

## VERY QUIET DAY

In Both Branches of the Legislature Yesterday.

## APPROPRIATION BILL DISCUSSED.

Very Few Changes Being Made. Proposition For Money to Provide an Exhibit at the Baltimore Centennial Voted Down by the House After a Lively Debate—The Speaker's Novel Offer—Various Matters of Interest.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 15.—The senate is making good progress with the appropriation bill, being the same as the bill in the house. It is expected to pass its third reading to-morrow. Not many amendments in the committee's report have been made, and, in the main, these have been of minor importance and have gone through with little opposition.

As the general appropriation bill was about to be advanced to the third reading in the house Mr. Brady offered an amendment constituting a commission to be known as the Board of Baltimore Centennial Exposition Managers, to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor, one of them to have a practical knowledge of mines and mining, and another of agriculture, not more than three to be of the same political party; also appropriating \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses of collecting, transporting, caring for and returning West Virginia exhibits at that exposition. The amendment called forth the only discussion of the session.

Mr. Pyle said it was unfair and unjust to call upon the agricultural portions of the state to bear the expense of an exhibit at the Baltimore centennial for the benefit of capitalists and syndicates owning large tracts of undeveloped lands, who would thus advertise themselves at the expense of the people. If they wanted to exhibit their coal, coke and timber let them do so at their own expense.

Mr. Brady replied that it made all the difference as to whose ox was gored. When money comes from Ohio county the people of other sections are willing to get the benefit of it, but when it is proposed to spend a few dollars of the state's money from which they could not see that they would be directly benefited, protests were always raised. He did not know that Ohio county would be specially benefited by this exhibit, but he hoped the amendment would be adopted.

A GOOD POINT.

Mr. Dandridge spoke briefly in support of the amendment saying he represented a farming community and believed his constituents would endorse his action. The farmers now pay 75 per cent of the taxes, and by developing the timber and coal lands of the state taxable values would be increased, taxation would be more evenly distributed and they would thus be relieved of part of their burden. He believed in advertising the undeveloped resources of the state and that it would be for the benefit of the whole people to do so.

Mr. Kiser did not feel that he or his people would be benefited by the exhibit. Yesterday Mr. Brady had voted against the industrial school for girls with the view that the finances of the state did not justify it, and now he asked the state to contribute \$10,000 to advertise for coal operators and syndicates. He believed in letting those owning coal fields and timber lands pay for their own advertising if they wanted it.

Mr. Evans said the proposition was for the benefit of the entire state—not for any particular locality or county. It makes no difference what particular locality receives the most benefit. The entire state must share in it. Calling the attention of outside capital to our almost unlimited natural wealth, means more coal mines, more manufactures, more railroads. These mean increased sources of revenue to the state. They mean more taxable property, and the little amount spent in advertising would be more than paid back in this way. The appropriation would be a good investment. We want capital in West Virginia and we want improvements. This is the way to get them. Baltimore offers to erect a suitable building for us, all that is asked for being a sufficient amount of money to make a creditable exhibit.

Mr. Greer thought if capitalists hadn't heard enough of West Virginia it would be a good plan to send them a few of our county papers and inform them on the subject. It was already claimed that the appropriations proposed would create a deficit in the treasury. This argument had been used against the school tax bill. Now it was proposed to appropriate \$10,000 more.

Speaker Edwards, who was on the floor, made a characteristic speech against the amendment, taking about the same ground as its other opponents, who preceded him. He concluded by saying that after its defeat he would favor a resolution authorizing the governor to appoint such a commission, without any appropriation by the state, and would be one of fifty to pay \$200 out of his own pocket to pay necessary expenses. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 48 to 11.

It is the intention to offer a similar amendment to the appropriation bill in the senate to-morrow.

## THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The committee to visit the reform school made a report highly complimentary to the management of that institution, stating that in no institution in the state has the money appropriated been expended to better advantage, and recommending liberal appropriations for its support. The main building is now undergoing extensive repairs and is not fit for occupancy. An expenditure of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 will be required for this purpose.

The buildings are kept clean, the boys are well clothed and fed. They do their own washing and ironing, are taught the trades of tailoring, shoemaking and printing. The drainage and sanitary conditions are had at present and the appropriations asked for by the board and superintendent are recommended.

## THE LAND GRANT BOOKS.

A circular was distributed among the members to-day setting forth the great

importance of completing the work of copying the grants of land in this state recorded in the land grant office of Virginia. It was submitted by W. Mollohan, E. L. Buttick and Judge Okey Johnson, a committee of the state bar association, and asks the legislature to make a sufficient appropriation to complete the work.

The copying of grants in the counties of Barbours, Berkeley, Boone, Brooke, Braxton, Fayette, Greenbrier, Harrison, Kanawha, Logan, Monongalia, Nicholas, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Boone, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wood, and Wyoming have been completed. For the counties of Cabell, Harding, Ohio and Gilmer, the grants are partially copied, and for the counties of Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Hampshire, Hancock, Jackson, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Mercer, Monroe, Morgan, McDowell, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Preston, Putnam, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur and Wirt are uncopied. The uncopied grants amount to 18,000 pages, making 23,000 pages in all, and it is estimated that the sum of \$9,000 will pay for the remaining books necessary to contain them, for copying and indexing and pay the register of the land office of Virginia for examining, comparing and certifying them.

## DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

If the Democrats had any intention of resorting to obstructionary tactics it seems that they have abandoned that idea now and are disposed to let matters move along with little interruption. Yesterday Mr. Edmiston accused the Republicans of obstructing business, and stated that the Democrats had reformed in that respect.

There was scarcely a ripple in the house to-day, except that the Democratic side felt it incumbent to enter a protest against the passage of the judicial bill. Mr. Hansford made a brief speech against it, protesting against the manner in which his circuit had been arranged. Judge Reynolds replied, answering his objections and stating that any changes that might be made in that respect must be for the worse. There was no further debate on the subject and the bill passed by a vote of 41 to 20.

## THE SCHOOL TAX.

The Ford school tax bill passed the house this afternoon by a vote of 33 to 20. Mr. Brady attempted to make another protest against it but was put off by a call for the previous question by Mr. Pyle. He spoke briefly in explaining his vote, however, showing by incontrovertible figures that the proposed reduction in the general levy must result in a deficit in the state treasury. Mr. Dandridge also expressed this opinion. The debate was useless, but the friends of the measure displayed great anxiety to prevent a discussion of this question.

## THE WHEELING DELEGATION.

The Wheeling delegations which were here to look after the preference bill and lien bill went home to-day, after putting in good work. The preference bill, senate bill No. 48, seems to be reasonably certain to pass. The lien law does not meet with so much favor, but is being earnestly pushed.

## BARNEY NOT IN IT.

Last night all the book fiends in Charleston gathered around Col. Bob Carr's hospitable board. The host says that nothing like it is recorded in history and he thinks Baroun's happy family was not in it with this achievement. C. R. H.

## THE NIGHT SESSION.

Of the House of Delegates Transacts Much Business.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 15.—At the house night session bills were advanced to third reading as follows: House bills 265, relating to fees in criminal cases; 276, repealing the act establishing the independent school district of Petersburg, Grant county; 308, requiring county officers to keep accounts of fees received and report the aggregate amount to the auditor; 304, concerning the authentication and recording of deeds and other writings; 250, concerning the examination of state banks; 275, repealing the act establishing the independent school district of Harman's, Grant county; 147, prescribing penalties for illegal liquor selling; 15, to provide for the education of children in poor houses; 171, providing penalties for slander.

Advanced to second reading: Senate bill 47, concerning embezzlement; 72, concerning roads and bridges; 92, amending the charter of Benwood; 45, relating to improvements and collection of taxes in cities, towns and villages; 142, concerning the powers of county courts to establish and change election precincts; house bills 312, 313, 314 and 315, repealing acts establishing intermediate courts in Marion, Fayette, Cabell and Mercer counties; 263, to prevent the evasion of the exemption laws.

The house to-day amended the appropriation bill by making the annual appropriation for the state board of agriculture not to exceed \$3,000; substituting \$300 for \$250 for contingent expenses of the attorney general's office; striking out the appropriations for contingent expenses of circuit courts; substituting \$2,100 for \$1,500 for printing and binding the supreme court reports; striking out the appropriations for a lot adjoining the governor's mansion and inserting \$1,000 annually for the insurance on public buildings.

## UNITED MINE WORKERS.

An Appeal for an Eight-Hour Work Day is Agreed Upon.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15.—Having resolved to further consider the charge by Wild against McBride, the United Mine Workers of America to-day struck out of a resolution words to the effect that strikes are failures, but agreed, as a means of limiting strikes to the minimum that restriction of production and shorter hours are essential, and directed the officers to appeal to Congress and the state legislature to pass eight-hour laws, and declaring that miners will not vote for any candidate for a political office who is opposed to such law.

The other results were: asking Governor Aldrich to pardon John L. Gear and other miners in the Illinois gear strike; making the salary list: president, \$1,200; vice-president, \$900; secretary-treasurer, \$1,000; executive board, \$250 per day.

The boiler in Conklin & Peterson's saw mill, at Lumberton, O., blew up yesterday and instantly killed Howie Street, the only occupant at the time.

## THE INCOME TAX.

Commissioner Miller Objects to Senator Hill's Changes

## REGARDING PROPER QUESTIONS

For Obtaining Information in Collecting This Revenue—The Senate Gets Down to Business and Surprises Itself—The Naval Appropriation Meets Some Opposition in the House on the New Navy Feature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There is a possibility that the time for making final returns to the internal revenue officers of answers to the income tax queries may not be extended, notwithstanding that both houses of Congress have passed a resolution postponing the day from March 2 to April 15. Senator Hill is responsible for the change of policy which may take place regarding the resolution, for he succeeded in amending it in the senate by tacking on a stipulation that certain questions which he considers inquisitorial should be stricken from the blanks.

Commissioner Miller, of the internal revenue bureau, was at the house to-day in consultation with Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, and other members of the house. Mr. Miller says that some of the questions that Senator Hill has done away with are necessary to be answered to obtain the full list of citizens who are taxable and are so vital to the success of the collection of the income tax that he would rather have the resolution defeated and the effort to secure an extension of time dropped than to have the measure succeed in its present form, although his force will be for a time greatly crowded with work if it must be finished by the first of March.

In accordance with the commissioner's wishes the house will endeavor to have the amendments dropped, and if they cannot prevail upon the senate to abandon them such income tax enthusiasts as Mr. Hall, of Missouri, will work to defeat the resolution.

## A BUSINESS SESSION.

The Senate Ruled Up Its Staves and Passed an Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate confined itself strictly to business to-day and as a result passed the postoffice appropriation bill, and got half through the agricultural appropriation bill. Efforts were resumed to cut down rentals for postal cars and for the eastern fast mail service north and south, but all these amendments were defeated by decisive majorities.

Secretary Morton was present during the debate on the agricultural bill. It brought out animated discussion of the proposition to amend the meat inspection system in order to get American meats into foreign countries.

During the day the pooling bill was taken up long enough to permit a speech in its support by Mr. Butler, (S. C.), in charge of the bill.

The finance committee reported favorably the bill repealing the one-tenth discriminating duty on sugar from countries paying a sugar bounty, and Mr. Aldrich submitted a motion to recommit the bill to the committee with instructions to add provisions for reciprocity bounty on domestic sugar and for meeting treasury deficiencies. No action was taken on the motion to recommit.

## In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The house to-day considered the naval appropriation bill and devoted the day to general debate. The bill carries \$31,807,023, and authorizes the three new line of battleships and twelve torpedo boats. The features of the bill providing for the new ships were antagonized by Messrs. Simpson (Pop., Kansas), Hall (Dem., Mo.) and Everett (Dem., Mass.), and were supported by Messrs. Talbot (Dem., Md.), Dooliver (Rep., Iowa), Pendleton (Dem., W. Va.), Money (Dem., Miss.), Woodcock (Dem., Mich.) and Meyer (Dem., La.). The general debate will close to-morrow, and it is expected that a vote will be reached on Monday.

## MINISTER GRAY'S FUNERAL.

The Remains Leave the Mexican Capital To-day—Tributes of Respect.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 15.—United States Minister Gray's body leaves to-morrow at 11 a. m., via the Mexican Central, for his Indianapohis home, accompanied by Mrs. Gray and Bayard Gray. President Diaz will accompany the body with a brigade of soldiers to the line.

A general order has been issued by President Diaz that all national flags throughout the republic of Mexico shall remain at half mast until the body has crossed the Rio Grande river. The president personally paid a visit of condolence to the legation this morning. Mrs. Diaz called this afternoon on Mrs. Gray. The German minister has asked his colleagues to let their flags remain at half mast until the body has crossed the frontier. The city is in mourning to-day.

## The Secretary of State Acts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A brief telegram received by Secretary Gresham last night from Mr. Butler, our charge at the city of Mexico, announced the death yesterday of United States Minister Gray. Secretary Gresham has telegraphed Mrs. Gray a message of condolence and Mr. Butler has been instructed to make all necessary arrangements at the expense of the department for the transportation of the remains to Indianapolis.

## The Revolution Ended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The state department to-day received a telegram from Minister McKinney, at Bogota, Columbia, dated to-day, as follows: "The minister of foreign affairs requests us to say that the revolution is practically ended and there is no fear of any further trouble. Have this published in the interests of commerce."

## Missionaries Rescued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The navy department has heard from Admiral Carpenter under even date from Cive Foo to the effect that the Charleston had arrived there after having res-

cued fourteen missionaries and that he had directed the Yorktown to go to the south coast of Shantung, China, to the assistance of missionaries there. He also stated that the Chinese still hold the island forts at Wei-Hai-Wel.

## A SURPRISE SPRING.

The Hayward Defense Calls a Witness Who Proves a Boomerang.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 15.—The event of the day in the Hayward case was the testimony of M. D. Wilson, who was called in by the defense. Mr. Wilson asserted that the lawyers for both sides had called on him for information, but he had absolutely declined to talk until placed on the stand. Therefore neither side was able to know what the nature of his testimony would be.

In answer to questions this afternoon he said he had known Miss Ging for several years as a customer when he had kept a livery barn down town. He was sure it was her he saw in the Gosman rig the night of the murder driving on Lindal avenue and turning into Kenwood boulevard. He did not know that the man with her at the time was Harry Hayward, for he had not met the defendant up to that time. Two days later when he saw him at the police station, however, he recognized him. This statement was evidently quite a shock to the defense and was also a surprise to the prosecution. Court adjourned soon after, as Mr. Erwin had no other witnesses ready.

## OTHER WITNESSES.

Sensational Testimony is Yet to Come, so Says Harry Hayward.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 15.—The defense to-day in the Hayward murder trial resumed its efforts to impeach the testimony of Claus A. Bixt, the particular line of attack being against the story Bixt told on the stand of having gone to see some acquaintance in South Minneapolis immediately after the commission of the crime. The evidence of Ole Thorsen, his wife and Mary Larson established at least a doubt that Bixt visited the house on Twelfth avenue, South, which he claimed to have visited that night.

Harry Hayward said to-day that the absence of any distinct line of defense in the opening speech of John Day Smith yesterday, was by no means an indication of weakness, as the public seemed to think.

"Do you mean by that to indicate that there is sensational evidence to come?"

"That is just what I mean," replied the accused. "There will be some facts brought out that may astonish people." The crowds in attendance have diminished somewhat in size, but are made up of the usual proportion of women, who exhibit the most morbid curiosity, and even sympathy, for the handsome defendant. Some of the petticoated contingent will go to any length to get a word with him or an autograph on a handkerchief for a souvenir.

Among the other witnesses examined during the afternoon, was Charles Bartleson, the attorney, whose daughter Mabel went to the theatre with Harry the night of the murder. He said that Harry came to the house at five minutes before eight o'clock and that he and the young lady left in a very few minutes. They returned about 10:45. Mr. Bartleson further said he had been interviewed by Harry as to the proper manner in which to have assignments of insurance made and had given advice.

## LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Investigating the Recent Brooklyn Street Car Strike.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The legislative committee appointed to investigate the causes of the trolley railroad strike began its labors here to-day. M. J. Connelly, the manager of the strike, stated the case for the operatives. He alleged that the principal cause of the difficulty was that the companies had failed to put into practice what is known as the ten-hour day, the men being required to work over ten hours a day, and in some instances as long as eleven hours and twenty to forty-five minutes.

Another cause, Mr. Connelly said, was that the companies wished to increase the number of trippers paying by the trip whereby the men would be obliged to be in attendance from fourteen to fifteen hours a day and would be unable to earn more than fifty to eighty cents a day.

Daniel F. Lewis, president of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company, was also a witness. His company now operates all the lines of the Brooklyn City company. He said that the contract made in 1886 with the men did not materially limit the power of the company. In 1886 some trouble arose over an increase of wages or a decrease in power, which cost the company \$225,000 and caused the dividends to fall from 18 to 14 per cent. The roads were tied up for a day in June 1886, and again when he was elected president. In 1887 the men agreed, he declared, to work twelve hours a day.

The ten-hour law came into effect in 1889 and the men then agreed to work for ten hours a day not including meal time. The same terms were asked in the 1895 proposal. He said that when the men talked about counting the standard time in a day's work he told them it would cause trouble.

## BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The general conference of the Seventh Day Adventists is in session at Battle Creek, Mich.

The President has recognized Mr. Thomas Desawitz as consul at Austria-Lungary at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Judge John Hardy, late presiding judge of the forty-fifth Pennsylvania district, died yesterday at Scranton, aged sixty-three.

By a wreck on the New York Central near Poughkeepsie yesterday, Engineer Donoghue was killed and Fireman Green fatally injured.

Thirteen members of the Lottie Collins company were arrested yesterday at Savannah, Ga., charged with riot and disorderly conduct.

The President has appointed the Right Reverend Bishop Henry B. Whipple, of Minnesota, a member of the board of Indian commissioners.

Charles Anderson, a Cincinnati school boy, was so worried over failing to pass his examinations at school that he took Paris green and died yesterday.

The receivership of the whisky trust is removed from the United States court at Peoria to the office in Chicago, an order for the removal of the cause being made yesterday by Judge Grosoup on petition of C. H. Graves & Company, of Boston.

## MAMMOTH PETITION

Of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union

## TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

The Work of Ten Years to Secure the Four Million Signatures—All Nations of the World Represented. Meeting at Washington, D. C., Yesterday—Miss Frances Willard's Address—The Memorial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church was becomingly decorated to-day in honor of the convention of white ribboners. Temperance banners representing the different nations of the world were hung around the balconies, while to the rear of the pulpit was suspended two large flags, one the British and the other the American, brought together at the bottom by a silken banner on which was inscribed the motto "For God, For Home, and Native Land." An ample supply of small flags and banners and flowers and ferns completed the decorations.

A good attendance greeted the opening session, which began with the singing of hymns, followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. M. E. Griffith, president of the district W. C. T. U., to which Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman, the recording secretary of the national union, responded. Then came a prayer and consecration meeting, conducted by Mrs. Katherine Lott Stevenson, of Chicago, and participated in by other prominent workers in the cause of temperance. Mrs. Griffith conducted a novitiate prayer, which began at 12 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Lunn, of England, prominent temperance worker, occupied a seat on the platform. Miss Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset were unable to be present, having been detained in Boston, but they are expected.

## THE PETITION.

The principal object of the gathering is to call to the attention of Congress and the President, as strongly as possible, the immense polyglot petition which has arrived in Washington after a journey around the world, and now it is asserted bears the signatures of more than 3,000,000 people of all nationalities. This monster petition is as follows:

## FOR GOD AND HOME AND NATIVE LAND.

POLYGLOT PETITION OF THE WORLD'S WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

To the Governments of the World:

HONORED RULERS, REPRESENTATIVES AND BROTHERS:—We, your petitioners, although belonging to the physically weaker sex, are strong of heart to love our homes, our native land and the world's family of nations.

We know that clear brains and pure hearts make honest lives and happy homes, and that by these the nation prosper, and the time is brought nearer when the world shall be at peace.

We know that indulgence in alcohol and opium, and in other vices which disgrace our social life, makes misery for all the world, and most of all for us and for our children.

We know that stimulants and opiates are sold under legal guarantees, which make the governments partners in the traffic by accepting as revenue a portion of the profits, and we know with shame that they are often forced by treaty upon populations, either ignorant or unwilling.

We know that law might do much, now left undone, to raise the moral tone of society and render vice difficult.

We have no power to prevent these great iniquities beneath which the whole world groans, but you have power to redeem the honor of the nations from an indefensible complicity.

We, therefore, appeal to you with the united voice of representative women of every land, beseeching you to raise the standard of the laws to that of Christian morals to strip away the safeguards and sanctions of the state from the drink traffic and the opium trade and to protect our homes by the total prohibition of this curse of civilization throughout all the territory over which your government extends.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Devotional services conducted by Mrs. Helen M. Baker, the national treasurer of the W. C. T. U., were held at the opening of the afternoon session, when the attendance was again large. Three addresses were delivered; the first by Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, of Washington, on "The W. C. T. U. as attained her majority; is she worthy of citizenship?" Next Mrs. Emily L. McLoughlin, of Massachusetts, spoke on moral and political reform in large cities. Mrs. Matilda S. Corso of Chicago, gave a retrospect of the W. C. T. U., and made a strong appeal for bonds to assist in building the proposed new temperance temple in Chicago.

Convention hall was crowded by 3,000 persons at the evening session, over which Mrs. M. N. Stevens presided. After devotional exercises, conducted by Mrs. Katherine Dent Stevenson, Miss Anna Gordon read Miss Frances Willard's address, the latter not being present. Both she and Lady Somerset were detained in Boston by an attack of the grip, but are expected here to-morrow. An abstract of the address follows.

MISS WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

Miss Willard's interesting address gave a review of the work of preparing the monster petition. She gave the names of some of the most prominent of the women who went to the far parts of the globe to gather signatures, having been occupied in the work for years, and then said in part:

"The signatures came to hand in fifty languages; they are of all sorts and sizes and were to be trimmed and prepared for mounting as compactly as possible on interminable webs of muslin, one half yard in width, one edge of which was bound in red, the other with blue ribbon—red, white and blue being the prevalent colors of the flags of all nations and the symbolic badges of the greatest temperance movement of modern times.

"Mrs. Shuman, who has had charge of this branch of the work, has mounted 1,025 yards, or over one mile of canvas, making five miles of names written solidly, one under the other—771,200 in all. This is exclusive of about 350,000

names that came from Great Britain already mounted, making the total of 1,121,200 actual names on the document that will be submitted to President Cleveland. Besides these there are hundreds of thousands of names yet awaiting to be added to the long roll. Nor will we ever rest until we have 2,000,000 actual names besides the present 5,000,000 additional signers by attestation.

WHO THE SIGNERS ARE.

"It must be remembered that the signatures to this petition are of three kinds. First, the names of women; second, the written endorsement of men; third, the attestation of officers of societies which have endorsed the petition by resolution or otherwise. The document has been circulated in fifty nations and in the three ways stated has received over 7,000,000 signatures. The total number of actual signatures from outside the United States is 450,000. Great Britain, with Lady Henry Somerset's name at the head, leads the procession with its 350,000. Canada comes next with 67,000. Burma follows with 32,000, and Ceylon, Australia, Denmark, China, India and Mexico follow, with all the others coming after.

"Though this is a woman's petition, it should be noted that it is endorsed by perhaps 1,000,000 men, some by personal signatures, but most by the attestation of the societies to which they belong. Even from far off Ceylon, which we are accustomed to think of as a small island of dusky savages, come the signatures of 27,000 men who call for the cessation of the liquor and opium traffic.

REPRESENTS A DECADE'S WORK.

"It is more than ten years since the petition was written; if I had to rewrite it, I should assuredly include the enfranchisement of women among the requests it specifies; for I believe that our Heavenly Father will not suffer men alone to work out the great redemption of the race from the bewilderment of drink, the hallucination of opium and the brutal delirium of impurity."

At the close of the reading of Miss Willard's address, Miss Belle Kearney, delivered an address to men. She was followed by Dr. Lunn, of London, and Mrs. Baker, the national treasurer of the union. The latter held that man had no right to make out woman's share in the world.

"Adam was asleep when Eve was made," she said, "and it was not thought necessary to wake him to take his advice in the matter."

## SAMOA SENSATION.

A German Firm Arming the Rebellious Natives With "Toys."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Correspondence of The Associated Press per steamer Mariposa, February 15.—

APIA, SAMOA, Jan. 15.—The great scandal during the last month has been the discovery that Fringes & Spatz, a large German firm here, has been importing and selling the rebels rifles and ammunition. For some time past it has been known that munitions of war have been supplied to the rebel party and that thereby they were enabled to maintain an armed opposition to the Malietoa government. It was suspected that the offenders in this respect were Germans and no surprise was felt when no proper efforts were made to bring them to justice.

One of the local papers has been very keen in endeavoring to trace the offense home to the guilty persons and early this year it found its opportunity. By some means it acquired information in regard to this contraband trade, and the next issue of the Herald contained an article which forced the authorities to take such action that the whole disgraceful business was exposed. The rifles have been imported from Germany, placed in cases labelled "toys," and owing to the imperfect customs arrangements had got into Samoa. This first instalment was but part of the immense quantity now stored in Sydney by the firm in question, and which they have admitted were intended to be introduced into Samoa. It will scarcely be believed that for such a heinous offense in direct contravention of the Berlin treaty the German consul has simply fined the two partners of the firm \$3740 each.

Great indignation has been expressed together with a certain amount of satisfaction, that at least the infamous perpetrators of this outrage of supplying the natives with the means of shedding each other's blood have at last been discovered and that neither Britishers or Americans are involved. Samoa has been visited by a plague in the form of the Dengue fever, which has laid up almost every foreign resident, and most of the natives. At present Consul General Milligan is severely attacked. Many deaths have resulted and although the fever has notably abated in Upolu, it is raging fiercely in the other islands.

## Woman Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEVENSVILLE, O., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Richard Simpson, of Toronto, died to-night from frightful burns she received to-day. She was dusting the mantle in an up-stairs room, when her dress caught fire. She ran screaming down the stairs and out into the yard, where she rolled in the snow. Neighbors tried to extinguish the blazing clothes, but failed. She was carried into the house, where she lingered in terrible suffering. The flesh dropped from her body in places, so badly was she burned.

## Gave Him Pointers.

Yesterday afternoon in the presence of a few friends "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the champion middle weight, sparred two rounds with Charles Oehl, the local boxer. The set-to was a friendly and took place at the latter's solicitation, so that Fitz could give him a few "pointers."

## Two Were Arrested.

Early this morning there was a free-for-all fight at the dance in the Beethoven hall, in which several were implicated. Officer Michaels was called and placed two of the men under arrest.

## Steamship Arrivals.

Rotterdam—Amsterdam, from New York. Naples—Naples, from New York. Shields—Leamington, from New York. Baltimore—Baltimore, from Liverpool. New York—Baltimore, from Liverpool. Queenstown—Adelaide, from New York.