fact that it would be well to elect a man who was in sympathy with the founders of the of the church, thereby bridging over the present with that which has long past. If elected, he would preside over the assembly, as he had over the synod of Pennsylvania, with dignity and grace.

Dr. Warner Van Orden, of New York, nominated John McClellan Holmes, D. D., of Albany, whom he characterized as a man of learning, piety, of well-known fitness as a presiding officer, an erudite scholar and a faithful pastor.

Franklin L. Sheppard, of Baltimore, nominated Joseph T. Smith, D. D., of the same place. He supported the nomination by a speech, in which, while paying a compliment to the younger members of the ministry, he didn't forget the aged ones who had borne the brunt of battle and the weight of effort for years. He paid a compliment to the virtues, grace of mind, learning, piety and service of Dr. Smith, in a lengthy speech which, it was noticed, had produced great effect.

A commissioner said that he had a candidate for nomination, but that he would not present the name if the nominations were now declared closed, and the assembly proceded to vote.

Dr. Rankin made a motion to that effect and it prevailed.

A vote was taken, the secretary calling each commissioner's name, and that individual named which of the candidates he preferred for moderator.

The moderator announced that a majority of all the votes cast would be required for election.

In the first ballot 422 votes were cast. Necessary to a choice 212. The votes for the nominees were as follows:

Ransom B. Welch	88
J. Addison Henry	91
Calvin W. Stewart	18
J. McClellan Holmes	78
Joseph T. Smith	147

A commissioner wanted the vote viva voce.

Another said that as it was evident that no election had taken place, he moved that the names of all nominees except the two receiving the largest number of votes be dropped in the second ballot.

The moderator held the motion was not in order at that time.

A motion was made to elect Dr. Smith by acclamation.

It was declared not in order.

Dr. Hayes, of Cincinnati, to expedite the matter moved that the voting be done by the commissioners standing up at the same time, all who were in favor of each of the nominees, the counting be done by tellers.

A motion to table was lost.

Dr. Hayes' motion prevailed.

Dr. Lewis asked leave to withdraw Dr. Welch's name in favor of Dr. Smith.

The permission to withdraw was refused, but subsequently it was granted with the understanding that the withdrawal would not be in favor of any particular candidate.

A vote was taken for Dr. Smith but not announced.

Judge Wilson withdrew Dr. Henry's name and desired to know if, in the vote taken, a selection had been made.

The moderator declared that a selection had been made, but in response to several calls to announce the same, declared it would be improper to do so until all the nominees had been voted for.

A vote was then taken for Dr. Holmes and Dr. Stewart.

The moderator then announced the vote as follows:

Dr. Smith	278
Dr. Holmes	68
Dr. Stewart	11

Dr. Smith having received a majority of the votes cast was declared elected.

The moderator appointed as a committee to escort the moderator-elect to the chair, Drs. Rankin, Bracken and Lawson.

When Dr. Smith appeared upon the stage, he was addressed by Moderator Marquis, in effect that it was an inexpressible pleasure to welcome him to the chair, not because of his work as a pastor in the church, but because of the collective expression of confidence and deference which came so heartily from that august body representing the great Presbyterian church. He assured Dr. Smith that the association had honored itself in honoring him, and that his calling to the station of moderator was by the full, earnest and honest expression of the feelings of the commiss