FOR ALL CONDITIONS OF MEN

BROAD SCOPE OF THE WORK CONDUCTED AT NORTHFIELD.

FOR THE NEGRO, FOR YOUNG MEN, FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS AND FOR DISSEMINATION OF CHRISTIAN LITERATURE A FEW OF THE FEATURES—THE ADDRESSES YESTERDAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Northfield, Mass., Aug. 13.—The visitors to the Conference are beginning to depart, as was evident from the relatively smaller number present at to-day's meetings. The interest of those remaining, however, is unabated. Just before Mr. Moody went to Mount Hermon yesterday he received a check for $13,000 to endow three scholarships for the school. Scholarships are the great need of the school, as the charge of $100 a year does not do more than pay half the expenses of each student.

People who come here are not familiar with the slang phrases and catch-words of the day. This was shown yesterday when Mr. Moody, in speaking of the Christian zeal kindled by the services of Sunday, said: "I hope you are all filled. I am full." This avowal would have raised a laugh anywhere else, but it did not create even the ripple of a smile here.

Booker T. Washington, the well-known superintendent of the Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute for Colored People, and himself a colored man, addressed the Conference last evening on the work he is doing. In his early youth Mr. Washington worked his way through the Hampton (Va.) school, and under the inspiration of General Armstrong started a similar school at Tuskegee. At present it has 779 students and sixty-six instructors. Manual as well as book knowledge is taught. It has been singularly successful in uplifting the negro, largely because of the ability and wisdom of Mr. Washington, who is withal a good speaker. His address last night was listened to with great attention. At its close Mr. Moody said.

Now, just wait a minute before you sit down. How much did you say it takes to pay the tuition of a boy in your school for a year? Fifty dollars? Well, that is a small amount. I can pick out plenty of men in this audience who will give you $50. I won't call them by name, as that would be a little embarrassing. I want to say that I never before saw a negro begging, but I believe that you have struck the right chord, and it is vibrating in their pocketbooks. You go down there on the steps, and now let all the people pass out this way and hand Mr. Washington their $50 bills. Never mind about the change. Just put in your pocketbooks. Let us rise and sing "Praise God, from Whom all blessings flow."

In a few minutes $318 was contributed. The Rev. John M. Carthy also spoke last evening on Chinese missions.

AN IDEAL CAMP FOR YOUNG MEN.

One of the interesting developments of the Northfield idea is Camp Northfield, a vacation encampment for young men, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is the latest of Mr. Moody's schemes, and it promises to be popular. "What I want to do," he says, "is to welcome young men from the towns and cities who wish to have an enjoyable vacation without spending much money. The college boys have come here for years and have enjoyed themselves, and others may do so, too. We have tried to plan for the camp so that its expenses will be within the reach of all." His efforts in this direction are appreciated by a goodly number of young men, who marched two and two last Sunday morning to the Auditorium singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." But while they are welcomed to the services, they are under no compulsion to come. The camp is in a grove of pines and birches on the lower slope of Notch Mountain, near everything, yet perfectly secluded. In front of it lies the Connecticut Valley, with the river flowing through it. Behind it rises the mountain covered with woods, with an extensive view from the summit, which is cleared. Running water is obtained from a spring near by. The seminary float on the river is within a mile, a fine baseball field and tennis courts are near at hand, and the roads in the neighborhood are well adapted for wheelmen. Tents accommodating four, fully furnished, can be had for $2 a week. Those bringing their own tent will receive a location free of expense. A special conference for committeemen and members of Young Men's Christian Associations will be held at Camp Northfield from August 18 to 25. Courses of Bible study will be taught to train leaders for local work. The training class course will be in charge of Don O. Shelton, secretary of the East Eighty-sixth-st. branch, New-York. Every evening there will be campfire talks on live topics by leading Christian laymen.

DR. TORREY AND HIS WORK.

As an expositor of Bible doctrine, Dr. Torrey has a high reputation here. He was born in Hoboken, N. J., on January 28, 1856. His father, who was a well-known manufacturer in New-York, was collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn under Andrew Jackson. After being graduated from Yale University and Divinity School, he was ordained and became a pastor in Garretsville, Ohio, where he remained for four years. He then took a course of study in Leipsic and Erlanger, Germany, and on his return became pastor of a Congregational church in Minneapolis, afterward becoming superintendent of the City Mission Society. He then organized a people's church, and in 1889 was selected by Mr. Moody as the superintendent of the Chicago Bible Institute, a place which he still holds and in which he has been conspicuous for his knowledge of the Bible and his administrative ability. In connection with the work of the institute he is also pastor of the Chicago Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church adjoining, which was founded by Mr. Moody.

PREBENDARY WEBB-PEPLOE'S ADDRESS.

The address of Dr. Webb-Peploe this morning was on "The Rest That Remaineth to the People of God." He said in part:

That rest is for all God's children. Their works follow them, but not their labors. This is the keythought for the whole of God's work. God is one in His purpose and in His work. There is one working of God manifest in the whole of His revelations. In this holy book I ought to look for one great design, intent and purpose. Such a unity is there. How shall we find it? The answer is, By searching the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life. You cannot wonder that I bring man to Christ. For every true preacher must do that. Well, but you ask, what is the benefit to be derived from being in Christ? It is summed up by saying that it is to be found only in the rest that God will give His people. That is a strange declaration, you say, but I think it true. Nothing else could ever satisfy my poor soul. When the creation was finished we are told that God entered into His rest. He rested from His work, not from His labor, for labor is the result of sin. But what is the rest of God? Not merely cessation from labor, not surely sleep, for He neither slumbers nor sleeps. It is a sin to think of God as inactive or sleeping. It was His satisfaction in the completed creation that was rest to Him. When He saw that the creation was very good then He rested. He had reached the fulfilment of His heart's desire. Not cessation, but satisfaction; that is God's rest. Sin brings unrest. It caused man to toil and labor, but were the purposes of the Divine Being thwarted? Surely not. They must be carried to a final issue somehow. For 6,000 years since the creation of Adam God has been working to repair the first failure, to bring back the world to its old condition of innocence before the fall, until at last, when the millennium comes, it will be impossible for man to fall any more. This was to be done through a recreation, a restoration, a restitution of all things. Adam's progeny had given itself more and more to the devil, until at last God had to bring a flood, from which only eight persons were saved.

THE MEANING OF REST.

Then, showing how from the time of Noah, whose name means rest, the idea of rest is dwelt upon in the Scriptures, Dr. Webb-Peploe went on to say:

The Israelites kept the Sabbath, whose origin by the way is not Jewish. They went to Canaan, but they did not find rest, for they did not understand its spiritual import. God yearns to bring His people, not to a material Canaan, but into the perfect satisfaction of the soul, to God's completed work. That only is rest. That only is to carry out God's purposes in our life. And this satisfaction finds its fruition in Christ. He is Shiloh, and Shiloh means one who shall give rest. "Come unto Me," He says, "all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest." But this rest has to do with the spiritual life, for Christ has little or nothing to say about physical or moral conditions. "It is finished." He said on the cross, and He entered into rest, ceasing from that moment to work as a creator. The Holy Ghost now works in us. Let Him do God's work in your soul, and don't try to make a grand man of yourself. In Christ we cease from our own works. The Spirit takes poor, miserable men like us and does God's work in us, and we are hidden, hidden—hidden in Christ Jesus.

Keep the Sabbath, my friends. You can't all work as Brother Moody is working. Mr. Murray and myself (smiles) but seek that more perfect rest that will come after the millennium.

Mr. Moody smilingly arose and said:

I want to protest against this impeachment of Brother Peploe. Why, friends, I'm trying all the time to keep them away from the meetings, and I can't do it. They're here every time the doors are opened. Am I to blame? It was the same way with Brother Myer. He would come every time. Besides, these two brothers have had a nice rest on the ocean. Now, you'll see they'll be here every time after all I've said. (Smiles.)

Mr. Murray then spoke from Romans xiv, 17, on the joy of the Holy Ghost, dividing his subject into four heads, namely: The joy of Christ is a personal possession; it means deliverance from sin; it implies a love of the brethren, and it is the result of work for God.

DR. TORREY'S ADDRESS ON PRAYER.

In the afternoon Dr. Torrey spoke on "How to Pray With Power." The men and women, he said, who have had much power in prayer are those who have spent much time in prayer. The time element is important. We consider ourselves too busy to spend much time in prayer. We are about as sensible as would be the engineer who thought he was too busy to put in wood and water. One reason why the old-time conviction of sinners is not seen is because there is not the old-time fasting and praying of saints. Are you doing the things that are well pleasing in His sight? Can I play cards, you ask? Can I dance, etc.? Well, if you wish power in prayer—and if you are a Christian you certainly do—you must ask, Is it pleasing in His sight? Is God greatly pleased when He sees me dancing, or with a cigar in my mouth? If we would pray so as to be heard we must sacrifice ourselves. To pray with power we must pray in the Holy Spirit. We must cast ourselves as weak, ignorant beings upon the Holy Spirit to be taught of Him how to pray. It is the prayer that the Holy Spirit prompts that God the Father answers. And if we wish new blessings from God we should return thanks for blessings already received. Prayer is a privilege greater than any the world can give. He who can calm it is mightier than the mightiest monarch, for he is in league with the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

At the close of Dr. Torrey's address Miss Anna M. Cummings and the Rev. Andrew Murray spoke of the great need and the great opportunity of the Huguenot Seminary for Young Ladies in Wellington, South Africa, which Mr. Murray founded about twenty-five years ago. He was inspired to do so by reading a life of Mary Lyon, the founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary. It opened with forty pupils and two Mount Holyoke graduates as teachers. It has 300 students now, but if its facilities were enlarged it could have many more. A great empire is in process of formation in South Africa, and by means of the seminary Mr. Murray desires to lay the foundations of a great Christian civilization. The seminary has already kindled a missionary impulse. Many of its graduates are now working among the natives. There is a fitness in this, for Africans are best adapted to work in the African field. Half of the seminary girls are members of the student volunteer movement that was started in Mount Hermon nine years ago. A new building to cost $50,000 and containing fifty rooms is needed, and of that sum $40,000 and the furnishing of twelve rooms are secured. It costs $50 to furnish a room.

"Since Mr. Moody has forced me to speak," said Mr. Murray, "I will say that as America, through Miss Lyon, forced this work on me there is a fitness in your helping me."

Mr. Moody then jumped up and after appointing a correspondent as secretary said: "Now I'll make a speech. Northfield Seminary and Mount Hermon will furnish one room each. That's my speech; who'll follow? Some one stand at the door with a hat so people can contribute toward the support of a missionary as they go out. We want to get all you have got." In less than ten minutes the furnishing of fifty-three rooms, or $2,560, had been subscribed and $300 put in a hat for a missionary.

Mr. Moody was at his best through it all. "Where's Sankey?" he called out, and when some one said he was not present, he said: "Put Sankey down for $50." The handsome sum raised was a striking testimony to the interest which Mr. Murray has aroused here.

ANOTHER OF MR. MOODY'S PLANS.

In the evening Dr. Pierson spoke to a large audience. In addition to the educational work in which Mr. Moody is engaged, he is also interested in a colportage association, whose primary object is the dissemination of good Christian literature. Perceiving the impossibility of procuring good books at prices that compete with dime novels and other cheap trash, he organized a colportage association in connection with the Bible Institute for Home and Foreign Missions, Chicago. The Eastern depot of this association is at East Northfield, Mass. Of all the enterprises that owe their birth to Mr. Moody none seems to appeal to the sympathy of Christians so readily as this. The colportage association makes a specialty of a series of books called the Colportage Library. Books of 128 pages by such authors as Spurgeon and Talmage are issued semi-monthly at the low price of 15 cents, postpaid, for it is not Mr. Moody's purpose to give the books away. He knows that a man values a book more when he pays for it. Over a hundred colporteurs are actively engaged in different parts of the country selling these books from house to house. About thirty students from Mount Hermon School are spending the vacation in this way, in order to make money to pay for next year's schooling.

The great problem of the Church to-day is how to support its workers. It is a favorite argument with Mr. Moody that Christian workers could be multiplied indefinitely without being a tax on the Church if they would spend their mornings selling books. They could visit and hold meetings in the afternoon and evening. City missionaries in various places have tried this plan with success. The philanthropic line of work of the colportage association is the free distribution of books and Testaments in the jails of this country. Statistics show that there are about 750,000 men and women belonging to the criminal class in the United States. Comparatively few are reached by the Gospel. Mr. Moody proposes to do it by giving these books to prisoners to read when time hangs heavily on their hands in jail. The colportage association has a prison fund from which donations of books are made to trustworthy persons for distribution in the jails. Last Sunday evening a collection of $275 was taken in the Auditorium to swell this fund, which is dependent on voluntary contributions for its existence.

THE TRIBUNE'S NORTHFIELD REPORTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I just want to say that The Tribune's reports of the conference are giving great satisfaction to all who attend it. Besides the record of what is said, the tone of the reporter's representations of what he sees and hears is well-nigh perfect. The Tribune is doing a great service to religion and morals by giving to its readers the cream of this wonderful conference. W. C. STITT.

Northfield, Mass., August 9, 1895.

INSANE MEN AT LARGE.

THEY ESCAPE FROM AN ASYLUM AT MORRIS PLAINS.

When the keepers of the Morris Plains Insane Asylum made their rounds yesterday morning, they found two patients missing. The men are William Baldwin, forty-years old, and Carl Schultz, fifty. They escaped some time during the night. Both men at times are violent, and it is feared that the guards and keepers will have trouble in capturing them, as both are large and powerful. A party was sent out searching the country.

GUESTS AT LEADING HOTELS.

Business was good at the leading hotels yesterday, and there was a steady stream of arrivals all day, and many also came in on the late night trains.

ALBEMARLE.
S. Taylor, New-York.
E. F. Hanseon, Boston.
Mrs. Baymon, Cincinnati.
F. P. Fitch, Boston.
O. Smith, Philadelphia.

ASTOR.
O. Martin, Worcester.
J. A. Montgomery, Binghamton.
S. Abbey, Chicago.
E. N. Spielman, Washington.
E. D. Burkett, Boston.
H. Carter & wife, Washington.
F. F. Rogers, Boston.
R. E. Kelly, Boston.
W. B. Tyler & wife, Virginia.
C. J. Graham, Pittsburg.

BRUNSWICK.
H. W. Brackett, Chicago.
J. Hurd, Santa Clara.
Mrs. A. Holland, Pittsburg.
Miss Burgwin, Pittsburg.
C. D. Nelson, Minnesota.
Mrs. C. N. Holden, Chicago.
H. G. Johnson, Boston.
F. C. Chandler, Boston.
C. W. Smith & wife, Phila.

EVERETT.
T. Dickinson, London.
A. S. Peebles, Chicago.
Mrs. G. Brigham, Philadelphia.
W. H. Hardy, Nottingham, England.
E. A. Claxton & wife, San Francisco.
A. Churchill, Boston.
R. H. Chase, Providence.
C. G. Sprague, Boston.
Mrs. R. C. Brown, Milwaukee.
A. W. Marshall, Cleveland.
B. Peck, Lewiston, Me.

GILSEY.
C. L. Jackson, Franklin, Ohio.
J. Doran, Providence.
O. J. Hodge & wife, Cleveland.
J. A. Manning, Saratoga.
T. Brennan, Omaha.
J. Collins & wife, Boston.
W. H. Findley, Cleveland.
R. G. Lawton, Havana.
W. M. Leonard & wife, Lincoln, Neb.
J. C. Roberts, Boston.

GRAND UNION.
F. M. Smith, Windsor, Canada.
C. A. Lewis, Louisville.
H. W. Ely, Westfield, Mass.
C. A. Anderson, Cleveland.
H. A. Reeves, Greenport.
L. B. Graves, Washington.
H. Remington, Providence.
J. H. Shaw & wife, Cleveland.
J. T. Trott, Waterbury, Conn.
A. Chesebro, Grand Rapids.

GRAND.
R. B. Collender, Boston.
W. R. Gay & wife, Richmond, Va.
E. N. Smith, U. S. A.
Mrs. E. N. Smith.
C. E. Hasson, Cincinnati.
J. M. Dickey, Newburg.
E. M. Tracy, Boston.
Max Rauch, Cincinnati.
L. F. Edwards, Jacksonville.
H. Stewart, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN.
J. C. Whitney, Baltimore.
J. S. Carr, North Carolina.
S. G. Metzer, Buffalo.
J. B. Young & wife, Boston.
P. J. McMorrow, St. Louis.
T. N. Jarvis, Buffalo.
C. S. Smith, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND.
H. J. Macfarland, Chicago.
Miss Macfarland, Chicago.
G. L. Fargo, Boston.
A. F. Doremus, Chicago.
E. Wolcott, Colorado.
L. Fox, Chicago.
Miss L. Yeager, Kansas City.
Mrs. C. S. Wigg, Houston.
G. W. Norton, Louisville.
F. H. Meade, Pensacola.

MARLBOROUGH.
F. M. Paget & wife, London.
H. R. Jacobs, London.
J. E. Briggs, Kingston, Jamaica.
P. M. B. Young, Georgia.
I. Armer, Jackson, Miss.
S. Franc, Washington.
E. J. Dreyfus, Boston.
J. P. Parker & wife, New-Orleans.
J. P. Parker, jr., New-Orleans.
G. H. Vennand & wife, New-Orleans.
W. F. Shellman, Savannah.

NORMANDIE.
Miss M. Lee, St. Louis.
F. H. Larned & wife, Washington.
E. Rotan, Waco, Tex.
Miss Rotan, Waco, Tex.
Mrs. M. Conner, Springfield, Mass.
Miss E. Conner, Springfield, Mass.
Max Freeman.
J. M. Corwall & wife, Chicago.
J. M. Castle, Holyoke, Mass.
J. W. Clark, Washington.

PARK AVENUE.
W. P. Fitzsimmons, Detroit.
W. G. Shepperd, Hartford.
H. K. Howes, Springfield, Mass.
T. J. Hoskinson, Philadelphia.
C. E. Kilmer, Troy.
D. T. Ellis, Springfield, Mass.
H. N. Ransom, Albany.
G. N. Sanford, New-Haven.
A. Mudge, Boston.

ST. JAMES.
E. R. Whitney, Boston.
R. W. Porterfield, Oil City.
W. D. Ponher, Charleston, S. C.
Mrs. N. J. Cornell, Chicago.
L. Wall, Cincinnati.
J. H. Barnett, Galveston.
F. A. Horton & wife, Fall River.

STURTEVANT.
C. D. Adams & wife, Wheeling, W. Va.
Mrs. J. Patterson & daughter, Pittsburg.
R. Tobin, Boston.
C. K. Hannan, Philadelphia.
J. C. Ramsey & wife, St. Louis.
W. A. Russell & wife, Bridgeport.
J. Alston, Chicago.
W. S. Bailey, Cleveland.
J. M. Alpaugh, Providence.

A BAD SPECIMEN OF GOVERNMENT.

From The Utica Herald.

New-South Wales, with a population of 1,236,000, has a debt of $500,000,000. Moreover, the Government owns all of the steam and street railways, and they are not paying.

MARQUIS DE NAYVE HELD.

TO BE TRIED, CHARGED WITH HAVING MURDERED HIS WIFE'S SON.

THE MARQUISE ALLEGES THAT HE THREW HER BOY OFF THE SORRENTO CLIFFS—FRIENDS BELIEVE THAT THE VICTIM COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Bourges, France, Aug. 13.—The Indictment Court here has committed the Marquis de Nayve for trial at the Cher Assizes on the charge of murdering the illegitimate son of his wife. The case is a peculiar one.

The Marquis de Nayve has been imprisoned since the middle of July, 1894, awaiting trial for the murder of a son his wife had before her marriage. His arrest at the railway station at Guetin as he was returning from a trip through Switzerland to his château at Presles, in the Commune of Cuffy, on the banks of the Loire, caused a tremendous sensation throughout the district. The Marquis was one of the leading personalities in the department, and was reputed to be a man of great benevolence, although it was known that in his younger days he had sown more than a fair share of wild oats and dissipated a large patrimony before marrying the rich heiress whose illegitimate child he is charged with having murdered. He was born at Grenoble in 1849, and is therefore in his forty-sixth year.

Although at the time of his arrest it was not known exactly on what grounds the gendarmes laid hands on him at Guetin under warrant from the judicial authorities at Saint Amand, the Socialist faction created a hostile manifestation against the prisoner as he was marched on foot to La Guerche, whence a special train took him to Saint Amand, where he was immediately imprisoned.

Very soon it became known that the Marquis was accused of having thrown his wife's son into the Bay of Naples from the cliff along the Sorrento Road, after having stunned him with a heavy instrument. It was also said that the youth had been stabbed before being thrown from the cliffs into the bay, but this version was afterward denied.

It was rumored later that the denunciation which caused the Marquis's arrest emanated from his own wife. Friends of the Marquis added that the boy had not been murdered, but was of a despondent nature, and had committed suicide by jumping from a cliff during a tour through Italy, on which the Marquis had taken him in the hope of dispelling his gloominess. The Marquis's partisans further stated that his wife had concocted the murder story in order to rid herself of the Marquis so that she might marry a priest, who had lived with the Nayves ever since their marriage and had been the boy's tutor. The fact that Mme. de Nayve about this time instituted a suit for divorce against the prisoner lent some color to this theory, and in the absence of anything but hearsay evidence and Mme. de Nayve's denunciation it was thought at one time that the prosecution would be abandoned. The Procuror-General at Bourges, M. Bourgeois, was removed to Douai at this period of the case, and it was rumored that his displacement was due to his unwillingness to shelve the case. Some weeks later, though the Marquis was still under arrest, it was announced that Albert Danet, of Paris, had been retained as his counsel, and that the trial would take place in January, 1895.

Commissions to examine witnesses had meantime been collecting evidence in Italy, at Paris, Orleans, Havre and in the Department of the Cher. Voluminous, however, as this evidence was, it all proved to be circumstantial and indecisive, and before the January Sessions opened the authorities decided to postpone the trial until April, in order to collect further evidence. When the Assizes began in Bourges on April 29 it was found that the De Nayve case was not on the cause list, and the matter was postponed until to-day.

BISMARCK SENDS HIS "APOLOGY."

HE TELLS THE KAISER THAT HE CANNOT BE PRESENT AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE WILLIAM I MONUMENT.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—Prince Bismarck has sent an "apology" to Emperor William, saying that he greatly regrets that he will be unable to accept the invitation to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the monument to Emperor William I on Sunday next. The Prince says that the state of his health forbids his making any special exertions.

The celebrations in honor of German war victories continue. To-day 400 Bavarian ex-soldiers, accompanied by bands, held a demonstration before the Germania monument at Rüdesheim. A number of speeches brimming over with patriotic sentiment were delivered.

KING OF THE BELGIANS IN LONDON.

HE IS ON A PLEASURE VISIT AND WILL MAINTAIN STRICT INCOGNITO.

London, Aug. 13.—Leopold II, King of the Belgians, has arrived in London on a brief pleasure visit. During his stay here he will preserve the strictest incognito.

The King, accompanied by the Belgian Ambassador, this morning paid a private visit to Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain afterward returned His Majesty's visit at the Burlington Hotel. King Leopold also visited Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury.

The Marquis of Salisbury also received a visit from King Leopold. The King started on his homeward journey this evening.

AMERICANS ARRESTED IN PRAGUE.

ALTHOUGH NATIVE BOHEMIANS, THEY HAD INTENDED TO LISTEN TO A FOURTH OF JULY ORATION BY JUDGE NOONAN, OF ST. LOUIS.

London, Aug. 13.—Judge E. A. Noonan, ex-Mayor of St. Louis, who is now in this city, to-day told the representative of the United Press of an incident that is likely to lead to international negotiations.

Judge Noonan said that he sailed from New-York on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II for Bremen with a party of Bohemians, who were naturalized citizens and old residents of the United States. The party were making a pleasure pilgrimage to Prague, where they intended to attend the exhibition. The Bohemians invited Judge Noonan to deliver a patriotic speech on the Fourth of July. When they arrived in Prague, the Austrian authorities prohibited the proposed gathering at which the speech was to have been delivered, and arrested and lodged in jail four of the party. The Bohemians do not complain of the discomfort to which they were put by being arrested, but merely of the loss of their liberty. Judge Noonan will call attention to the matter when he reaches the United States.

M'CARTHY RE-ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

NONE OF THE LOOKED-FOR DISSENSIONS OCCUR AMONG THE ANTI-PARNELLITES—IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, Aug. 13.—When the House of Commons opened to-day Speaker Gully proceeded on behalf of the House to make the customary claim for the ancient rights and privileges of the House of Commons, which are freedom of speech, freedom from arrest, and free access to Her Majesty. After this the members were sworn in in batches of five.

The anti-Parnellite members of the House met in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a sessional committee to control the policy of the party. It was expected that the meeting would be a stormy one, Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, intending to move a resolution of discipline. A point of divergence between the supporters of John Dillon and Timothy Healy was, it was thought, also likely to cause trouble. It was believed that the Dillonites would seek to exclude Mr. Healy from membership on the sessional committee; they are strong enough to do so, their number being thirty-nine against the twenty-six Healyites. Two members of the party were doubtful. The Moderates, who seek to avoid further dissensions in the party, are trying to induce Mr. Sexton to mediate between the two factions. The meeting finally re-elected Justin McCarthy as chairman of the party.

The House of Lords assembled at noon to-day, Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Coventry, Limerick, Cross and Balfour, of Burleigh, the commission appointed to read the royal proclamation opening the session of Parliament, announced that the Queen had approved the re-election of William Court Gully as Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Gully stood at the bar of the House and heard the royal assent.

Many of the members of the House of Lords affixed their signatures to the roll of the new Parliament.

FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS.

London, Aug. 13.—"The Morning Post" to-morrow will announce that it has been definitely arranged to appoint J. W. Lowther chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Commons.

This office is coupled with that of the Deputy-Speakership of the House. When the House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is called on to preside. Mr. Lowther is the husband of a niece of Lord Salisbury.

AN AMERICAN MURDERED IN MEXICO.

St. Louis, Aug. 13.—A dispatch to "The Chronicle" from Champotan, Mexico, says that Thomas B. White, an American civil engineer, was assassinated near there yesterday. The shot was fired from ambush by an unknown person. It is not known that the murdered man had any enemies, and citizens are aroused over the crime.

DOES IT MEAN REVOLUTION?

BULGARIANS ATTACK AND BURN TWO MUSSULMAN TOWNS.

THE MACEDONIAN REBELLION HAS APPARENTLY TAKEN A SERIOUS TURN—THE PORTE MAY NOW FIND EXCUSE FOR PLACING THE PROVINCE UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Constantinople, Aug. 13.—The Vali of Adrianople has telegraphed to the Porte that, according to advices received by him, a strong Bulgarian band, many of whom were on horseback, attacked Janakli, a town in the Kirdjali district, inhabited by Mussulmans. The Bulgarians burned three hundred houses and killed many of the villagers. The Vali adds that the news emanates from the villagers, and may be exaggerated.

The Vali of Salonica confirms the report of the attack and says that it occurred on August 9. He adds that the band numbered 1,000 men, and that 290 houses were destroyed by fire. He places the number of the killed at twenty-five.

London, Aug. 13.—"The Morning Post" to-morrow will publish a dispatch saying that the Bulgarian village of Kusterdil, in the Rhodope district, which was inhabited by Mahometans, was attacked and burned by Bulgarians. The villagers made a fierce resistance and many on both sides were killed and wounded.

The official reports of the two Turkish Valis, or governors of the Adrianople and Salonica districts, tend to show that the disturbed condition in Macedonia is due to a really revolutionary or "autonomist" movement, rather than to mere uprisings of brigands and outlaws, as has been formerly said. Still it must not be forgotten that Ottoman diplomacy is very subtle, and that the two Valis may have been ordered by the Divan at Constantinople, to exaggerate the importance of the reported raid in Macedonia.

The Turkish Government is well aware of the discontent prevailing in that province, and of the necessity to stifle it in its beginning. It would be glad to have a pretext to use promptly the sixty-four battalions which it has assembled near or inside the disaffected province, and to place it under martial law, with all facilities and apparent motives to destroy rebel bands or their foreign friends, before their strength could be fully developed. This policy would be in accord with a story which has been published by Naoum Tufektchief, in regard to the assassination of Stambuloff.

Tufektchief, who had been accused by the late Premier as being one of his murderers, explains the tragical deed as follows. He says that Stambuloff, in order to assist the Porte, which strongly supported him, wanted to furnish it with a pretext to crush, in its infancy, the revolutionary movement which was breeding in Macedonia. He sent there an agent provocateur, a certain Spirokostof, who was to incite a few Macedonians to rise in arms and begin a rebellion, which the Sultan would have soon suppressed, and which would have justified him in keeping afterward the province under martial law. But Spirokostof was held in suspicion by the Macedonian insurgents he had enlisted; they arrested him and found upon his person a check for 40,000 francs and a Turkish passport. They killed him, and some of them went to Sofia, where they assassinated Stambuloff for having sent the agent provocateur and attempted to betray them and their country.

This story of Tufektchief may be purely romantic and unfounded, but the undoubted fact is that there are many Bulgarian officers in the ranks of the Macedonian insurgents. The latter complain that the Porte has not given to their country the rights mentioned in Article 23 of the Berlin Treaty. On the other hand, Bulgaria has ever considered Macedonia as a sister State, which was formerly a portion of the "Great Bulgaria," and she hopes to take possession of it, as she possessed herself of Eastern Rumelia in 1886. Besides that, the Bulgarians are offended because the Sultan has granted them only four bishoprics in Macedonia out of the ten which had been promised. The thousands of Bulgarians already settled in the Turkish province are relying at least upon the silent assistance of the Sofia Government.

HOW THE MORA CLAIM WILL BE PAID.

THE SPANISH CABINET DECIDES TO REMIT IT IN SEPTEMBER, IN ONE INSTALMENT WITHOUT INTEREST.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—The Cabinet has decided to pay the Mora claim in one instalment, in September, without interest. Parliament will be asked to grant a special credit for the payment.

Falmouth, Mass., Aug. 13.—Secretary Olney positively refuses to talk on the Mora question.

TO PROTECT AMERICANS IN TARSUS.

THE MARBLEHEAD DISPATCHED TO MERSINA, THE PORT OF THAT CITY.

London, Aug. 13.—It was intended to place the United States cruiser Marblehead in the dock at Tilbury to-day, but in obedience to orders from the Navy Department, received by Admiral Kirkland to dispatch a vessel to protect Americans at Tarsus, Asia Minor, the scene of the recent troubles at the American School, he instructed Commander O'Neill, of the Marblehead, to sail from Gravesend on Thursday for Mersina, the port of Tarsus. The Marblehead will stop at Algiers for coal about August 22, and will proceed thence direct for Mersina, where she will arrive about August 29.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The State Department is awaiting fuller particulars of the assault on the American School in Tarsus, but it is believed that no further action by the Government will be necessary when the details are reported than has already been taken. Minister Terrell has informed the State Department that he has sent Thomas R. Gibson, United States Consul at Beyrout, to Tarsus, to make inquiry into the incident, and Minister Terrell's dispatches on the subject show that this action was taken several days before news of the assault was cabled to this country.

SEVENTY NIHILISTS ARRESTED.

THE KEEPER OF THE ODESSA RESTAURANT WHERE THEY ARE APPREHENDED COMMITS SUICIDE.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—A dispatch received from Odessa states that seventy alleged Nihilists were arrested in a restaurant in that city last night. After the police had raided the place the keeper of the restaurant committed suicide. Thousands of leaflets advocating the Nihilist doctrine and a hand press were seized. Many persons residing in the suburbs of Odessa have also been arrested on suspicion of being concerned with the plots of the captured Nihilists.

JAPAN'S RIGHT OF SEARCH.

THE REPORT THAT INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES WERE IMMINENT IS DENIED.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The Japanese Legation emphatically deny the report sent out from this city that trouble would have ensued between the United States and Japan but for the close of the war, as a result of Japan's intention to exercise the right of search of American vessels.

There was but one occasion during the late China-Japanese war when Japan entered any foreign vessel. On this occasion the Japanese Government was informed that a member of the Chinese Legation at Washington and two Americans, Messrs. Wild and Cameron, had sailed from San Francisco with the avowed purpose of destroying the Japanese fleet by means of high explosives. Upon their arrival at Yokohama they took passage on the French steamer Sidney. When the vessel entered the harbor of Kobe, they were arrested and placed in Japanese prison as enemies of the Japanese Government. The French authorities were at first disposed to question the right of the Japanese to arrest passengers who were under the temporary protection of the French flag. The Paris foreign office subsequently decided that Japan's position was correct, and the matter was incontinently dropped. So far as the United States Government was concerned, no action was taken.

HAS CAMPOS ASKED FOR A RECALL?

CUBAN PATRIOTS HERE INCLINED TO HOPE THAT HE HAS—THE ALFRED DUMOIS BRINGS INTERESTING NEWS.

The Cuban patriots in New-York have not as yet been authoritatively informed that General Martinez Campos, who is in charge of the regular Spanish troops in Cuba, has asked for a recall. This would be welcome news, and they are inclined to hope that it is true. From messages received from Cuba, they say they know that General Campos is badly frightened, and that he is being met on every side by great difficulties. They give him credit for his valor and persistency, but they do think that he is overmatched. His action in demanding a transfer of 100 men from each of the volunteer organizations to the regular army, they are confident, would raise a torrent of protest against him. Señor Palma said yesterday that in case General Campos was withdrawn, the Spaniards did not have a man eligible to take his place.

A passenger who arrived on the Norwegian bark Alfred Dumois, from Banes, Cuba, brought the Cuban leaders in this city some interesting news about the general feeling in Cuba. He said that daily conflicts between the Cubans and the Spaniards were taking place in the interior, only a short distance from Cicara. On July 31 the Cuban troops entered Savanna, a small town near Yumuri, and fired the town. Nearly the entire town was destroyed, and the loss is placed at about $200,000. All the ports on the coast are strictly guarded by Spanish troops, but this does not stop the landing of filibustering expeditions. Despite reports to the contrary, he says, the conflicts between the insurgents and the Spaniards as a rule result in favor of the rebels.

SPANISH MILITIA FOR CUBA.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—The mobilization of the members of the reserve, who have been called out for service in Cuba, continues throughout the country. Though much dissatisfaction is expressed at being ordered away from Spain, the mobilization is going on without incident. The mutineers at Gerona, Tafalla and Mataro have been punished by having the time of their service in Cuba extended.

GENERAL ABBOT RETIRED.

COLONEL WILSON TO SUCCEED HIM AS DIVISION ENGINEER.

A LONG LIST OF PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY WILL FOLLOW—COMPLIMENTARY WORDS OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

Washington, Aug. 13.—General Henry L. Abbot, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, was placed on the retired list at noon to-day, having reached the age limit, sixty-four years.

General Abbot was born in Massachusetts, from which State he entered the military academy in 1850. During the war, from 1863 to 1865, he was in the volunteer service, being mustered out in the latter year with the brevet rank of major-general. He was brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at Bull Run and Yorktown, and especially "in the lines before Petersburg."

General Abbot, for a number of years, has held the important position of division engineer of the Northeast Division, which includes the New-England States, New-York, a portion of Pennsylvania and the country bordering on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

He was a member and president of the Board of Engineers, a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications; a member of the Board to consider and report upon the harbor lines of New-York Harbor and its adjacent waters, and of a board to consider and report upon a plan for extending the breakwater at Buffalo Harbor. He was also a member of the Examining Board for Promotion of Engineer Officers.

His retirement promotes Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. Haines, division engineer of the Southeastern Division, to be colonel; Major William Ludlow, of the Nicaragua Canal Commission and Military Attaché to the United States Embassy at London, to be lieutenant-colonel; Captain J. H. Willard, in charge of the improvement of the harbor of Vicksburg, and other works in that section, to be major, and Lieutenant J. C. Sanford, secretary and disbursing officer of the Missouri River Commission, to be captain.

His retirement also changes the details and duties of the following officers: Colonel H. M. Robert, division engineer of Southwest Division, becomes president of the Board of Engineers; Colonel J. M.

COL. JOHN M. WILSON, U. S. A.

Wilson, in charge of the public buildings and grounds in Washington, becomes division engineer of the Northeast Division, with station at New-York, and Colonel Haines becomes a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

General Abbot was considered one of the most efficient men in service, and the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications in its last report, submitted to Secretary Lamont to-day, makes the following reference to his service:

This being the last meeting of the Board at which General Abbot will be a member, owing to his retirement, the other members of the Board wish to place on record the fact that they regard his departure from its counsels an almost irre