THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1893. NUMBER 245.

NE DAY GIVEN TO THE DEAD

ebraska's People Turn Aside to Honor the Heroes of Liberty's Cause.

IEIR MEMORY GREEN IN EVERY HEART

housands Give Heed While Eloquent Tongues Extol the Virtues of Patriotism and Loving Hands Deck the Resting Places of Patriots.

FREMONT, Neb., May 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Memorial day was duly observed in is city today. The banks, postoffice, city d county offices were closed. The school ouses and many private and public buildgs contained the flag of our country. The ocession formed on the principal streets of e city at 10 o'clock this forenoon in the llowing order:

Fremont Silver Cornet Band.
remont Division No. 21, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, Mounted.
arriages Containing the Mayor, William Fried, City Council, Speakers and the Veterans of the Mexican War.
The Ellsworth Band.
anton Fremont No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Independent Order of Red Men.
Fremont Turners.
Fremont Fire Department.
Fremont Normal Band.
remont Normal School, About 150 Students.
City Schools, 500 Students.
One Hundred Flower Girls in Wagons.
Juvenile Fife and Drum Corps.
Company E, National Guards.
Sons of Veterans.
Woman's Relief Corps.
Grand Army of the Republic.

After marching through some of the prinipal streets they went to Love's opera ouse, which had previously been beautifully decorated with flags, banners, flowers, vergreens, muskets, drums, etc.

Services at the Opera House.

The exercises commenced with the ritualtic service of the Grand Army of the Reublic, which was followed by music by the ale quartet. James Huff then introduced . L. Olds, one of the Sons of Veterans, who aid:

"You have assembled here today to listen stirring words of patriotism, of valor, of oble achievements, and of glorious victories s they shall be uttered by those who either articipated in the great struggle, or lived n an age of understanding during those ark and gloomy days. The Sons of Vetrans, as an organization, had its incipiency n 1881, at Pittsburg, Pa., Major A. P. Davis eing its founder, and now in the twelfth ear of its existence, regardless of the manioid difficulties with which it has had to conend, its membership numbers 50,000 strong. he principles and objects are: 'A firm beief and trust in Almighty God, and a realization that under His beneficent guidance he free institutions of land, consecrated by he service and blood of our fathers, ave been preserved, and the integrity and life of the nation maintained. True allegiance to the government of the United States of America, based upon a repect for, and devotion and fidelity to its onstitution and laws, manifested by the iscountenancing of anything that may tend o weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, reason and rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our ational union.'"

Mrs. Minta Stiles was then introduced and aid: "Comrades, our labors are all for ou and those dependent upon you. Our order is increasing and should increase faster. Our duties are increasing also, as one by one our old defenders pass away. New wards are added to the number for our care and protection. But this is not all, the rising generation is to be taught the lessons of patriotism that will ever keep green the memory of those who offered up their lives for the land they loved—the graves of those we decorate today, both the known and unknown. To the rising generation this duty will fall when we shall have passed from the stage of action." In closing, she said: "Let our motto be, Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty, and be ever ready and willing to do our parts in honoring the nation's dead."

Dr. Martin's Eloquent Address.

Rev. Dr. Martin of Kearney being introduced, said in part: "The highest that can be said of a man is that he has done something for others, and we are here on this Memorial day to speak of those who laid down their lives for their country. No more magnanimous body of men ever lived than those who fought in the union army from '61 to '65. Our war was not to extend our domain, but perpetuate our union. In doing that work a union of hearts was demanded. * * * The volunteers of the union army gave no other thought sitting upon the citadel of the soul. The missile of death sent in Sumter roused the nation to the fact that the liberties of the age were being attacked. And the national eyeglass enabled us to discover that the old flag had been struck to a misguided foe, and the sword of liberty, which had been dedicated to America's welfare, had been surrendered by the gallant Anderson to a rebellious hand.

"What was accomplished by the struggle? What was the object aimed at? Was it to keep up a fire of hatred eternally in the bosom of our comrades in national life or was it to save a nation undivided? I read in letters of blood the last to be the motives of the loyal ones of America. It also proved a war for the interests of human progress and at the same time satisfied the world that a republic could live. Our nation was born of freedom and its principles have cheered us for over a century. They were planted in our soil by God-fearing men, men who trusted God, worked for God and rested themselves upon the Almighty's promises, remembering that while wrong might seem to be upon the throne and right upon the scaffold yet God was among the shadows.

O'er the Graves of Heroes.

"But as we pass from this scene we behold another, the columns of Meade and Sherman are coming, not with loaded muskets and drawn sabres, but with bronzed faces and true hearts to greet loved ones, who were waiting to hear the tramp and see the smiles of the soldier boy as he returns home again. But they are not all there. The dear face, the manly form of husband and father is not there; the bright-eyed boy who went out singing so cheerfully is not there. And their comrades tell us they fell in the gallant charge, or on the picket line, or on this May day the murmuring waters of the little brook may be singing the requiem of the fallen. We have reared monuments all over our land to tell coming generations where the heroes of the grandest cause the world ever had are lying.

"This decoration ceremony is very proper, a heaven-born philanthropy surrounds it. The Athenians had a custom during their wars of collecting their dead every year and having a public funeral. On one of these occasions Pericles said: 'These men having bestowed their lives upon the public, each must receive the praises which will never decay a sepulcher, which will always be most illustrious, not that in which their bones lie moldering, but that in which their fame will be preserved in the hearts of the people.'

"Then after 2,000 years have passed we ought to be as willing to honor our dead as ancient Greece was her's. And now turning aside from the gallant dead let us for a moment give some attention to these to whom we bow this memorial hour. Boys, guard well the bulwarks of liberty, teach patriotism to your children, and be ready when the long roll beats and the bugle notes sound lights out to bivouac in the sun-bright clime."

The doctor was very cordially received and frequently cheered heartily.

This afternoon the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans and other orders went to the cemetery and decorated the graves of the dead soldiers and others who were buried there.

Enthusiasm at Crete.

CRETE, Neb., May 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Decoration day was observed here with usual patriotic enthusiasm. Sunday Rev. Father Bell preached a memorial sermon at St. James church to a crowded congregation. Today Holland post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic and all the public school children, including the parochial school of St. James parish, marched to Riverside and the Catholic cemetery to decorate the graves of fallen heroes. Rev. D. B. Zook delivered the oration at the cemetery.

BLAIR'S PATRIOTIC PEOPLE.

Interesting Exercises Over the Graves of Departed Veterans.

BLAIR, Neb., May 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Without going to any great expense the Grand Army of the Republic post here had one of the best memorial services ever held. At 1 o'clock the procession assembled under the direction of E. C. Jackson, marshal of the day, consisting of the band, Sons of Veterans, Grand Army of the Republic post, fire department and citizens in wagons. With the exception of that of 1891, it was the largest procession ever attended here. After the decoration of the graves of the departed comrades a large crowd assembled at Germania hall and listened to an address by Rev. Mr. Bard, the Presbyterian minister of this place. Many thought it the most appropriate address ever given at Blair on such an occasion. He said:

"Foremost of the results of the war was the vindication of the integrity of the union and, so, the salvation of the republic. The confederacy sought to disrupt the union and destroy the republic; the union army fought to preserve both. State rights and its fruit, secession, by the verdict of the war in the surrender at Appomatox, are dead and buried beyond the hope of a resurrection. Again, the war made freedom real and universal in this country. It freed 4,000,000 slaves and also freed the government from its obligation to protect slavery under the constitution and laws. The confederacy made the perpetuation of slavery an issue of the war, invoked the arbitrament of the sword to decide the question, and found the pen of the great emancipator mightier than the sword of rebellion, and freedom and union were made 'one and inseparable' in fact, under the lead of the grandest American of all—the martyred Lincoln. The war secured a permanent peace to our people. Peace was purchased at a tremendous cost of life and treasure, and precisely on account of the great cost is peace prized and war abhorred. In every test since the war our people have favored peaceful measures in settlement of difficulties instead of war. North, south, east and west are one in their loyalty to the old flag and their love of peace.

"We celebrate today the triumphs of thirty years of prosperity and peace, resulting from the triumphs of our cause in the great war, and as the nations gather this summer in the city, on the great lake, to study our products of peace, let us indulge the hope that we will be competent to teach the world that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

"The union victory places our nation in the foremost rank of nations and encourages free government. The English aristocrat acknowledges that republican government is no longer a bubble about to burst but a solid fact. Our flag with increasing stars is honored in every land, on every sea as never before the war, and liberty-loving people by hundreds of thousands are flocking annually to our shores to enjoy the blessings of our redeemed republic. But this is a day of prospective as well as retrospective instruction. What, in the light of the past, are our chief duties as citizens for the future? Self-government rests upon the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. This is the one lesson of all history. France became a republic when her people became competent and worthy to exercise sovereignty, and our stability today depends upon the same essential conditions. A good education is the surest defense of liberty. Let us make a right and complete common school education compulsory and an essential condition of citizenship. Educated suffrage is a consummation devoutly to be wished in this county. I appeal to the men, especially the young men of this generation, to swear eternal allegiance to the flag and all it symbolizes of the majesty and glory of the republic. Let your motto be, Country and Liberty Are to Us Most Dear, and pledge your lives and your honor, whether by ballot or bullet, in peace or war, to devote yourselves unreservedly to the end that this, the best government on the earth, this government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Fullerton's Pretty Service.

FULLERTON, Neb., May 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The streets were thronged with men, women and children, who dedicated the day to paying tribute to the memory of the departed heroes. The houses and places of business in the city presented an elegant appearance, many being completely covered with flags and bunting. The Decoration day services were to take place at the Presbyterian church at 10:30, but long before that hour there was not even breathing room in that edifice, while hundreds patiently waited on the outside. The Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief corps, Sons of Veterans and Young America Drum corps met at their respective halls at 10 o'clock and proceeded to the corner of Third street and Broadway, where they formed for the parade. Headed by company B, Nebraska National Guards, the procession moved to the church, where it was welcomed by Mayor Morgan in an appropriate speech. Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn came and delivered the oration of the day, which was full of eloquence and patriotism. He spoke feelingly of the dead.

After the address the procession re-formed and with flags and banners flying, bands playing and 1,000 school children rendering sweet vocal strains, proceeded to the cemetery, where the ceremonies of the day were concluded by decorating the last resting places of the departed patriots with choicest flowers and sprigs of evergreen. Tonight those veterans whose remains are laid in Fullerton's cemetery are resting beneath "a wilderness of flowers."

Services at Grand Island.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., May 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The members of Lyon post, Grand Army of the Republic; Woman's Relief corps, Sons and Daughters of Veterans met at the Grand Army of the Republic hall this morning, and forming in line, paraded to the cemetery, where the graves of veterans were decorated. This afternoon the same organizations again met and, joined by the fire department in uniform and the Pacific Hose Company band, paraded through the principal streets and broke ranks at the opera house, where a program consisting of prayer, music and addresses by ex-Governor A. A. Abbott, commandant of the Soldiers home, and a member of the Woman's Relief corps was rendered. A large number of the citizens attended. At the Soldiers home distinct ceremonies took place. All the inmates who were able to come out assembled at the chapel at 9:30. The following program was carried out:

Assemble and call to order at 9:30 a. m.; singing, Aurora Musical association; invocation, Rev. T. C. Clark; public services according to Grand Army of the Republic ritual; singing, Aurora Musical association; address, Rev. G. McAdam; singing, Aurora Musical association; benediction.

The attendants then marched to the soldiers' cemetery west of the home and decorated the graves of departed soldiers. This evening other exercises by Lyon Post were held at the home.

Long to Be Remembered.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 30.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Memorial day was observed in Lincoln by the usual parade of old soldiers and civic organizations. No especial effort had been made to make the day one long to be remembered, and the attendance of the populace was divided between memorial celebration, speed matinee, bicycle road race and the lacrosse game.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the procession was formed at Twelfth and N streets and proceeded north on Twelfth to O, thence to Twentieth street, where cars were taken for the cemetery. It was headed by the Lincoln Normal band, followed by Western Normal cadets, Worthington Military academy cadets, Lincoln Light infantry, company D, Nebraska National guards, and several hundred old soldiers. At the cemetery a special detail decorated the graves of 110

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HIDDEN DEEP IN BLOSSOMS

New York Veterans Decorated the Graves of Departed Comrades.

EXERCISES HELD AT THE TOMB OF GRANT

Ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio Delivers a Stirring Address Eulogistic of the Dead Commander—Tributes of Love from Many People.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Memorial day was observed with the usual parade, but the national guards, as a body, did not participate in the exercises. The day was propitious and the streets on the line of march were crowded with patriotic and enthusiastic spectators.

Eight divisions of Grand Army posts were in the parade, which was reviewed by Governor Flower. At all the soldiers' and sailors' cemeteries, interesting memorial exercises were held. Many thousand visited Riverside and attended the Memorial day services at the tomb of General Grant. The tomb was tastefully decorated by the members of U. S. Grant post, No. 327, and elaborate floral offerings were sent by Mrs. Grant, the Loyal Legion, President Cleveland, the Association of Sons of Veterans of New York, the Chinese legation and the General Meade post of Philadelphia.

Ex-Governor Foraker's Oration.

The oration at the tomb was delivered by ex-Governor Benson Foraker of Ohio, who was introduced by Past Commander Andrew Jacobs. Mr. Foraker said:

"It is an honor to participate in the memorial exercises anywhere. No matter how obscure the spot may be, or how unknown may be the union dead who lie there, tribute to them is tribute to all that mighty throng of heroes to whom we are indebted for the preservation of our national life. But to engage in these ceremonies at this place is an exceptional honor. On this day this spot is the most conspicuous in the union. Here is the tomb of U. S. Grant. He was not only our commanding general, but he was commanding spirit in the field, of all that mighty struggle. As the years go by his name grows brighter and his character and services loom up constantly into higher and greater proportions."

Governor Foraker then briefly reviewed the principal incidents in the military career of General Grant.

"It will magnify your estimate of General Grant's action," he said, "if you only contrast it with what would most likely have happened had the situation been reversed, and instead of Lee surrendering to Grant, Grant had surrendered to Lee. Do you imagine there would have been any talk about spring plowing. Plowing—would it not been about boundary lines; war indemnities and stipulation for protection of the perpetuity of human slavery? It is only when we contemplate the disastrous consequences of such a conclusion of that struggle that we realize and appreciate the services of the great commander to whom, without disparagement to anybody else, we are most indebted for our victories in the field. Peace to his ashes and everlasting honor and gratitude to his memory and services."

Reasons for Pride.

The causes that led up to the rebellion were then reviewed. "We are now celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America and what citizen of the United States is not proud of his citizenship. What man, north or south, is not made glad by the thought that from ocean to ocean, from the gulf to the lakes we are one people, living together in indissoluble union, with one constitution, one government, one flag, one president and one destiny. All this would have been impossible had such construction been accepted as was designed by the civilization that had its foundation at Jamestown, Va."

"As the years pass by," Mr. Foraker said, in conclusion, "the pride of Americans in America and her institutions will grow stronger, and the feelings of gratitude to those who saved us will constantly increase. And now, from all efforts to the contrary, it will stand in history that in that great struggle the side of the union was the right side, and the other side was the wrong side. Not a little right, nor half way right; not a little wrong nor half way wrong, but absolutely and everlastingly wrong."

A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the United States war ship Miantonomah, which was lying in the North river near the tomb.

The Noah L. Farnham Union Veteran association No. 1, recently expelled from the Grand Army of the Republic, had an independent parade from New York to Woodlawn cemetery to decorate the graves of former members.

ANOTHER GRAVE TO GARLAND.

Judge Samuel Walsh, Saber Swinger in Three Wars, Dies in Omaha.

Amid the expiring fragrance of Decoration day flowers tenderly laid upon the mounds of the heroic dead a new grave will be dug in Forest Lawn cemetery today. It will be prepared for all that was mortal of one whose heart of oak and nerve of steel were tested in three wars, in each of which he fought in defense of that radiant emblem of freedom known as "Old Glory."

Judge Samuel Walsh, the hero of a hundred fights, who braved the bullets of Mexicans, crossed sabers with confederates and dodged the poisoned arrows of the crafty Indians, fell mortally stricken on the battlefield of life, on Monday, at Clarkson Memorial hospital. His life was a career of loyalty to the flag; his death will be lamented by the many who knew him.

As soldier, jurist and citizen, his life was an open book with no page sullied with the stain of dishonor. All men have their weaknesses. Judge Walsh was not an exception. But his name will always be a mental evergreen in the memory of his friends, while his deeds as a soldier must command the admiration of his fellow citizens generally.

Judge Walsh was born in Ireland in 1827. When but a poor, struggling lad in Ireland he heard of far-off America and its golden opportunities for youth. Arriving at man's estate, he bade a tender farewell to the land of his birth and embarked for "the states." In New York City he soon found work for willing hands, but scarcely had the young Irishman seated himself at the work bench when the guns of the Mexican war thrilled the patriotism of this nation. Young Walsh at once shouldered an American musket and went to the front. His naturalization was a baptism of blood in the famous Second Dragoons.

After braving the Mexican bullets he faced the ambushed horrors of an Indian war. In the famous Ash Hollow massacre, when General Harney convinced the public to a large extent that "the only good Indian was a dead Indian," Walsh, the soldier, was in the thickest of the fight, swinging his saber with telling effect.

In the late unpleasantness Samuel Walsh's fighting Irish blood once more asserted itself before the echoes awakened by the confederate guns on Fort Sumter had died away. He went to the front once more and served his country with distinction.

As a citizen he was generally esteemed. To know him was to like him. As a jurist he made a good record. Aggressive, in fact ferocious, with bravery on the battlefield, he was gentle at the fireside and was loved with devotion by a large family. Two daughters and one son of the deceased reside in Nebraska. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the undertaking rooms of H. K. Burkett, 118 North Sixteenth street.

In commenting on Judge Walsh's demise, ex-Governor Boyd spoke feelingly last evening to a BEE reporter. He regarded the dead citizen as a man who never knew a fear, whose heart was brimful of honor and bravery and who was universally esteemed by all who knew him.

German Lutherans.

CANTON, O., May 30.—In the general synod this morning the Board of Publication reported profits amounting to over $8,000. After considerable discussion as to the disposition of this money, $5,000 was given to the various boards and the balance remains with the publication society.

The synod commenced overtures looking toward a closer union of various branches of the church by a series of resolutions. The preamble laments that there are so many branches which do not practically accord, and declares it the duty of all branches to try and get closer together. It advises each branch to appoint a committee to represent it in a conference to exchange views on the feasibility and probability of coming into closer co-operation for the general good of the denomination. The matter was set for the next special order of the convention.

Receipts of pastors fund are reported at $13,471 and expenditures to its beneficiaries at $7,799. The board has interest bearing investments to the amount of $7,600.

Memorial Day at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 30.—Governor McKinley of Ohio addressed a large gathering of Grand Army men at Tomlinson hall this evening. He had been called here to deliver a Memorial day address, but spoke at the hall instead of at the cemetery. He was introduced by ex-President Harrison, who received the greatest share of the applause.

Lafayette's Grave Decorated.

PARIS, May 30.—About 500 persons, largely Americans, were present today at the decoration of the tomb of the Marquis de Lafayette in honor of his services to the cause of American independence.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

Their Last Day's Session—Saratoga, N. Y., Will Be the Next Meeting Place.

DENVER, Colo., May 30.—Delegates to the Baptist anniversaries did not decorate many graves today, for the closing session was held from early morning until late this evening.

At the morning service, instead of reading a portion of scripture, a young Moqui Indian recited the ten commandments and one of the Psalms, clearly and distinctly. Less than three years ago the lad could not speak a word of English.

Rev. W. D. Haigh and Rev. Lemuel Moss of Chicago spoke on the societies' church and life work, after which came the election of officers.

The American Baptist Home Mission society this morning elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Hon. E. Nelson Blake, Massachusetts; vice presidents, Hon. H. K. Porter, Pennsylvania, and Hon. E. M. Vanduse, Minnesota; corresponding secretery, Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, D.D., New York; treasurer, J. Greenwood Snelling, Esq., New York; auditors, Joseph Brocket, Esq., and Charles B. Canfield, Esq., New York. Managers, first class: Rev. E. T. Hiscock, D.D., Edward Lathrop, D.D., W. H. P. Faunce, D.D., W. D. Bancker and A. J. Robinson, all of New York; for vacancies, third class: Henry C. Conger, Esq., and E. J. Brocket, Esq., both of New York.

At the afternoon session, four young Indian maidens and as many young men, all neatly dressed, students of the Haskell institute of Lawrence, Kan., appeared before the vast audience and practically demonstrated by their demeanor that it is possible to civilize the red men.

C. F. Meserve, superintendent of the Haskell Institute, then spoke upon the subject: "Our Work Among the Indians."

The Baptist societies have finally adjourned and the majority of delegates left for home on the late night trains, quite a number, however, will tomorrow start on a 1,200-mile tour about the states, which will cover all the objects of interest in the south and southwest.

Saratoga will likely be the next meeting point of the anniversaries.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Appeal of Rev. Wallace from the First of the West Sustained.

MONMOUTH, Ill., May 30.—The United Presbyterian general assembly today concluded consideration of the appeal of Lake Presbytery from the First synod of the west in the case of Rev. J. R. Wallace, and by a close vote the appeal was sustained.

Rev. John Reimersma of the Holland Christian Reformed church of Chicago presented greetings of his denomination and was enthusiastically received by the assembly.

A resolution was adopted asking the United States government to join in the agreement prohibiting the traffic in intoxicants and fire-arms with the South sea islands, also asking congress to repeal the anti-Chinese law and the president to suspend its enforcement.

A resolution appropriating $25,000 for the coming year to be distributed among the colleges and seminaries was defeated by a vote of 71 to 73. A resolution to head off Briggsism by requiring the election of theological professors to be subject to confirmation by the general assembly was laid over until next year.

Tonight a conference was held on what should be the attitude of the Christian church towards the World's Columbian exposition in case the gates of the exposition are opened on the Sabbath. Several speakers were heard.

The assembly tonight without a dissenting vote passed a resolution, "That it is the sense of this assembly that to attend the World's fair in case the gates are open on the Lord's day would be a sin against our risen Lord and a compromise of our Christian testimony. Therefore, we pledge ourselves not to patronize the fair by our presence or in any other way."

TO ARRANGE THE AWARDS.

World's Fair Exhibitors Finally Satisfied with the Committee.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—John Boyd Thacher, chairman of the committee on awards has, it seems at last yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him by foreign and American exhibitors in his interpretation of rules governing the awards. He tacitly admitted this afternoon that upon the request of foreign commissioners two or more judges or examiners would be appointed to inspect an individual exhibit. He addressed a letter to the foreign commissioners in which he intimated, it is said, that more than one examiner might be appointed in case a desire to that effect was expressed by the commissioners.

The communication was addressed to Camille Krantz, the French commissioner general and the chairman at today's meeting of foreign commissioners. The letter was regarded as being conciliatory, but was not sufficiently clear to satisfy the members. Mr. Thacher's assistant, ex-Governor Hoyt, made the statement that two or more examiners could be named to pass upon an individual exhibit instead of a single expert judge. This interpretation of the letter was regarded generally as being satisfactory, but to be certain of their ground the commissioners wanted a written statement from Mr. Thacher. They also complied with a previously expressed wish of his that a committee be appointed to meet him and listen to his propositions and report at the regular meeting of commissioners next Friday. There were thirty commissioners in attendance and from their number they appointed a committee of five. This committee is expected to meet Mr. Thacher tomorrow and there are good reasons for believing that an amicable understanding will be reached. Mr. Thacher is willing to relax his strict interpretation of his system and the foreign commissioners will generally be satisfied with a modification which admits of two or more jurors.

Rain at Guide Rock.

GUIDE ROCK, Neb., May 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Three and sixty-one-hundredths inches of rain fell in Guide Rock in two hours this evening.

ASKED TO BE JUDGED JUSTLY

Dr. Briggs Closes His Defense Before the Presbyterian General Assembly.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE WHEN HE FINISHED

Even His Most Unrelenting Opponents Admit that He Made a Wonderfully Strong Presentation of His Case —Other Arguments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—This was the second day devoted to the actual trial of Prof. Briggs before the Presbyterian general assembly on the charge of heresy. So far from diminishing the interest in the case would seem to be on the increase. Notwithstanding the many counter attractions in connection with Decoration day, there was yet a large crowd early on hand at the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, and when the day's session began the galleries were crowded as usual.

Asked to Be Judged Justly.

When Dr. Briggs, in closing his defense, solemnly challenged the court to judge him justly, the scene was most impressive and even the most unrelenting anti-Briggs men in the assembly admitted that the alleged heretic had made a wonderfully strong presentation of his case. For a considerable portion of his time he followed the same lines of argument that he used before the New York presbytery, with such omissions and additions as were necessary to make it timely and pertinent.

His argument, as he presented it, was not one that gave any chance for local effect. It entered deeply into the intricacies of the case. Much of the address was taken bodily from the "defense," and this Dr. Briggs' friend, Dr. Brown of Union, read for him. Dr. Brown is a man of fine presence and magnificent voice. While he read, the man whose orthodoxy is the great question before the Presbyterian church sat back in a chair upon the platform and took a little needed rest.

The day was almost devoid of anything like sensational features. The nearest approach to this sort of thing was when Dr. Briggs quoted a sentence from Dr. Lampe's address of yesterday and characterized it as a rank heresy, if there ever was heresy.

At the opening of the Presbyterian General assembly this morning the committee on bills and overtures submitted a substitute for the answer it made yesterday to the overtures regarding the deliverance of the general assembly at Portland, Ore., in 1892 on the inspiration of the bible. The substitute reaffirms the deliverance of 1892 that the original scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, being immediately inspired of God, are without errors. This deliverance enunciates no new doctrine and imposes no new test of orthodoxy. The report will be considered later.

Dr. Briggs Resumes.

The assembly then resolved itself into an ecclesiastical court, and Dr. Briggs resumed the argument in his own defense, occupying all the balance of the morning.

"It is the knowledge of God and His will," said Dr. Briggs, "which is necessary to salvation, not the knowledge of geography or chronology, nor exactness in names and persons. The knowledge of God necessary to salvation does not imply that the words containing this knowledge are inspired.

"The prosecution seems to think that the whole of the scriptures is the word of God, and that everything in it is divine and infallible. But the confession does not say this and evidently does not mean this. We must study the varying phases of the three standards so as to get a doctrine that will be consistent with the phases of them all. It is evident that this must be so constructed as to enable us to say that the bible contains the word of God, as well as to say that the bible is the word. We must endeavor, as students of the Westminster confession, to study the original phrases of our confession as set forth by Wallace, and also bring out the historical meaning of the word of God.

On the Doctrine of Sanctification.

"My doctrine can be stated thus: There is no authority in the scriptures or in the creeds of Christianity for the doctrine of immediate sanctification at death. The only sanctification known to Christian orthodoxy is progressive sanctification.

"Granted that I am wrong in my interpretation of the doctrine of sanctification at death, does the Presbyterian church recognize this principle as an essential to the church? If so, no man can become a Presbyterian minister, who does not hold to the doctrine of immediate sanctification at death.

"If this idea obtains, it will be destructive to the peace and prosperity of the church. I do not think the superior courts will sustain this idea. If they do, the Christian people will regard them as breaking the bonds of catholic religion."

In his arguments as to what sanctification really is, Dr. Briggs said that it is not merely a cleansing from sin, but the adoption of habits of purity.

"There is not a single passage in the bible which treats of the immediate sanctification of the soul at death, or that the conception for once and for all that the advancement of mankind is accomplished in a moment of time by a magical transformation in the dying hour. The Christian church has always taught the existence of a middle state between death and full redemption.

It Caused a Laugh.

"There have been those who taught the sleep of pious souls. Dr. Birch seems to entertain this belief, for in his argument he said: 'All dead Christians are asleep.'"

The assembly laughed aloud at this, and again when Dr. Briggs said "that all orthodox persons had rejected this idea."

"I have shown you," continued Dr. Briggs, "that all the questions that have been argued by me, have been argued by adversaries as well, in the court of the presbytery."

"Mr. Moderator and brethren," he continued, "you will have to take great care unless, in condemning the accused, you accuse the views of those theologians who have argued against me. For I will undertake to bring out an enormous catalogue of heresies in in their arguments. Unless you take great care you will put yourself in a very unfortunate position and your action will be hard to justify before the Christians of the world."

This remark, which was delivered in a peculiarly earnest manner and sounded very much like a threat, created a stir among the commissioners. A low, confused murmur of comment ran around the church. The point had evidently been appreciated.

Referring to the Spurgeon case, Dr. Briggs said that the question was before the assembly to decide whether Spurgeon, Newman and Martineau have, each in his own way, found God, and rested on divine authority—Spurgeon in the bible, Newman in the church and Martineau in the reason. For himself, he would deliberately choose the company for time and eternity of Martineau and Newman, rather than of such loveless persons as would cast them out of the congregation of the faithful. Here again the bold words of the speaker created considerable subdued comment.

Charged Dr. Lampe with Heresy.

Continuing, Dr. Briggs said: "Let me refer to a word spoken by Dr. Lampe yesterday. He said, if I understood him rightly, and I tried to take down his exact words: 'We know nothing of Christ save what we get in the bible story.' [Dr. Lampe, sitting directly in front of the speaker, nodded his head in confirmation of the accuracy of the quotation.] He admits it. Are you ready to believe that, commissioners? Do we learn and know nothing of Him through the personal relations that we enjoy in the Lord's supper? I cannot subscribe to that doctrine. It is rank heresy, if ever heresy was promulgated in the history of the church.

"Now let me call your attention to another error made by Dr. Lampe. He said that the bible was the final authority given to us by Jesus Christ and the apostles. Just think of that, brethren. Did they give us nothing but what they found in the books in the Old Testament? Dr. Lampe's statement is dreadfully wrong.

"Another statement by Dr. Lampe in his argument yesterday was that the faith of the Christian church was based solely upon scripture. Are you ready to accept that? I am not. My faith is based upon the Lord Jesus Christ and Him alone."

It being now 12:25 o'clock, Prof. Briggs suspended his argument. The assembly then took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

At the afternoon session Dr. Briggs continued his defense.

Dr. Briggs's Position.

"I now wish," said he, "to bring forth my position. I shall adhere to the policy which I have thus far followed with regard to errors in the holy scripture. I have refused to accept the dogma that the original autographs were inerrant. I have maintained that there are errors in the texts which we have, in the best texts we can get by the science of textural criticism, and that it is improbable that the original texts, if we could discover them, would be much different from those we have in that regard. But I have refused to affirm that there were errors in the original autographs, because it is unscientific and it is unscholarly and it is against the truth-loving spirit of Christianity to make affirmations of dogma where we have no certain evidences. I have always refrained as far as possible from pointing to the errors in the present text of the scripture, but every biblical scholar admits them."

Returning to his belief in progressive sanctification after death, Dr. Briggs said: "The doctrine of progressive sanctification is in accordance with the laws that God has established in the ethical constitution of man.

"The church and the bible give their potent aid to the conscience in the ethical elevation of humanity. It is always, everywhere, and in every variety of form and education or training. Shall all this ethical training cease at death? All the varied stages of progress in the different periods of life, of culture, of racial and national advancement, be reduced to a common level and made of no effect by a mighty transformation that will deal with the race, father and child; mother and babe; master and scholar; self-sacrificing missionary and pagan convert; the devoted evangelist and the thief and murderer, [Here Dr. Briggs shouted his words]—turning in his last hour to Christ in the shadow of the gallows—all in one indistinguishable mass? Such a doctrine strikes a deadly blow at the moral nature of man, the ethical constitution of society; the historic training of our race and the moral government of God.

Progressive Sanctification.

"The doctrine of progressive sanctification after death harmonizes Christian faith with Christian ethics, and both of these with the ethics of humanity and the ethics of God. It enables us to comprehend the whole life of man, the whole history of our race from its first creation until the day of doom, and all the acts of God in creation and providence, under one grand conception, the divine sanctification of man."

Turning to the assembly and raising his hands solemnly, Dr. Briggs concluded his defense as follows:

"I have endeavored to explain my views. I hold them sincerely and with all my heart. I hope they are set forth in holy scripture. I know many of them are set forth in the Westminster confession. I challenge you before God to judge me rightly and conscientiously. I challenge you before God to judge me according to the record. I challenge you before Jesus Christ to do me justice in your judgment."

Colonel McCook then proceeded to close the case for the appellants.

Colonel McCook's Argument.

Colonel McCook opened with a declaration in regard to the sufficiency and exactness of the specifications in the appeal which, he asserted, the defendant had acknowledged to the court below and before this court, but he regretted that at a late hour the defendant had stood here and said: "Yes, the words are mine, but I do not admit the facts stated therein." This was paltry quibbling.

Colonel McCook asserted that the case before the presbytery was one of fact and not of law; that the charges contained only matter which the defendant admitted having uttered and that the verdict should have been guilty. The case was one which could not be decided by occasional polemics on Presbyterian doctrine, but must be decided by the highest tribunal in accordance with the constitution and standards of the church.

The speaker traversed anew the grounds of the teachings of the defendant, and asserted, despite the latter's avowals and explanations, that they were in opposition to the holy scriptures and confession of faith, therefore gross errors in the eye of the church. He also asserted that the doctrines at issue were essential, notwithstanding Prof. Briggs' declaration of opinion to the contrary.

It Surprised the Colonel.

In conclusion, Colonel McCook said: "It seems almost incredible that the appellee, after reaffirming so often the alleged erroneous doctrines for which he has been put on trial, should appear before this court with a series of orthodox statements, for the utterance of which he is not and never has been on trial. The question is not whether he has once or twenty times taught what was orthodox. The trial is on the doctrines of the inaugural address, which are offenses against Presbyterian doctrines. There is no room for obscurity here. There is no reason for searching the works of the appellee published in the past to reassure yourself and to shake the position of the committee.

"The question is: Are the unretracted doctrines of the inaugural address, affirmed and reaffirmed so many times, which are the basis of the charges and specifications, are they in conformity with the word of God and the standards of the Presbyterian church? That is the question, and that only.

"The array of authorities which the appellee has cited in opposition to the Presbyterian doctrine of the scripture is no doubt imposing, and all scholarship is worthy of respect. I am aware, however, that at the great universities of Europe, there are many jurists of the highest learning who defend monarchy and are scornful in their views of the popular institutions of the United States. But as a citizen, loyal to the American constitution, I do not regulate my loyalty according to the conclusions of foreign doctrinaries. In the like manner, those of us who are loyal to the constitution of the Presbyterian church are not called upon to alter our views with respect to our Presbyterian constitution and doctrine at the bidding of unbelievers, however high their position. Oxford Episcopalians and German Rationalists do not interpret the Presbyterian constitution and doctrine, for Presbyterianism has a history and has a claim which do not need the support of any one, seeing that the foundation is Jesus Christ as revealed in God's holy word."

In Memory of the Soldier Dead.

At this point a resolution was adopted expressing the gratitude of the members of the assembly to the patriotic dead for their services and reverence of their memories.

Rising to their feet, the assembly sang "America." While standing, the moderator stated that Dr. Moore had called his attention to the fact that, so far, there had been no especial prayer for the president of the United States "and the great government, which he represented—our government." And he called upon Prof. Brown to lead the assembly in a "simple hearted" prayer for the president and his official advisers, which Prof. Brown did with hearty and felicitous phrase.

The assembly then took a recess until 7:45 o'clock.

Wedded Weaver's Daughter.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 30.—A. R. Ketchum, son of the late Mrs. Harriet A. Ketchum, the noted sculptress of Mount Pleasant, and Miss Laura Weaver, daughter of General J. B. Weaver, people's party leader, were married here today in the presence of a brilliant social gathering.

Found Dead in Bed.

FORT MADISON, Ia., May 30.—Ex-Judge J. M. Beck of the Iowa supreme court was found dead in his bed this morning, the result of heart failure, caused by rheumatism.

CAN NOT SECURE PEACE

Nicaragua's Civil War Not Likely to Be Concluded Soon.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS CANNOT AGREE

Hostilities Suspened for Forty-Eight Hours in the Hope of Mutual Concessions Being Made—Socosa Will Be Granted No Compromise.

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GRENADA, Nicaragua (via Galveston, Tex.), May 30.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Those who hoped that peace might be restored as the result of the conference held in Sabana Grande today between representatives of President Socosa and the revolutionists are somewhat disappointed. At the request of United States Minister Baker a truce of forty-eight hours was arranged and all hostile acts suspended while the commissioners are in conference.

Three peace commissioners appointed by President Socosa, met the three representatives of the insurgents in Sabana Grande at noon today. Those representing the insurgents returned to Grande at 10 o'clock tonight. They declined