WILL GO WITHOUT A HEAD.

Nebraska's Democratic Party Abandons the Field for This Campaign.

THEY WOULDN'T ENDORSE EDGERTON.

Work of the State Central Committee in Arriving at the Conclusion to Let Things Atone-Past Sentiment.

"Charley, how do you like it!" Inquired J. D. Hubble of Fairbury of C. S. Montgomery about 11 o'clock last night as they descended the main stair case at the Merchants' side by side.

"It makes me sick, Jeems. How is it with

"Well, it's d-d salty, but I rather like it," replied the baldheaded statesman from Jefferson county, and the pair were lost in the grand march that marks the conclusion of every well regulated democratic gathering.

The democratic state central committee, or rather sixteen of the thirty-seven members composing it, had been in session and after an interesting debate of two hours' duration on "What Has Got to be Did and How to Do It" had decided to leave unfilled the vacancy caused by Judge Broady's declination, but it wasn't unanimous by any means, as one vote the other way would have left it a tie.

The committeemen arrived during the afternoon and seemed to gravitate together just as naturally as dollars drift apart, and any amount of good words were wasted long before the committee got together at 8:30 o'clock in room 18 at the hotel aforesaid.

They got down to business, however, almost before the body was called to order. for a BEE reporter wandered down the hall. and the keen eye of Hon. James E. Boyd eaught him in the act.

"Afraid you can't come in here," called the ex-executive, and he looked around on his companions in some doubt, but there was no doubt anywhere else, and the reporter continued to wander in the opposite direc-tion.

Heard in the Hallway.

The door was closed for some time, but finally the warmth of fervid oratory rendered the atmosphere unbearable, and the aper-ature was again uncovered to allow a persuasive voice to amble down the hallway. It

ejaculated something after this fashion:
"Governor Boyd has said that the choice is now between a fool and a knave, but I tell you that Edgerton is both a fool and a knave, and would be a disgrace to our supreme bench. Judge Post, on the contrary, would raise it from its present state of mediocrity, and unless I see things in a different light

shall have to vote for him.
"These independents howl about the rail roads and d-n anybody who rides free, but I know that they will gladly take a pass for themselves and in the same breath cuss you if you bould do it. The independent nomi-nee for judge in our district was given a pass, but sent it back and asked for mileage instead, stating that he was obliged to swear that he had not accepted and would not accept a pass from any railroad corporation. There is no hope whatever of electing a democrat, and if we act on a sound political basis we will make no nomination. It will certainly be to the interest of the state to elect

Jim North of Columbus was asked to unthereafter echoed down the corridor would have convicted him even without the intro-

What North Said.

"We must have a standard bearer or our organization as a party in this state will go down," he declared. "This talk about the alliance being half democrats at heart is all poppycock. You say you want to down the republicans at any and all cost, even to the extent of endorsing Edgerton. I tell you the independents abuse us as much as the repub licans, and they're a d-n sight meaner, only they haven't been at it so long. My vote will never go to help them out or to endorse their nominee. I will go home and vote for my old neighbor and friend, Judge Post, whom I know to be an able judge, a good jurist and a man who will bring credit to our supreme beach. If you take that other step it will react on the democratic party sooner

Mr. Boyd was invited to contribute another installment of opinion, and he said that he was in favor of endorsing Edgerton. He be-lieved him totally unfit for the office, but he wanted to down the republicans. He had written Cleveland several months ago that he believed that the democrats and independents would unite and almost sweep the re-publican party out of existence in this state. He did not think there would ever be a national alliance party that would amount to anything, as he considered it an ephemeral movement, and wouldn't last long. He thought that Edgerton's election would do the republicans more harm than could be ac complished in any other way, and it wouldn't ourt the democrats.

Talked Out by Democrats.

Chairman Ogden was asked to say some-thing, and what he said wasn't balm for those who wanted a new nominee. He told of his conferences with Judge Broady, and how he had urged the latter to accept the nomination, but he saw from the start that the judge had been prevailed upon by some leading democrats of his section not to make the race. Tacy had told him that it meadt sure defeat, and be had said that he was not financially able to carry on a campaign. He (Ogden) had told him that all the money necessary would be raised, and that he would be elected, and he came to Omaha and in a short time had \$3,000 pledged and went back to Judge Broady's home with Hon. W. J. Bryan and several others, for another conference and then saw for the first time how holpelessly the democratic lines were broken all through that section. Judge Broady said to him with regret and even "you see how it is." judge was satisfied that he could not poil over

5,000 or 40,000 votes. "Now then," said Mr. Ogden, "if we nominate another man we, must go before the people with a second handed nominee, and even if he polled 40,000 votes, we must go on record with that number of votes for this year, and it would be injurious to the party. If we endorse Edgerton and he is defeated it would give the repub-licans new hope, and they would say that the other parties combined could not down them out our endorsement we could claim that most of our party supported him and some votes went the other way and our individual strength would not be known. It is certain that we can't get a first-class man now. We would have a second grade man and a second-hand nomination, and even then nothing to write about him to print in the country pa-pers. With Judge Broady it would have been different, but he is now out of the ques-

Some of those in favor of a nomination spluttered a little, and W. S. Shoemaker, who was not a member of the committee, but who got in son his nerve, read a lengthy series of resolutions lauding the alliance and endorsing Edgerton. A few of those present seemed to pity him when he began but when he got through he had't a friend on

A vote was ordered on the motion to fill the vacancy, and after an ineffectual attempt to decide the question by a viva vece demonstration, the chair had to count noses. The "no" side was flush two noses, for the other fellows only had seven.

The members exhausted their lungs in a deep sigh of reilef, and adjourned to the lower floor to recover. Shoemaker and his resolutions were thrown under the table without a protest, he received a hint before going to the committee room that should have proved sufficient, but then Shoemaker hasn't the keen intuition of

some folks. He was airing his Edgertonian

ideas in the rotunda and finally approached Mr. Edgar Howard, who held a proxy as member from Sarpy county, and asked him if he wouldn't vote to endorse the alliance

"I don't want to insuit you, sir, but I'm a democrat," said Mr. Howard, and Shoemaker was still wondering what the man meant as was still wondering what the man meant as he slowly went down the stairs.

"I shall vote for Judge Post," said Mr. Howard, "and I don't care who knows it. We want some brains and ability on the bench, and the alliance candidate has neither.

Jim hubbell stuck for a new nominee to the last, and said his folks demanded it, as the independents had treated them so out-rageously that there was no hope of demoeratic support for Edgerton in his neck to the

BARCOCK AND SCOTT.

Nominations of the Republicans of

the First Judicial District. BEATRICE, Neb., Oct. . 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The republican convenion for the First Nebraska judicial district was held in this city today. The district comprises the counties of Clage, Jefferson, Nemaha, Johnson, Pawnee and Richardson. The choice of candidates were A. H. Bab-cock of Beatrice and A. R. Scott of Richardson county. They were nominated on the second ballot. The nominations are strong. The following district committeemen were elected: Gage, J. N. Rickards, Jefferson, J. W. Barry; Nemaha, John S. Stull; Johnson, J. S. Dew: Richardson, A. R. Keim; Pawnee, M. A. Rice; chairman, J. W. Barry of Fairbury.

Independents Rally at Kearney. KEARNEY, Neb., Oct. 5.—|Special Tele-gram to Tye Bee.|—The big independent rally which had been extensively advertised for Kearney took place tonight with an audience of about 200, the greater portion belonging to the old parties. McKeighan failed to appear, and J. W. Edgerton, independent candidate for the supreme bench, figured as the big orator. He spoke about two hours with a memorized speech full of grammatical errors which revealed his lack of education. By a jugglery of dollars and grain he man-aged to show how the government's debt had been increased by the manipulation of the currency. The old parties were roasted, Mr. Rosewater especially, for deserting the cause of reform in which he and Mr. Rosewater were engaged in together a few years ago. The Bee was advertised as a great railroad journal. Touching on the freight rate question he said that he and other good lawyers thought the Stevens rate bill unconstitutional. "If we are to cling to the old partles we might as well tear down our school houses, burn our churches and write on the vault of heaven, Satan has triumphed over God and turned the imps of hell loose in our country, " he declared. Local speakers aroused the pent up enthusiasm which Edgerton failed to bring

Wooster Reinstated. SILVER CREEK, Neb., Oct. 5 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-Alliance No. 494 of Merrick county has reinstated Mr. Charles Wooster into full membership. The records read:

into full membership. The records read:
At a regular meeting of Silver Creek Farmers' Alliance No. 494 of Merrick county. Nebraska, held on the 3rd day of October, 1891, in the village of Silver Creek at the usual place of meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the resolution passed by this alliance on or about the 4th day of October, 1899, assuming to expel Brother Charles Wooster, be and hereby is declared to have been illegal and therefore null and void, for the reason that no charges had been preferred against Brother Wooster and no trial had, as required in such cases by the constitution of the state alliance.
Resolved, That Brother Charles Wooster be and hereby is declared to be a member of this alliance in good and regular standing.
Resolved, That the dues of Brother Charles Wooster be and hereby are remitted for the Resolved. That the dues of Brother Charles Wooster be and hereby are remitted for the first, second and third quarters of this year. Resolved. That copies of these resolutions be given to the papers of the state for publication.

MAININ KARGES, SR., Secretary, G. W. YOEMAN, President.

Named Part of the Ticket. OSCHOLA, Neb., Oct. 5 .- [Special to THE Ber.]-The republicans of this county had their county convention Saturday. It was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in the county. It has rained here for the past two days and a good many of the delegates could not get to town. The following ticket was nowinated: County clerk, C. C. Eroe of Stromsburg: treasurer, G. Brigham of Shelby, superintendent, J. O. Detwicler; clerk of the district court, T. H. Saunders. The rest of the ticket was left vacant on ac-

count of the other precincts being unrepre-sented, and the positions will be filled later.

Ideas of an Independent. NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Oct. 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Levi P. Tood of Cass county, a leader in the alliance party in this section, arrived this evening on his way to the independent judicial convention, which takes place at Dunbar tomorrow. He said he was not in favor of making any nomina-tion, but leave it for Chapman, republican, and Davis, democrat, to fight it out. His delegation is pledged to no one, he declared.

FROST, RAIN AND SNOW.

Different Kinds of Weather from Dif-

ferent Sections of the Country. MINNEAPORIS, Minn.; Oct. 5 .- Reports from the wheat fields of northern Minnesota and North Dakota say it has been raining steadily for the last twelve hours and that threshing crews cannot begin work again before Thursday or Friday. In the meantime the wheat stands in the shock uncapped, and a good deal of it has already sprouted. Parties returning from that section assert that a good deal of wheat will be spoiled, as the farmers cannot take care of it.

Reports from the Red river country, say that on almost every farm, wheat stands in fields exposed to storms, and that threshing has only begun; that it will be absoluted impossible to get the crop threshed before the beginning of the year on account of the great lack of men and machines. Every man has a big acreage of wheat, and the yield is so much greater than it has been in years that the ordinary amount of help is but little

that the ordinary amount of help is but little avail in handling it.

Four Robinson, Neb., Oct. 5.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—This has been a storing day. Snow fell from 8 until 11 o'clock and intermittently during the afternoon, but melted as quickly as it fell.

Maishallrown, Ia., Oct. 5.—The first section of the statement of the season occurred here. vere frost of the season occurred here last Bushisotos, la, Oct. 5.—Special Telegram to Tan Bes.]—Reports from points in southeast Iowa and adjoining states say a heavy frost occurred this morning. Late

vegetables were damaged.

Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 5.—Killing frosts visited this vicinity last night. Reports from sev-Sr. Paul, Minn., Oct-5.-Snow is reported falling today at Lake Rapid in the northern

part of the state.

BEATHER FORECAST,

For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; slightly warmer. For the Dakotas-Fair Tuesday; warmer Wednesday; winds becoming southerly. For Iowa - Showers; cooler east; warmer Wednesday; northerly winds. For Nebraska-Fair Tuesday and Wednes-

day: warmer Tuesday night; variable winds For Missouri-Generally fair, except slight showers in northwest; stationary temperaure; variable winds. For Kansas-Showers; warmer Tuesday night; variable winds. For Colorado—Showers; warmer Tuesday night; fair Wednesday; northeasterly winds.

At Boston-Scythia, from Liverpool. At London-Chicago, from New York. At Bremerhaven-Aller, from New York. At New York-Eider, from Bremen.

UNCLE SAM'S REDSKIN WARDS.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN EDUCATION MOST DESIRABLE.

Some Improvement, but Very Little

Noticed in Lo's . Condition-Recommendations of the Commissioner,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.-The sixtleth annual report of the commissioner of Indian affairs has just been submitted to the secretary of the interior. After alluding to the Increased public interest in the subject of the Indian administration the commissioner outlines what he regards as the settled policy of the government in its dealings with the Indians, emphasizing comprehensiveness, definiteness of aim, clearness of outline, adaptation of means to ends, justice, firmness, humanity, radicalness, stability and time as the essential element of such a poticy. He thinks that the great forces now at work-land in severalty, with its accompanying dissolution of the tribal relation and breaking up of the reservation; the destruction of the agency system, citizenship, and all that belongs thereto of manhood, independence, privilege and duty; education, which seeks to bring the rising generation of Indians into right relationship with the age in which they live and to put into their hands the tools by which they may gain for themselves food and clothing and build for themselves homes -will, if allowed to continue undisturbed a reasonable length of time, accomplish their

beneficent ends.

The report discusses at considerable length the political status of the Indians, tracing the evolution of the present policy of dealing with the Indians as wards. As the result of the historical survey, the commissioner draws the following practical conclusions: draws the following practical conclusions:

First—During the whole course of our history the Indians of this country have been treated as separate communities, sustaining exceptional relations to us. They have been regarded as having relations directly with the general government at one and not indirectly through the states or to the states.

Second—The satisfaction of regarding them as independent peop es has been displaced by the theory of regarding and treating them as wards of the general government.

Third—That the purpose of the government, as has been made more and more evident, is to change their status from that of wardship to that of citizenship.

Fourth—That during the transition period, and until the completion of their citizenship.

and until the completion of their citizenship, they should be regarded assubject to the laws of the general government and under its care and guardianship.

Fifth—That the time has come for a declara-

and guardianship.

Fifth—That the time has come for a declaration from congress to the effect that hereafter it will not recognize the Indians as competent to make war, but in our dealings with them they should be treated, not as belligerents but as subjects and dependent people, capable of course insurrection, rioting or disturbance of the peace, but not of waging war.

Sixth—That the general government has the right, both for its own protection, for the protection of the public welfare and for the good of the Indians, not only to establish schools in which their children may be prepared for citizenship, but also to use whatever force may be necessary to secure to the Indian children the benefit of these institutions. Even in the cases where, by taking the lands in severalty, they are in process of becoming citizens, they are still in a state of quasi Independence, because the general government withholds cause the general government withholds from them for twenty-five years the power of alienating their lands, while by exempting them from taxation for the by exempting them from taxation for the same period, it practically excludes their children from the public schools. For these reasons it would seem that the government has not only the right, but is under obliga-tions to make educational provisions for hem and to secure to their children the befits of those provisions.

Seventh—I submit that the time is at hand

Seventh—I submit that the time is at hand for an extension over the Indians of the protection and privileges of our courts. Meanwhile the development on Indian reservations of the courts of Indian offenses by the perfecting of their code of proceedure and the collargement of their jurisdiction will be helpful as a preparation for complete participation in our common life.

Eighth—I venture also to suggest whether the time is not at hand for the passing of an enabling act whereby the five civilized tribes may form either a territorial or a state government and be represented on the floors of congress.

ermment and be represented on the floors of congress.

Ninth—That the time has come when the Pueblo Indians should be admitted by special act of congress, "to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship of the United States according to the principles of the constitution," as contemplated by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalzo.

Tenth—The definite determination by the highest of the actual political status of the Indian is necessary as a basis of wise legislation and to the satisfactory administration of the Indian affairs.

After giving an account of the progress

After giving an account of the progress made in the allotment of lands to the Indians during the past year, the commissioner says

that

This radical and far-reaching revolution in the social status of the Indians is a aking satisfactory progress. Land in severalty has in it the bromise and the potency of great things, but only the promise and the potency. In many cases it brings unutterable woe, and, in all, it is liable to leave the Indians worse off than before. I am not in receipt of enough information, nor indeed, has sufficient time clapsed to enable me to judge of the practical results of the allotment policy. I have seen nothing during the vear, however, to lead me to change my views as to its u timate success.

Regarding the reduction of the reservations

Regarding the reduction of the reservations which has proceeded with great rapidity dur which has broceeded with great rapidity during the year, the report says:

"While it is possible to push this work too rapidly, perhaps, I do not hesitate to say that the uitinate destruction of the entire system of reservations is inevitable. There is no place for it in our present condition of life. The millions of acres of Indian lands now lying absolutely unused are neeled as homes for a very rapidly increasing population and must be so utilied. Whatever right and title the Indians have in them is subject to and must yield to the demands of civilization. They should be protected in the permanent possession of all this land that is necessary for their own, support, and whatever is ceded by them should be paid for at its full market value. But it cannot be expected under any circumstances that these reservations can remain intact, hindering the protect them from the encroachments of home seekers and maintaining a perpetual abode of savagery and animalism.

The report discusses quite at length the subject of Indian education, The enrollment of Indian pupils for the year ending June 30, has been 17,296, an increase over last year of 1,549. The amount of congressional appropriation for Indian education available for the ing the year, the report says:

1,549. The amount of congressional appropria-tion for Indian education available for the year to come is nearly \$2,250,000. The missioner regards the education of the Indians as the only solution of the Indian problem. Regarding contract schools, the commis-sioner recommends the maintenance of the status quo for the present, but urges the appropriation for public funds, for sectariar education is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, opposed to public policy, and ought at an early date to be discontinued. He ex-presses strong appreciation of the missionary work done among the Indians by the churches, and thinks the present time is peculiarly favorable for the increase of such

The report discusses a great variety of topics and contains full statistical tables and other information regarding all matters that have been under consideration during the past year.

Reserve Agents Approved. Washington, D. C., Oct. 5.—Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The following reserve agents were approved today: The United States National bank of Omana, for the Pack ers National bang of South Omaha; the Omaha National, for the First National of Red Oak, Ia.; the First National of Minneapolis, for the National bank of Soux City, Ia. and the Fourth National of New York, for the First National of Lead City, S. D.

Sugar Making Experiments WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.-The secretary of agriculture has received a report from Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the department,

for sorghum augar misking, and under the new alcohol process developed in the chem-ical division last winter. He reports 150 pounds first sugar per ton from the sorghum cane and estimates that the molasses will give about enough more to make it an even 200 pounds per ton. Dr. Wiley states in his report that there was scarcely any loss of alcohol, a most important feature as regards economy of production. This, Secretary Rusk feels justified in anticipating great possibilities for the future in sorghum sugar making.

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

Suggestions and Data From the Chief

Medical Officer of the Army. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5 .- Surgeon General Sutherland has made his annual report to the secretary of war upon the operations of his bureau during the year. He says that an aggregate reduction of \$100,000 will be made in the estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year for the entire expenses of the Medical department. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1891, making the period of renewal of artifical limbs three years instead of five, congress has failed to make the necessary appropri ation to meet the additional expenses and the result will be a deficiency of \$241,050 for the present fiscal year on this account. The report speaks of the efficiency of the hospital corps as shown during the Sioux campaign; urges the necessity of offering inducements to enlisted men to enter its ranks and sug-gests that 86 per month be added to pay of he privates in the corps. Good results are said to have followed the doption of the new system of identification

of deserters based on records of permanent marks and scars.

As to the general health of the army, the report shows that, while the number of sick reports was larger than during the previous year, the number of men constantly sick-41.71 per 1,000—compares favorably with 41.12 in the previous year.

The cases of treatment for alcoholism num ber 40.73 per 1,000 for the army against 41.43 in 1889, and 53.68, the average during the previous decade. The reports of the past year show that the great improvement in the diet of the men has been made. The complaints oncerning clothing were not so numerous. Treating in detail the subject of alcoholism the report says: One thing is certain, that drunkenness is on the decrease among our troops. The colored soldier is seldom on sick roll without cause. The only medical officer who refers to the canteen system approves of it, with the exception of Captain R. P. Ball, temperarily at Fort Riley, Kas., but his remarks would have more value as against the canteen if Fort Riley was a post with a reputation for alcoholism, but, as a matter of fact, it had just six cases of drunk enness during the year in its garrison of 649 men. Only thirteen posts had a better record and 108 had a worse and the facts appear to argue in favor of the canteen, notwithstand

ing the views of Captain Ball.
The surgeon general says that the canteer has relieved our military posts of one-third of the cases of alcoholism that formerly tended to the demoralization of the individuals, the infraction of discipline, assaults injuries and death. In conclusion, it is strongly recommended that at each post there be established a systematic course of athletic exercises to improve the physique of the men, as this does not follow from military drills.

ALASKA AND ITS RESOURCES.

Annual Report of the Governor of

That Territory. Washington, D. C., Oct, 5.—Governor Kuapp of Alaska, in his annual report, devotes much space to the seal industry, saving there is no doubt this valuable industry is in langer. More than a hundred marauding essels have been hovering about the islands during the season, and a large number of skins were taken. The steamer Danube made a special trip to the northern Pacific in June, reaching Victoria July 6, having or board nearly 18,000 skins, received from about thirty-five different vessels—all British— which it met by appointment. The governor estimates the number of seals illegitimately taken last season at from 50,000 to 60,000. The products of Alaska reported during the year, and their value, are stated to be: Salmon, \$2,753,328; ivory, \$9,507; whalebone, \$1,503,333; whale oil \$4,467; codfish, \$569,000; saited salmon, \$75,000, gold and silver bullion, \$1,000,000; fu seals, taken under orders, \$947,880; taken by poachers, \$1,800,000; other furs, \$150,000; curios, \$25,000; other products, \$106,000. Total, \$8,941,515.

The report gives an account of the progress made in educational work and suggests that the management of the schools should be made local and that they should be non-parisan and non-sectarian. The governor irges the necessity of additional legislation for the territory.

GROVER TALKS.

New York Democrats Entertain Their Candidate for Governor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- The Democratic clu of the city of New York tendered a reception to Hon. Roswell P. Flower, the democratic candidate for governor, this evening at its ciub house. It was a notable gathering of the prominent democratic citizens of the me tropolis, including ex-President Grover In response to the cries for a speech Mr.

Cleveland said:

Probably you are of the opinion that I have been more interested the past few days with a ron-voter than I am with actual polities. [Laughter and applause.] I regret to say that the non-voter wontbe able to help the democratic party until the prohibition against woman suffrage has been repealed. [Renewed inughter and applause.] When I came into this home of democracy, into this democratic atmosphere, all my enthusiasm for the principles of our grand party is awakened and intensified. We are now entering a contest in which I do not want to be left out. This is the time when every demograt must do his full duty. Never has there been a time when democrats had a greater incentive to work for party success. It gives me greatest pleasure to be able to say that the ticket nominated merits and should redelve the carnest support of every true democrat. Our success this fall must be attained by systematic, untring and intelligent work. The contest must be won by personal effort, and I hope that every democrat in city and state will do his utmest for that success which I am confident we shall obtain. Bleveland said:

CLOSED ITS DOORS.

Pennsylvania Still Listens to the Crash

of Falling Banks. PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Ock 5.—The Phillips burg bank closed its doors today, announcing that on account of the continued demand from depositors it was deemed best to suspend payment and go into liquidation. The cashier states that all depositors will be paid in full. The run on the bank was caused by the failure of the Clearfield and Houtzdale banks which made depositors uneasy, the president of the Philipsburg bank being father-in-law of President Pill of the Clearfield and Houtzdale banks. Distrust everywhere and confidence nowhere. It feared that many private individuals and concerns will go down in the general crash that seems imminent here.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

Oelrichs Resigns from the Democratic

National Committee-Jones Again. NEW YORK, Oct. 5. - Lieutenant Governo lones has issued a card in which he says that Fiower's election would result in his (Flowers) nomination for the presidency, which would put the national government under the control of Tammany and would make Sheehan governor. Those who do not desire that cossummation of events, Mr. lones cautions to pause and think. Herman Ociricus this evening his resignation as a member of the demo

cratic national committee to Chairman Calvin S. Brice, because he believed Tammany Hall

was to be the raling spirit in the state.

from Medicine Lodge. Kam, announcing a very successful run with the new machinery WHAT CONSTITUTES HERESY.

Discussions by the New York Presbytery of Dr. Briggs' Case.

NATURE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Report of the Committee of Investigation-Some of the Reverend Gentlemen Get Excited Over the Matter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 .- Great interest was manifested today in the meeting of the New York presbytery in the Scotch Presbyterian thurch, because the charge of heresy Rev. Dr. Briggs was exagainst pected to come up. The interest in this is not confined to the Presbyterian church but has spread until the eyes of churchmen and laymen throughout the land were centered upon the proceedings at the little church in West Fourteenth street today. The offence with which Dr. Briggs is charged has made him more prominent of late than any other Presbyterian in the land. For seventeen years he has been professor of Hebrew in the Union seminary and has been a recognized authority on criticism in this country. It has long been known that his views were contrasted with those of Dr. V. Greer of the Princeton seminary, and Dr. Patton of the College of New Jersey, who represent the conservative element in the church, but he was never regarded as a

heretic. Last winter he delivered an inaugural address on "The Authority of Scripture," in which the biple, the church and the reason were named as the sources of divine authority, and the barriers of the bible, superstition, verbal inspiration, authenticity, inerrancy, violations of laws of nature and minute prediction. This address precipitated matters in the same way that the publication of Rev. Howard MacQueery's book brought about the trial and subsequent change of denomination of that divine.

The proceedings were to nave begun at 11 o'clock in the main building, but a preliminary meeting was held in the chapel in the rear. Here, after the devotional exercises were over, it was moved that the presbytery should remain until the recess and the motion passed after some discussion. In consequence of this the morning session was held without the participation of the large body of the Presbyterians, who sat waiting in the

Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss was chosen moderator. This was declared to be a victory for the anti-Briggs men, although there was no division. The Briggs men would liked to have had the Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson elec-ted moderator. After some preliminary business of minor importance had been disposed of the question of hearing the report of the committee on prosecution, which was to present the indictment against Dr. Briggs'

Discu ssion Commenced.

Immediately there was a turmoil. When Dr. Birch, the chairman of the committee got up and prepared to read the report. Dr Alexander, of the University Place Presby terian church, also arose and said he had a resolution to offer before the reading of the report was begun. This was practically a motion to suspend business. Many of the presbyters feared that the resolution had a ie report which would do away with its effectiveness. There was much impatience to have it read, but Dr. Alexander was not to be put

down. which Dr. Alexander consented to read his resolution after which the resolution, after which the presbytery was to decide whether it was of sufficient im-portance and relevancy to delay the hearing of the report of the committee. The resolu tion Or. Alexander proposed to offer was as follows:

Whereas. The presbytery of New York, at its meeting in May last, on account of utter-ances contained in an inaugural address de-livered January 29, 1891, appointed a com-mittee to formulate charges against the mittee to formulate charges against the author of that address, Rev. Charles A. Briggs,

Whereas, Since that action was taken the accused has supplemented those utterances by responding to certain categorical ques-tions; therefore tions; therefore
Resolved, That this presbytery, without pronouncing the efficiency of these later declarations to cover all the points concerning which
the accused has been called in question,
deems it expedient to arrest judicial proceedings and hereby discharges the committee
from further consideration of the case

Some Excitement. A dozen presbyters were straightway on

their feet talking excitedly. A dozen differ-ent motions were made at once and Dr. Alexander took his seat in a perfect turmoil, after moving to suspend the order of the day to let in his resolution.

Dr. Briggs sat unmoved in a chair in the real of the room. Rev. Dr. Birch took the floor. He said that no friend of Dr. Briggs could afford to vote for the motion offered by Dr. Alexander with a view to disposing of the real question at issue in the manner proposed by him. Dr. Birch said that the report did not condemn Br. Briggs; it simply eported charges against him and it would be for the presbytery to pass judgment on him. Dr. Briggs, he said, was one of those members of the church who professed a learning which could be dis-pensed from theological chairs in seminaries, but were too crudite to be preached by the

ninisters of the gospel.

Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson was on his feet when Dr. Bch sat down, and he urged that far greatern terests were at stake at this time than t outcome of the proposed trial to the New ork Presbytery. The revision, for instance, of the confession of faith, which was now approaching a happy consummation, would be seriously endangered by prosecuting the matter at this time. An ecclesiastical trial now meant acclesiastical trial now meant ecclesiastical trouble as wide as the latitude of the church. The peace of the church he said, nad not been so menaced since 1837 as it was this morning. Dr. Thompson made a strong appeal for liberty in the church and urged that the course suggested by Dr. Alexander be adopted. He concluded by quoting the remark of the late Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke: "If we can-not have liberty and orthodoxey both, let us

have liberty."

By the time Dr. Thomas finished speaking the hour for recess had arrived, and the question therefore went over, a vote not having been taken on Dr. Alexander's motion to suspend the order of the day. The members were much excited when the session ad-journed and the room was a very hubbub of reverend gentlemen shouting at the top of their voices and waving their hands frantic

ally. Report of the Committee.

When the presbytery was recovened Dr. Alexander opened by withdrawing his pre-vious motion to have the consideration of his resolution precede the hearing of the com-mittee's indictment against Dr. Briggs. He said he would put it off until after the report had been read. The reading of the report pow followed:

port by saying that the committee had care fully weighed the several charges made against Dr. Briggs and that it had decided that it would be more expeditious and at the same time bear out the sense of the presby-tery to confine the report to what was contery to confine the report to what was contained in the inaugural address mone, as that was the most deliberate and emphatic expression of Briggs' views. The report which Dr. Birch presented stated that:

First—By direction of the presbytery, the inaugural address was the original subject of inquiry by the committee of the presbytery appointed on April 13, 1891, and it was upon the report of that committee that a judicial investigation was instituted.

Second—Because of the recent publication of the inaugural address. In this way an objection, which might be made under the limitation of section 117 of the book of discipline.

tation of section 117 of the book of discipline,

been avoided.

Third--Because the inaugural, iss may be regarded as the most deliberal demphatic expression of Dr. Briggs idde are and, therefore, representing most fairly his position with respect to the doctrine upon which the charges and specifications are based. Since the inaugural address was first delivered and published it has been widely criticised, but in spite of this criticism a second edition has been published in which all the doctrines set forth in the first edition are presented without modification, being rather resented without modification, being rather re-affirmed and emphasized in a preface and in

An appendix
Fourth-Because of the vital importance of
the doctrinos with which the inaugural address deals.
Fifth-Because the address was delivered as an introduction to a course of lectures on bib-lical theology, and is therefore to be taken as a formal declaration of the professor's atti-tude with respect to some of the more impor-tant subjects in his new department.

The report goes on to say that it has been decided by the committee that it is neither necessary nor advisable to embrace a list of charges and doctrinal errors contained in the mangural address, and while its teachings respecting miracles, the original condition of man, the nature of sin, race, redemption and Dr. Briggs' scheme of biblical thoology in general are not in harmony with the scriptures and are calculated to weaken the respecting miracles, the original condition scriptures and are calculated to weaken the confidence in the word of God, and to encourage presumption on the elemence and long suffering of God, yet, in order that we may avoid an undue extension and trial and the confusion of thought that might fol-low an attempt to compass all the errors con-tained in said address, we have deemed it best to continue attention to a few departures from the teaching of the scriptures, which are fundamental to the entire discussion. The reports adds that the committee is not unmindful that erroneous and ill-advised utterances of Dr. Briggs have seriously disturned the peace of the church, but they don't include this grave offense in the list of

formal charges, which are practically as fol-Charges Against Dr. Br ggs.

Charge I. The Presbyterian church in the United States of America charges Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D., being a minister of the Presbyterian church, and a member of the presbytery of New York, with teaching doctrines which conflict freeconcillably with and are contrary to the cardinal doctrine taught in the holy scriptures and contained in the standards of the Presbyterian church, that the scriptures of the old and new testaments are the only infallible rule of falth and practice.

This charge contains seven specifications each specification being followed by quota-tions from Dr. Briggs' address on which the specification is based. There is the formal declarations that "These statements are con trary to scripture," and quotations of the scriptures are given in support of this.

There is also the declaration that these statements are "contrary to our standards and quotations from the confession of faith and the shorter catechism are given.

and the shorter catechism are given.

Charge 2.—The Presbyterian church in the United States of America charges Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D., being a minister of the Presbyterian church and a member of the presbytery of New York, with teaching a doctrine of the character, state and sanctification of believers after death, which irreconcilably conflicts with and is contrary to the holy scriptures and the standards of the Presbyterian church. This charge contains several specifications

and the doctrine enunciated by Dr. Briggs is declared to be contrary to the scriptures and At the close of its report the committee recommended that under section 19 of the book of discipline a copy of the charges and also a citation to appear and plead guilty be immediately served on Dr. Briggs, is the normal procedure in such cases. Dr. Booth moved that this recommendation of the committee in regard to the service of the charges on Dr. Briggs be adopted.

Discussing the Situation.

A long discussion ensued, in which the question was raised as to whether or not the the proceeding to arrest the proceedings. Colonel McCook of the Briggs committee said that to table the report and recommen-dation of the committee would be absolutely contrary to the proceedings of the church the book of discipline and the rights of the accused. The usual course should be taken

the charges served on Dr. Briggs and the doctor permitted to answer them. Dr. Alexander: "We gave way with the inderstanding that our substitute should be considered after the report was presented. It seems there now is a desire to refute that inderstanding. The only thing I see to do s to vote against the committee's recom-

Dr. John Hall declared that he believed there was a middle course which might be pursued to advantage. First, he favored re-ceiving the raport of the committee. Dr. Itall believed that in view of the distinct declarations made by Dr. Briggs, disclaiming any inclination to beresy, the presbytery could discharge the committee, also that the presbytery express regret and disapproval of the injudicious language, questionable spirit and suggested inferences contained and embodied in Dr. Briggs' address, also that the presbytery express the hope that in his teachings Dr. Briggs would in the future refrain from expressing such views as here

Booth in a warm speech strongly urged that the matter take the regular course. He declared that Dr. Briggs' utterances had al most disrupted the church; that it was but just to the cnurch and to himself that Dr Briggs should answer the charges and vindi cate himself. The speaker made an impas

Service of the Charges Ordered. Rev. C. S. Clark urged that a vote be taken n Dr. Alexander's resolution. Dr. Clark explained at length how Dr. Briggs came to answer the questions put to him by the direc tors of Union seminary: "All the directors were satisfied except one and he wanted more explicit answer to certain questions The query was sent back to Dr. Briggs who returned an answer over his own signature. 'That answer,' declared Dr. Clark, in con clusion, "was satisfactory to the one man. Phat man declared in the presence of all the

directors that he was satisfied. That man was Dr. Booth."

This declaration created a decided sensation. Dr. Booth jumped to his feet and ex-citedly exclaimed: "Mr. Moderator, that is not true. I declare in the presence of my prethren and of God that it is not true not say anything of the sort. I said that I would continue my opposition."

After the uproar had ceased Dr. Hall offered his suggestions as a formal amendment

to Dr. Alexander's substitute.
On a viva voce vote Dr. Hall's amendment
was declared lost. Then the aye and nay vote was taken on Dr. Alexander's substitute (discharging the committee and preventing, practically, the service of the charges on Dr. Briggs). The vote on Dr. Alexander's substitute showed that Dr. Alexander had been defeated, by two votes, as follows: M terial vote, yeas 50, nays 44; lay vote, 12, nays 20: total vote, yeas 62, nays 64. substitute was declared lost. Briggs and the presbytery adjourned.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Paul & Kansas City Railroad. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 5.-The board of

lirectors of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas lity met this forenoon and elected officers as ollows: President und general manager, J. M. Egan; vice presidents, C. W. Benson and William Louis Boyle; secretary M. C. Woodruff; treasurer, Colonel Bend, A. B. Stick ney was re-elected chairman of the execuive board, which was made up as follows: Z. W. Benson, Arnold Kalman, Ansel Oppen-leim, J. W. Losk, A. M. Drake, William Dawson, J. M. Egan.

Departure of the Itata for Chilian Waters.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 5,-The Itata sailed for Valparaiso yesterday. It has been exactly three months since she was brought to this city by the cruiser Charleston. She takes thirty passengers to Chili.

SCORE OF PEOPLE INJURED.

Series of Frightful Accidents in an Iowa Funeral Procession.

CARRIAGES DEMOLISHED.

One Instant Death, While Four Others Cannot Survive Their Wounds-Twenty Persons

More or Less Hurt.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct., 5 .- A series of frightful accidents occured in a funeral procession at Altooa today, in which one man was killed outright, four others fatally injured and a score of people bruised and frac-

tured. A procession of forty carriages was following the remains of Nichols Hemstres from the church to the cemetery, located some distance out of town. While the procession was winding down a hill, a team in the rear frightened at a steam threshing machine and started to run. The road was narrow and the runaway horses run into and upset a dozen carriages in front of them, breaking six of them into splinters and scattering the occupants

broadcast. A panic ensued as other teams ran away. Men and women jumped out of the carriages only to be trampled upon by the runaway teams. When quiet was restored it was found that:

EDWIN DRESTELL of Altoons was killed. JOSEPH PERDU, a telegraph operator from

Brinnell, was interpally injured and cannot Mas. Joe Mason, aged 70, leg broken in two places and otherwise injured, not ex-

pected to live Mas. F. S. Sayne, skull fractured, cannot live till morning.

MRS. R. C. LANE of Newton, so badly frightened that there is believed to be no

chance for recovery. Among others badly injured were Mrs. James Parker and Mrs. Isaac Parker, both of Altoona. Fully twenty others were mere or less injured.

FIVE PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Two Women and Three Children Meet Death in a Burning House. NEW YORK, Oct. 5.-Three persons were burned to death early this morning in a fire in a five story brick tenement house in this city, and two others fatally burned. The

dead are: MRS. ANNIE MURPHY, aged 32. MISS KATIE DUNN, aged 22. JOSEPHINE RYAN, aged 5.

John and Martin Tooney, young sons of Mrs. Murphy, by her first husband, were fatally injured. Martin died in great agony at o'clock this morning.

Three policemen discovered the fire and immediately broke in the doors of the house. The flames and smoke drove them back. The only stairway in the house was on fire and it was impossible for the inmates to escape by that way.

Nine familles resided in the house and each family had an average of three board ers, an aggregate of fifty-five persons. The policemen hastened to the fire escapes on the front of the building and aided the men, women and children to descend. In this they were assisted by the firemen, who quickly answered the alarm. The firemen rescued Matthew Ryan and his three young children, who were almost overpowered by the smoke and were unable to help themselves. One of the firemen on duty was Matthew Murphy, husband of one of the women

purned to death. He found his wife burned beyond recognition.

Little Josephine Ryan, the dead woman's niece, died soon after being removed from the house. Miss Katle Dunn was overcome by smoke and burned to death. The fire broke out in the unoccupied wood-nouse in the cellar and the police believed is

was of incendiary origin. BURNED HER BABY TO DEATH.

Revolting Crime with Which a Philadelphia Woman is Charged.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.-Mrs. Irvin has been arrested on the horrible charge of burning her new-born babe to death. On Friday last Mrs. Irvin had Edward Cartwright, her brother-in-law, with whom she lives, arrested, charged with assault. Cartwright in revenge told the story of the crime. said that the day after the child's birth Mrs. Irvin asked him to throw it in the sewer, but he refused. The next day the woman took the child, wrapped it in a cloth saturated with coal oil, and applied a match. The little one was burned to ashes, The woman admitted that she had burned the child, but said that the babe was still born, and she wished to get it out of the way. She and her brother-in-law were committed to await the action of the coroner, but that official was puzzled how to act, for there is no corpse to hold an autopsy on.

MARRIED FOR LOVE AND GOT MONEY.

Romantic Story of a Georgia Girl Who Wedded a Foreigner. New York, Oct. 5. - The steamship Rugia, which sailed for Hamburg yesterday, carried Richard Harnig and his pretty bride of 20, about whom there is given a romantic story. Five months ago Harnig worked as a farm hand for Thomas Burston of Austel, Ga. He fell ill and Miss Anna Snields, the adopted daughter of the postmaster of the place, narsed him back to health. Soon he received a letter from home saying his father was dead. He returned home and found that he was heir to \$750,000. Harnig then returned o the United States, sought out Miss Sh elds and proposed marriage without letting ner know of his good fortune. She consented and they were married. Then Richard told her of his wealth, and suggested that they go to Europe. She consented. They will

return to America in a couple of years. STAMP MILL DESTROYED.

South Dakota Capitalist Loses a Valuable Piece of Property. DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 5. - [Special Telegram to The Bee. |- News was brought to Deadwood this afternoon that the Greenwood mill at Lattin, a 120

stamp quartz mill, fourteen miles from Deadwood, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The mill was completed in November, 1884 at a cost of \$150,000. When burned was insured. for only \$10,000. It had been abandoned un-til about two years ago when it was relocated by a man named Moulton who, in January last, succeeded in entering it patent in the United States land office. securing title to the mill which though unused for the last few years, was worth for the machinery in it between \$75,000 and \$85,-000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Evangelical Association. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5.—The Evangelical association today took up the case of Bishop J. J. Esher, and it was resolved that the trial in Reading, Pa., was legally constituted and conducted, and the evidence justified the finding of guilty and the

adgment of suspension. A committee of nine was appointed to armulate a sentence in the case of Bishop Ester. In the afternoon the case of Bishop Dube

was taken up, but was not concluded.