

Written for the AVANT COURIER.

OUR STOCK INTERESTS.

The Necessity for a Bull Law—Why It is Necessary, and Wherein It Will Benefit us.

The News.

—Victoria Woodhull has married a London merchant.

—The Senate has passed an act to repeal the bankrupt laws by a vote of thirty-seven to six.

—The coinage of the new silver dollar commenced at San Francisco on the 17th inst., in the presence of a number of invited guests.

—The Sun of April 7 reported Mrs. Tilton had kissed and made up with Theodore and her mother. There'll be Mountain next—New York, N. Y.

—The Volga Circassians and other irregulars, under Asaf Pasha, have been credited between 800 and 900 persons of all ages and sexes at Palatitz.

—The new capital punishment law of Iowa allows the jury to say whether a person guilty of murder in the first degree shall be hung or imprisoned for life. The same law exists in Illinois.

—The Third District Court of Utah has granted an order restraining the executors of Brigham Young from transferring one million dollars worth of property of the late prophet to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

—Capt. Eads is having models of his jetty made for exhibition in Paris. They will be cast in plaster of paris, and will show the conformation of the river bottom at its mouth at the present time and also previous to the construction of the jetty.

—Captain John Mullen, under whose supervision the Mullen road was constructed, is a prominent man in the metropolis of the Pacific. He deals in stocks, and is said to be capable of holding his own with the sharpest dealers in San Francisco.

—Over twenty thousand horses have been shipped to England during the past five months. The purchasers declare that they are far from purpose, but the character of the animals that have been bought shows that they are intended for military service.

—A machine that will knit stockings in one piece, at the rate of one a minute, is the invention of a Swede of Rockford, Ill. Twelve machines can be operated by one boy, whose wages, \$4.50 per week, make the cost of knitting one cent for six stockings.

—The Northwestern Stage Company was last fall transporting some freight to the Black Hills, when the Indians made an attack upon the train and destroyed or carried off the goods. The stage company paid the invoice price of the goods to each owner. Very commendable for a corporation.

—Wm. Lloyd Garrison is now seventy-four years of age. On the 13th of next October it will be sixty years since he learned the printer's trade in the Newburyport Herald office, and he lives until then he means to take a "rest" and set some type to celebrate the event.

—The House Committee on Postoffice Affairs, the Committee on Banking and Means, and the Committee on Ways and Means, have each unanimously recommended a bill for the postal savings bank system. As the bills recommended differ but a trifle in substance, the passage of one of them is considered certain.

—Senator Randolph, of New Jersey, is an inventor. Among the ingenious exhibits of American labor-saving machinery he has a portable steam engine, which is capable of digging a trench a mile long, three feet deep and nearly a foot wide in ten hours, or equal to the labor of 100 men.

—The most pleasant and significant feature of the whole session of the South Carolina Legislature was the introduction by a leading Radical member, and the passage by both Houses without dissent, of a resolution thanking Hampton for his impartial course as Governor, and for the faithful manner in which he has redeemed his pledges.

—The Catholic school of St. Louis, which have hitherto accommodated 15,000 pupils, are to be closed and the pupils placed in the public schools. This is the result of mutual arrangement between the Public School Department and the Catholic authorities. The Department dispenses with reading the Bible and morning services, and also eliminates objectionable resolutions from the readers. All sects agree to regulate religious teaching and training to the home circle, the Sunday school and the Church.

Special Payments.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The Commercial says: "Since noon the talk on the streets increases about immediate resumption of the currency. The only thing remaining to the consummation of the act of 1875 is the taking out of six millions of the new bank circulation, upon which the green-back issue of the Treasury will be reduced before the 1st of January to a fixed minimum of three hundred millions, and we understand it is in contemplation to make up a list for this amount. The new circulation is to be taken out in proportion to the sales of new 12-cent bills, by the First National and Anglo-American banks by instalments. The amount of Government bonds which this move will require to be lodged with the Bureau of Currency at Washington is sixty-seven millions.

A TIMBER BILL PASSED.

Settlers Can Cut Timber For Domestic or Home Consumption.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate today passed a bill authorizing all bona fide residents of Nevada, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Dakota, Montana or Idaho, and all other mineral districts of the United States, to file and receive for building, agricultural, mining or other domestic purposes any timber growing on mineral lands which are not subject to entry except under the United States mining laws. The bill grants this privilege subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe for the protection of the undergrowth, and not exceeding a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$500, to which may be added imprisonment not exceeding 6 months for any violation of this law or of the said rules and regulations. It is also made the duty of Registers and Receivers to ascertain and report whether any timber is being cut or used upon such lands except for those authorized purposes, and the expense of such examinations will be allowed in the settlement of their accounts. The bill reported from the Public Lands Committee provided that no timber shall be cut in the mountain regions within three miles of the upper timber line. This proviso, on the motion of Mr. Chaffee, was stricken out, and the word California was omitted from the bill on motion of Sargent, who said the interests of California would be better served by another bill on the cinder, which applied especially to California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and also provided for the sale of timber lands.

The Husbandman and the Independent in regard to home improvements and improvement in our cattle which recently appeared in the AVANT-COURIER show a sincere devotion to the welfare of our young country.

Independent, in particular, treats the subject very encouragingly. We greatly need the help of our newspapers to assist us in obtaining that which is needful for us. There are many industries that can be permanently benefitted and made more profitable to the country by the adoption of other tactics than those at present used. The suggestion of industrious ideas and the reflecting on subjects of interest and importance to a new country can but be profitable for it, especially when we consider that the elements composing the population of a new country are both good and bad. It is while the plant is young that it requires the most careful cultivation, and it is always very difficult to straighten the trees after, by our own neglect, we have allowed them to grow up crooked. Our newspapers all seem to agree in one point namely; the improvement of our stock and the utilization of our ranges by natural causes. Mutual consent is the only factor that we have been benefited by so far. It is to be hoped that we will make more and better use of it in the future than we have in the past. Our past experience goes to show that without the assistance of legislation it will be just as difficult to arrive at a mutual understanding, for the formation of local laws, among the people of Montana as it has been everywhere else. We should use the example and experience of others to form a part of our education. Every one's business is, invariably, no one's business. We have found out that we could not construct or maintain a bridge in the most settled part of Montana, when it could be done with one fourth of the toll that we are compelled to pay simply for the want of mutual understanding. Troubles have constantly occurred between the owners of the most of our irrigating ditches because harmony can scarcely be obtained when they belong to more than one person. We have successfully organized a Fair Association in Gallatin County that, for a County as young as this, made a very respectable appearance for three consecutive years. But we finally let our Fairs die out for want of a little assistance, lack of mutual consent and effort. And so on I might cite other matters almost indefinitely.

Whenever we take this matter into serious consideration we cannot very well do so without the aid of the law. We have founded the starting points of our industry that we take interest enough in to desire to make successful. Good laws, and the stronger the better, will make a prosperous country and honest people. True there are exceptions to every rule, and Montana ought to be entitled to her exceptions. We have known the governments of different States altering and making the laws suitable to that State, and the same laws would be profitable or beneficial to another State differently situated and which relied for its prosperity on a different class of industries. Montana is, in some respects, different from any other country, and consequently, what might be of the greatest benefit somewhere else would be, practically, of no use whatever to us. The same rule will apply between the different Counties in our Territory. It is represented by the Husbandman that in the valleys of lower and upper Smith river and Muskhogean, the soil is of a certain grade, and consequently have no trouble, also that the wealthy breeders trade their grade calves even up to those who have small herds, taking in return a common calf rather than see an inferior calf turned out. I was told this by a proprietor that keeps his cattle in Smith River Valley, that the owners of cattle on that range all bid good-bye to their cattle last Fall at the ending of the round-up and do not expect to see them until next summer. I cannot see that they have reason for any trouble when the cattle of different proprietors compose but one herd away off by themselves out in the settlements, under no control, and in no one's care. Neither can I see where there can be any objection to a wealthy breeder to trade his calves to owners of a small herd, when all the cows have access to the best bulls; or how they are certain of sparing the best blooded calves when there is no one to keep record of the breeding; or how saving bull calves from the same herd, without the renewal of blood from other sources, could be recommended for improvement. I admit that those people attend to their business to suit themselves, that they are all equally interested in the same subject; and if a bull law or herd law would be to them a matter of no importance, it does not necessarily follow that other portions of the Territory can adopt their rules and systems, when there are so many people to whom stock-growing is no object—people who merely own a few cattle as a supplement to their principal occupation.

Any one here can make a batch of stock-growing, the facility is so great; and its importance and value has never been taken into proper consideration. People turn lots of scrub bulls on the common, simply because they have the privilege of doing so, and do not use the least diligence to care to avoid the damage that may be done by those animals to herds of a superior breed. They are roaming through the country day and night through the breeding season, and very frequently break out pastures and get our thoroughbred cows with care, as they way too few improve the entire country, as they way too few improve the individual in it. It is also a great loss to the proprietor; besides raising a worthless calf in place of a valuable one, he also loses the season of his cow, as well as the bad influence the breeding from a scrub progeny will imprint on the future progeny of a cow of superior blood. Her coming calves will be very liable to be a mule calf, her coming colts got by a horse stallion will have some slight liability to a mule.

The Husbandman says: "Stallions are not allowed to run at large, because they are dangerous, particularly to ladies and children who may be riding over the country on horseback." This, then, seems to have been the only good reason found by the Legislature for the enactment of the law that no stallion shall be improved or used on the range, and that of improving our cattle, we enjoy the benefit of the stallion law and know in what our means for protection consists. It is a great advantage to all, and discommodates no one. The wealthy breeders are keeping their stallions in their herds the same now as they did before the passage of the law. No one has any objection to their way. No one has been injured by the law. Neither would objections be raised to the wealthy breeders of cattle adopting the same plan if we had the benefit of a bull law. There are plenty of stallions left in the hills for the accommodation of those who are depending on the common for the breeding of their mares by the process of catch colts. It would be the same way with cattle if we had the benefit of a bull law, but the people at large could no longer be an obstruction, keeping us from accomplishing our duty.

In regard to stallions being more dangerous to the owners of our ranges, our ancestors was to the contrary in Europe, where we must some day take patron for our laws. The law there is a great deal more strict in regard to bulls than stallions, for it has been well proven that bulls are the most dangerous animals. We frequently hear of bulls breaking loose in a fairground or elsewhere and severely wounding or killing people. Very seldom do you hear of one of these kind of bulls. I have read at different times in New York and other papers that bulls have broken loose when driving them to slaughter pens or corals, running through the streets, wounding and killing people, but I never read a report of that kind about stallions. Instances have occurred here in this country where persons have had to shoot dangerous cattle to save their own lives, but we hear nothing of that kind from dangerous horses. Right here in the neighborhood of Hamilton at different times children going and coming from school were chased by cattle, and have run great risks of being killed by them. While many such instances are on record against cattle, we hear nothing of the kind concerning horses. We may just as well acknowledge first as last that the bull law has been opposed mostly by those who are in favor of raising cattle of the Mexican and Mexican principle, which is the wrong one for this country, where dairying should be looked after, as well as the quality of the beef. The improvement of our cattle has been prevented to a great extent by this wild manner of stock-raising, and the sooner we adopt other methods the better, for this one will always be a detriment to our own interests.

The grazing lands of Montana belong to the Government, and we doubt the efficiency of any law that would exclude the privileged class," says the Husbandman. That is correct, but we are demanding no privilege. We desire that some means be devised that will guard and protect our stock interests—which is one of the most important interests of the country,—that will be right and just, and not be a hardship or injustice to any one. Because the grazing lands of Montana belong to the Government is not a justifiable reason for our using them in a wrongful manner. As one of our most important natural resources we should try to make it as profitable to us as others do of their natural advantages. Under our present system we can not do this. If the bull law meets with too much opposition, then we might try the herd law, which would certainly not give any special privilege to any one. As we are situated now, a cattle-grower is not allowed to herd or take care of his own cattle, for this would constitute an act of driving back the approach of dishonest cattle, the doing of which lays him liable to prosecution. Neither can he by taking care of his own bull avoid the heavy loss that occurs every spring from heifers that are getting with calf too early and too young, for there are always plenty of scrub bulls on the common all the year round. These bulls cause a great mortality among our best heifers, impair the size and ruin the constitution of others.

We know that there are always some persons among the people who are not willing to do right until they are compelled to by some equitable means. The property administered, will induce in too many a tendency to the communistic principle. They will consider themselves perfectly justifiable in remaining idle, having an abundance of land, while others are busy and hard at work. They will be always ready to reap the benefit of the common, but will do nothing for the maintenance of its prosperity.

A law that will induce stock-growers to take better care of their stock will be as beneficial to the country as to the stock-growers themselves, by inducing the different classes of producers to confine their herd and to the business each one is the best suited to.

Here we generally want to attend to too many things at once. This having too many irons in the fire at the same time is one of the principal causes of confusion in business, and keeps many a man from prospering. We would all get along better and make more money with less trouble, by attending to one thing at a time, and attending to it properly.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BILL.

A Compromise Effected between the N. P. R. Advocates and the Oregon Delegation.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A compromise was effected to-day between the opposing interests in regard to Mitchell's Northern Pacific bill reported from the Senate Railroad Committee, and the proposition framed by the Northern Pacific Company, which is now before the Senate Committee on Public Lands. Both bills are to be placed in the hands of the Senate Railroad Committee, and a substitute will be reported shortly which will secure the earnest cooperation of the entire Oregon delegation and Northern Pacific Company. It will provide for the speedy opening of the Colorado River by the construction of a railroad around the Cascades within two years, and around the Dalles within two and a half years. A failure to comply with these conditions is to forfeit the company's grant in the Columbia to the Portland, Salt Lake & South Pass Co., who shall commence the construction of the road at Portland within three months after such failure. The road between Portland and Umatilla is to be open for the common use of all both roads as provided in Mitchell's original bill. The proposition for the transfer from the Portland, Salt Lake & South Pass Co., of an amount of lands equal to those heretofore granted to the Northern Pacific for the abandoned branch across the Cascade mountains is to be reported as a separate bill.

Another New Postal Bill.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order amending the regulation of the department of the Government concerning the transmission of printed matter. Hereafter nothing but a business card was permitted on a wrapper containing printed matter. The Postmaster-General has now issued instructions that any matter in print, which may be transmitted within an enclosure, may also be transmitted at the same rate. This includes a wrapper or envelope. It includes business cards, with direction for returning and any printed matter on the outside of the wrapper or envelope. Postmasters, however, are instructed not to regard the requests for the return of such matter, unless postage stamps to pay return postage are deposited.

Harrison introduced a bill for a canal Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, by Banning—Authorizing the President to appoint a committee to arrange a treaty with the King of Corea. A recess was then taken until evening.

More trouble has occurred on the Mexican border.

The companies of the 7th Infantry, now in Montana, are ordered to Dakota with Gen. Gibbon's headquarters at St. Paul.

MRS. TILTON'S LATE ACTION.

Elizabeth "has gone and done it" at last. Yielding to the persuasive influences of Tilton's friends and the bitter enemies of Beecher, Elizabeth Tilton has finally consented to an improper intimacy with Beecher, and this, after stoutly denying it an hundred times and supporting the denial by her most solemn oath. Of course, this new turn of affairs,—this admission of "testimony"—will be regarded as a God-send to such as have all along believed in the guilt of Beecher on insufficient testimony, but it can have but little weight, on the other hand, with those who have entertained contrary opinions. One thing appears quite evident to us, and that is, Mrs. Tilton has most certainly perjured herself either by her recent confession or by the statements and affidavits made heretofore, during years of the most atrocious and hardihood to which it were possible for a deserted wife and mother to be subjected.

If she has so contradicted or perjured herself, her statements or sworn testimony can not possibly amount to anything or carry any force in a court of justice, while they will utterly fail of convincing the thinking public of the guilt of Beecher. In fact, it will be more liable to have the contrary effect, for in this last move, and we must say a disastrous one it is to Mrs. Tilton and family) may well be unable to say anything except an evidently black-mailing purpose.

Another thing; Beecher's statements are evidently entitled to as much weight, and should carry stronger influences and convictions than those of Mrs. Tilton. Beecher, in private and in public, before the unfortunate affair, is and has been very truthful, and no breath of calumny has been able to penetrate or injure his moral character or to lessen his well deserved popularity, while Mrs. Tilton has shown unmistakable signs of weakness, vassilation and a morbid religious tendency very much at variance with a great, noble and reliable nature.

CONKLIN ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

A purported interview with Conklin was published in the World on the 14th inst. It was six columns in length. In his concluding remarks Conklin is said to have said: "I tell you that never in the history of this nation has there been four years of administration so much corruption, bartering of offices for political favorites, trafficking with political leaders, and bargain and sale of electoral franchise, as during the past year. People won't believe it until the proof is shown them, but the proof will be forthcoming. People say Hayes is a good man and means well, but they don't know what they are talking about. When all the facts are known about the administration, no one will try to excuse the man on account of his goodness, nor yet because he is weak and ignorant. The acts that have disgraced this administration have all been done before the open eyes of the President. \* \* \* There had been no reform under Hayes, not even in civil service, and that his list of appointments was the worst ever made. \* \* \* In my opinion it is not possible to speak in too extreme a manner of this administration. \* \* \* Conklin comes to the front the next day and says it is an attempt to reproduce conversations had months previous: "He has misquoted me in many things. He has misconceived me in others. The six columns in the World, which I have just finished reading, abound in misstatements, and taken as a whole in their connection, are untrue. \* \* \* They do not give any utterance."

Congressional.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Jones introduced a bill authorizing railroad companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines for commercial purposes, and to secure to the government the use of the same for military, postal, and other purposes. Referred.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Glover, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to extend the time for the appropriation of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and moved its reference to the Committee on Railroads, and it was so referred.

Spencer, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the bill to provide for a military post to protect the Black Hills settlers.

On motion of Mitchell, the Senate bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and by readjustment of the grants without increasing the amount to secure the construction of the Portland, Salt Lake & South Pass Railroad, was recommitted to the Railroad Committee.

Bills were introduced by McDonald to allow Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, to prosecute suits against the United States to recover money due on account of sales of public lands.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill incorporating the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

Conklin's amendment, providing that the road shall not have the right of way through Indian lands was agreed to, and the bill then passed by yeas 39 to 9.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and moved its reference to the Committee on Railroads, and it was so referred.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mitchell, from the Committee on Railroads, submitted a report to accompany the bill reported from that committee yesterday to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Ordered printed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Kimmel: To provide a mode for trying and determining by the Supreme Court of the United States the title of President and Vice President to the respective offices when their election to such office is denied by one or more States of the Union.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Keifer introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, prohibiting Congress from appropriating money for the payment of any claim against the United States not created or authorized by law, international treaty, or award.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

After a long debate, the amount for special agents was increased from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The provision reducing the pay from \$5 to \$3 for special agents was rejected, and Clymer's amendment, allowing a per diem only when actually traveling for the department was adopted, and the committee then rose.

Harrison introduced a bill for a canal Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, by Banning—Authorizing the President to appoint a committee to arrange a treaty with the King of Corea. A recess was then taken until evening.

More trouble has occurred on the Mexican border.

The companies of the 7th Infantry, now in Montana, are ordered to Dakota with Gen. Gibbon's headquarters at St. Paul.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL RE-VIDEED.

Mrs. Tilton Makes a Confession.—A Strong and Absolute Denial by Henry Ward Beecher.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The following letter will appear to-morrow from Mrs. Tilton:

To Mr. Ira B. Wheeler:

DEAR SIR:—A few weeks since, after months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so long the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I now solemnly reaffirm and leave the truth with God, to whom I also commit myself, my children, and all who must suffer. I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, and everything save the only true one, my quickened conscience and sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

(Signed) ELIZABETH R. TILTON. Brooklyn, April 13, 1878.

Mr. Beecher was out of the city to-night when Mrs. Tilton's letter was made public, and his whereabouts was not known save to a few friends. The New York Tribune telegraphed him a copy of the letter at a late hour last night, and received the following dispatch in reply:

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 15, 1878.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with an explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and mine, which for four years she has made to hundreds in private and in public, before the court, in writing and orally, I declare to be true, and the allegations now made in contradiction of her solemn and unwavering statement hitherto made, I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

(Signed) HENRY WARD BEECHER.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The trial of Beecher upon an action brought against him by Theodore Tilton to recover \$50,000 is held to be still in abeyance, as the jury failed to agree, and a new jury can be empaneled and the whole evidence brought out again, with the addition of Mrs. Tilton's confession.

Tilton Surprised at His Wife's Confession.

NEW YORK, April 19.—A despatch from New Hampton, Iowa, says Theodore Tilton last night stated that Mrs. Tilton's card was a surprise to him; that he had no agency in its origin, preparation or publication; that there had been no overtures whatever for a family reunion; and that he is going alone to Europe, and that this is the first and last statement he will make on the subject.

What Catherine Has to Say in Defense of Her Brother.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Tribune prints the following letter from Elmhurst:

Sir:—Those who credit the recently reported charges against my brother, who would do the same thing themselves, or who have not been taught by church or society against persons of an established good character, is slander. I am the eldest child, and I never heard of an indecent or improper word or act by my mother's son, either from family, school or college, and if there ever was a man who had established a high character for purity, honor and truth, it is my brother Henry Ward. I hope the day is at hand when all honorable women, for their own defence and the protection of their sex, will banish from their society all men or women who circulate unproved accusations against persons of good character.

(Signed) CATHERINE E. BEECHER.

Telegrams.

Massacre by Circassian Irregulars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—The Volga Circassians and other irregulars under Asaf Pasha, have massacred between 800 and 900 persons of all ages and sexes, at Palatitz.

The Russians have occupied Shumla.

Typhus Fever Raging at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—In consequence of the spread of typhus fever in this city, all departing vessels receive four bills of health.

The projected visit of the Khedive to the Sultan has been postponed.

American Horses for British Troops.

TROY, (N. Y.) April 19.—Two hundred horses per week are being purchased in this neighborhood and the western portion of Vermont by agents of the English Government.

Terrible Torpedo in Kansas.

TORRERA, Kansas, April 14.—A torpedo passed over Cottonwood, on the Santa Fe road, last night, blowing forty-five cars off the track, and destroying a number of houses. Some lives and stock were lost. It is reported that a train was wrecked near Emporia.

New York's Business Failures.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Geo. W. Bassett & Co., wholesale dealers in and importers of crockery, No. 54 Park Place, have called a meeting of the creditors of the firm. Their liabilities are reported at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and the individual liabilities of G. W. Bassett are reported at \$200,000. The assets will scarcely realize fifty cents on the dollar.

The suspension of R. L. Leggett, wholesale grocer, No. 49 and 51 Park Place, was announced to-day. Liabilities about \$129,000, and nominal \$150,000.

Peace Prospects Revived.

VIENNA, April 15.—According to Berlin advices, Germany will only really attempt a pacific intervention when all is prepared on both sides, so as to insure almost certain success. The first step in the direction of mediation seems to have been the obtaining of some authority to undertake the task, and all these preliminary difficulties seem to be overcome. There is more confidence in a meeting of the congress.

Occupying the Turkish Dwellings.

BUCHAREST, April 14.—The Roumanian Government, after having repeatedly and vainly asked Russia to explain the daily influx of troops, who take possession of public buildings and private dwellings, and treat Roumanians as enemies to the country, has decided to protest to the great powers.

Evening Session.

A number of bills were reported in

Reading of a Turkish General.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—The trial of Suleiman Pasha has commenced. His condemnation is regarded as extremely probable.

Sitting Bull Dissatisfied.

ST. PAUL, April 18.—An Indian lately at Sitting Bull's quarters reports that the chief is dissatisfied with the shabby treatment accorded him by the Canadian Government, and that he says he will return to his own land and die rather than submit to it.

A Church Tragedy.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 15.—In a row which originated in the African Methodist church here last night, Tobias Hanna shot and killed Clarence Hubbard and so badly wounded William Baker that he died to-day.

Republican Unity Wanted.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Times' Washington special says: Before the formal assembly of the Cabinet yesterday the President said that certain platforms, if adopted, would be likely to reunite the Republicans, who could then control Congress. The following is the platform:

1st. The resumption of specie payments in gold and silver.

2d. Resistance to all schemes for inflating paper currency.

3d. A fair and moderate tariff that will afford reasonable protection to American industries.

4th. An amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the use of money raised by public taxation for the support of sectarian schools.

5th. A speedy completion of all public works, such as river and harbor improvements, public buildings and fortifications, not that labor and material are cheap and the workmen need employment, and a liberal policy for the improvement of the great natural channels of commerce like the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Negro Revenge—Clarksville, Tenn., Destroyed by Fire.

NASHVILLE, April 15.—It is now definitely ascertained that fifty-seven houses were destroyed by the Clarksville fire, including the best buildings in the city. The insurance is estimated at \$30,000. The fire is regarded as the work of an incendiary, with whom the blacks seem to sympathize by refusing to aid in suppressing the flames. Policeman Phillips yesterday afternoon shot and killed a negro named Seat, while resisting him with stones. This aroused a feeling among the blacks, who threatened to mob the policeman. He was placed in jail for safe keeping. It is supposed that the fire was the result of the recent lynching of a negro by the police. Fifty special policemen are patrolling the streets of Clarksville to-night. Nine hundred bushels of tobacco were destroyed by the fire and rain. The list of houses embrace all kinds of business houses and a number of residences.

Struck it Rich.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Journal's special says: Representative Glover has discovered an unexpected and undesirable discovery while nosing around to unearth something to injure his Republican opponents. His committee has come into the possession of proof that at least \$10,000 of the \$32,000 which was expended during the trip of Morrison's investigating committee to Louisiana, during the Presidential contest, went into pockets not entitled to it. The owner of Ohio, who has then deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, and Colonel Polk, his assistant, who was afterwards do-keeper of the House, Donovan had full charge in the distribution of \$32,000 placed in his hands by John Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. The affair creates much excitement among the Democrats, and the proof as to irregularity is said to be overwhelming. Glover is authority for the statement that at least \$10,000 was not expended, but in some crooked manner went into the pockets of certain Democrats. It is charged that Polk and Donovan can tell what became of this money, and they will be required to testify regarding it.

Mexican Indemnity Awards.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee today providing for the distribution of the awards of the Mexican Claims Commission. The bill was introduced by Senator Davis on the 1st inst., and was amended by the insertion of a specific provision concerning the awards in the contested cases of Benj. Well and the La. Afru Mining Company. The President of the United States is directed to determine within the next six months whether there is probable cause to believe that the honor of the United States or consideration of justice and equity require these awards, or either of them, to be set aside, or a new trial to be had in respect to them. If he concludes that they should not be paid, they shall be suspended to await action hereafter by the two Governments; but if he does not so determine within six months, they are to be paid in the same manner and proportions as other awards. The rest of the bill provides in brief that the installments received from Mexico shall be immediately distributed in a ratable proportion among the corporations or individuals in whose favor the awards were made, or their legal representatives or assignees. The Secretary of the State is first required to deduct the expense and to be distributed to be increased by a payment to the Secretary of the State for the United States treasury of the amount aggregating about \$150,000, which were awarded to Mexican citizens by the Commission, and deducted from the amount payable by Mexico. The Secretary of State is further required to deduct and retain from his payments any amount due the United States from persons or corporations in whose favor the awards were made by the Commission.</