OFFICIAL MINUTES.

CONFERENCE AND CORRESPONDENCE ON SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

Germany and Great Britain Have Consented to Their Publication, Hence Their Publication.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The protocols or official minutes of the conference on Samoan affairs held in this city in 1887, with the additional correspondence on the subject, were laid before Congress this afternoon. In his letter of transmittal President Cleveland says the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to their publication.

Secretary Bayard in his letter to the President says: "The subject of our relations to Samoa and our rights and duties under the treaty stipulations with that country, and with other other treaty powers of Great Britain and Germany, under the committee of the international law, having been placed by you before Congress, it seems proper that the fullest information in the hands of the Executive should be furnished, and the agreement to consider the discussions of the conference of 1887 as confidential has alone caused the papers now sent to have been up to this time withheld from publication."

The first enclosure is a telegram from Minister Pendleton to Secretary Bayard, dated Berlin, February 1st, in which he says that the statement made to Secretary Bayard by Count Arco Valley (announcing that the German Government had rebuked its officers for the declaration of martial law against foreigners) had anticipated the statement he (Pendleton) had been instructed to make to the German Government.

On February 1st Secretary Bayard wrote as follows to Count Arco Valley:

German Minister at Washington:

Referring to my note of yesterday, I have now the pleasure to inform you that the telegram just received from Mr. Pendleton at Berlin states that the subject of my instruction to him in reference to the declaration of martial law by the German Consul at Apia had been anticipated, and at the foreign office he had been informed that the assumptions of the German Consul at Apia were disavowed and that such action, if it had been taken, was incredited and rebuked by the German Government. This was wholly in line with the note verbal you read me this morning. T. F. BAYARD.

The memorandum of instructions of Bismarck to the German minister at Washington, read by the latter to the Secretary of State February 4th, is as follows:

"The present situation in Samoa regarding the interests of the three treaty powers renders it necessary to renew the attempt to bring the future of those islands to an understanding. The position of the three treaty powers in the civilized world makes it their duty to stop the bloody combat, accompanied by the barbarous customs of those not numerous tribes, for whose welfare, according to the judgment of the civilized world, it is the duty of treaty powers to provide.

Prince Bismarck in consequence considers it the duty of the participating governments to put an end, by agreement of the treaty powers, to the troubles which have originated in Samoa, and by the restoration of peace among the Samoans themselves, and so make an end of future bloodshed and the horrors of civil war conducted with barbarous cruelty among the natives. The best remedy seems to be the resumption of the consultation which took place between the representatives of Germany, England, and the United States in the year 1887 at Washington, and which at that time adjourned without any possibility of their representatives coming to any agreement. In consequence, I have been requested by Prince Bismarck to propose to you to resume with Germany and the British Government the consultation regarding the Samoan question.

"The last conference took place at Washington. According to the equal rights of the three treaty powers, it seems proper that the place for negotiations should change in regular turn. Based upon this opinion, I am directed to invite the Government of the United States to a conference regarding Samoa to take place at Berlin, and a similar invitation has been sent to the British Government.

"I am also directed to declare that any supposition that Germany would not be satisfied with a neutral position in the Samoa island is unfounded, as we have already declared in the last conference (of 1887) it is neither our intention to put in question the independence of the island group nor the equal rights of the treaty powers. We simply desire to create a condition which offers permanent security for bringing to an end bloodshed and decapitation, and which grants permanent safety to the commercial interests of the three treaty powers in Samoa."

February 5th the Secretary of State sent a communication to Count Arco Valley, stating that the President fully shares in the desire expressed by the Prince Chancellor to bring the blessings of peace and order to the remote and feeble community of the semi-civilized people inhabiting the islands of Samoa, and that he clearly recognizes the duty of the powerful nations of Christendom to deal with these people in a spirit of magnanimity and benevolence.

"On behalf of the United States," continues the Secretary, "the President instructs me to express his acceptance of the proposal of the Government of Germany to resume the consultation held in this city between the representatives of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, which was suspended July 26, 1887, such consultation to be renewed as it was undertaken—for the purpose of establishing peace and an orderly, staple government in the Samoan islands on the basis of their recognized independence and the equal rights of the three treaty powers. The resumption of such conference as is now proposed by Bismarck upon the general lines advanced by each of the three Powers, as set forth in the protocols of the conference as far as it has progressed and embracing certain points of agreement, appears to present a hopeful prospect for securing the peace of the Samoan people and the neutralization of such territorial jurisdiction as will prevent preponderant control by any nation and secure equal rights of commerce and navigation to all.

"The sooner this conference can be resumed the better. And in view of the late deplorable scenes of bloodshed which have been exhibited upon Samoan soil, entailing deeply-regretable loss to Germany, it appears to be essential that a truce should be forthwith proclaimed and further armed action should be arrested. The contention of arms by such a scanty band as the Samoans against the vast armament of Germany has, of course, but one result assured in advance, and would be manifestly futile. There is no feature of equality in such a struggle. As the assurance of Bismarck that the pacification of the Samoan group and the occupation of a neutral position are his only objects is so frankly accepted by the United States as it is tendered by Germany, it is suggested in furtherance of the desired result of the conference that instructions to suspend belligerent action and await the action of such conference should at once be telegraphed to their respective officers in Samoa by the three treaty-making powers.

"To continue to prosecute a war of destruction and reprisal even upon admitted provocation would surely not consist with the objects of any of the three Powers. It is hoped, therefore, that orders of the nature indicated will be forwarded to Samoa without delay. The announcement of the conference between the treaty powers, it is confidently expected, will at once cause a cessation of hostilities among the natives, and their speedy election of a King would certainly be a long step towards harmony. Except as conditions may be changed by the fair election of a King by the natives it is deemed essential that affairs in Samoa should remain in *statu quo*, pending the conference. If we may indulge the hope which the adoption of this suggestion promises, for a successful issue of the conference, the Government of the United States will at once take steps to be properly represented at the meeting of such a conference in Berlin.

"The statements you read to me as emanating from the German Consul at Samoa, in which he finds fault with the conduct of Captain Leary, of the Nipsic, and of Mr. Blacklock, United States Consul, as violative of the instructions of this Government to maintain an impartial attitude in the conflicts in Samoa, do not appear to be substantiated by the averment of any personal knowledge of the facts, but must have been based on information and belief only, or are repeated at second hand and must be classed as merely hearsay evidence. These conflicting statements of the German Consul will be brought to the attention of Captain Leary and Mr. Blacklock, and their reply will be communicated. Much allowance must be made for the excitement prevailing in Samoa, which is not favorable to the accuracy or moderation of the statement, especially of those concerned as actors."

The gist of the protocols of the conference of 1887 has become known indirectly in numerous publications, which have been made since Samoa has become a live issue in international politics.

The protocol of the first conference, at which was present Secretary Bayard, Mr. Arvensleben, and Sir Lionel West, contains the propositions of the three diplomats to the form of government that should be provided for Samoa. The German representative sets forth that Malietoa, having notoriously violated his treaty rights with Germany and having but a small minority of followers among the natives, and Tamasese, having the support of the great majority, the selection of a new King must take place. Then, in order to secure peace and order in the islands, the foreign representatives to be appointed as advisers to the King, and to act as mandatory of the three treaty powers. He also suggested the renewal of the principle of absolute equality of their powers on the islands. Secretary Bayard suggested a scheme of constitutional Government for Samoa, with a native Legislature, securing its indebtedness and autonomy, including an acknowledgment of Malietoa as King and Tamasese as Vice-King, and the English Government, tarough Sir Lionel West, suggested an agreement among the treaty powers that one of them should, as mandatory of the other two, act as adviser of the Samoan Government, and in view of the preponderance of the German interests there was willing to let Germany have the first term of five years. England agrees with Germany in acknowledging the necessity for the election of a new King. All the representives proposed the organization of a land-court commission to settle the question of title. No discussion occurred at this conference.

AN EARLY MORNING SESSION.

West Virginia Senators Taken Out of Bed at 4 A. M. and Brought to the Bar.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 8.—The Republican members of the Senate absented themselves from the joint assembly yesterday in order to break a quorum, but they were hauled out of their beds about 4 o'clock this morning and made to pay for it. As soon as the joint assembly dissolved the Senate repaired to their hall, where the roll was called; and as no quorum was present the Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to lock the doors and permit no one to enter or leave the room without the consent of the Senate. A number of assistant sergeants-at-arms were appointed with instructions to find the missing senators and bring them at once to the bar of the Senate, thereto explain their absence. The intervening time was passed in pleasantries, among the chief features of which was a song, "Gwine back to Dixie," by Messrs. Blakemore, Shelton, and Price. This was followed by Jake Kemple in some of his inimitable imitations of the members of the "joint assembly." About this time Senator Minear was brought in and his excuse was asked for. He stated that he was not under arrest, but as he wished to go home for a few days he simply came up to see if he could not pair with one of his Democratic friends. On motion of Senator Oxley judgment in his case was suspended, and on motion of Senator Price he was allowed the privilege of the hall. By unanimous consent Mr. Gordon was allowed to present a bill, but before it could be read Senator Oxley arose and stated that so far as he was concerned the motion to bring in the absent members was not intended for a joke. He was interrupted by the arrival of the Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms, who reported that they could not find the men for whom they had been in search, but they were sent back to make further search. They finally succeeded in capturing Senators Maxwell, Campbell, Lawther, Furbee, Worley, and Morrison, all of whom, except Senator Worley, were taken to the bar of the senate and fined $5 and costs. Senator Worley was excused on account of sickness. In the mean time Senator Minear had succeeded in escaping from the chamber, but he was captured and brought back. A fine of $5 and costs was imposed on him. It was daylight this morning when the senate adjourn'd.

The West Virginia Fight.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 8.—The joint assembly went into session again today to inquire into the matter of the returns of the state election, but nothing was done. On motion of Senator Price it adjourned until Monday at 5 o'clock in order that the proper returns may be secured from Webster and Wood counties. No change of moment took place in the senatorial matter except that Senator Van Pelt voted for Kenna. The result of the ballot was: Kenna, 38; Goff, 20; Carr, 2; balance scattering.

Bit Her with an Axe.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., February 8.—Yesterday Hugh Smith went to the house of Julia Cosby, living opposite the Snow-Hill salt-furnace, and began abusing one of her children. She objected to this and he went out of the door vowing vengeance, and getting an axe proceeded to break open the door, which she had fastened as he went out. He struck her a blow on the side of the head with the blade of the axe, making a terrible gash. He then left and procured a revolver, which was taken from him as he was going back to the house, evidently to finish the job. He is now in jail here. The woman will probably die. Both parties are colored.

Another Assignment.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BOSTON, February 8.—Glidden & Curtis, selling agents of the Pacific Guano Company and of the Ohio and Western Coal Company, have assigned to John C. Ropes for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are quite heavy and largely endorsements on the paper of the guano company. They have loaned that company large sums in addition to their endorsements. A meeting of the creditors will be held soon. The firm, it is said, have endorsed the Pacific and Western Coal Company, a corporation with a capital of $5,000,000. Glidden being the president. While it is thought they will pay all their obligations, it is probable the company will be placed in the hands of a receiver to protect all the creditors. The business of the guano company during the past two years has been bad, and they are said to have lost considerably; but the present season has been good, and they were about recovering their losses. The company have a capital of $1,000,000, with the capacity for a large business. The fertilizers are mostly sold in the South to planters, who give notes on them. The liabilities of Glidden & Curtis and the Pacific Guano Company are mostly to the savings banks and trust companies, although the Boston banks hold quite an amount.

Created a Sensation.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 8.—The assignment of the Pacific Guano Company created a sensation in business circles here, although no one in Charleston is affected by the failure. The business of the company here has been good and the failure is not attributed to local losses. The company kept no account in any Charleston bank. For the past seven or eight years the company has been in litigation with the State for royalty due on phosphates-rock mined in the straits at Cutsohn's island belonging to the State. The State won the suit and obtained judgment for $54,000, and the case will come up for a rehearing at Beaufort next week.

To-day counsel for the State attached the property of the company at Cutsohn's island and the works at Charleston for fifty-four thousand dollars. Attachments were also issued to-day on the property of the company in Charleston by Baring Brothers, of London, for $15,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., of New York, for $25,000, and the Link Belt and Machinery Company, of Chicago, for $2,000.

The Fortification and Naval Bills.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The fortification bill as reported to the Senate to-day was increased in committee as follows: Torpedoes for harbor defence, $200,000; machine guns of American manufacture, $20,000; caissons and battery-wagons for 32 10-inch guns, $43,274; for conducting annual heavy-artillery practice, $20,000. Provision was inserted that all money shall be disbursed by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications created last year, and it is made imperative on the board to buy only American-made material. Steel forging and gun-carriage appropriations amount to nearly $300,000.

Heavy additions were made to the naval bill. The construction of two steel gunboats or cruisers is provided for, to be of from 800 to 1,200 tons displacement and to cost not more than $700,000; also one steel cruiser of 2,000 tons displacement, to cost $700,000. An appropriation is also made for one ram for harbor defence, in accordance with the plans prepared by the Naval Advisory Board of 1881. In order that these vessels may be speedily built, the appropriation for steel machinery is increased by $1,500,000 and that for armament by $1,400,000. All new vessels are to be lighted by electricity, and $60,000 is appropriated for that purpose.

Diamond-Shoals Light-House.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill appropriating $500,000 for a light-house off Diamond shoals, Cape Hatteras.

Coke Strike Ended.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., February 8.—The coke strike is practically ended. All are at work except the Standard, Jimtown, and Mammoth Works. They probably will be in a few days.

APPROPRIATIONS.

VARIOUS BILLS AND THEIR CONDITION IN CONGRESS.

Mt. Vernon-Avenue Bill in the President's Hands—Talk with a State Senator—Episcopal Seminary.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Appropriation bills still have the swing in both branches of Congress, and in the House to-day the army bill knocked out private-bill day much to the regret of members who confidently relied on calling up measures of interest to their constituents. Colonel O'Ferrall, of Virginia, would have pressed the Sibley claim, which was carried over from last Friday on a point of no quorum, and just after the fiery and untamed speech of McCullough, of Pennsylvania, who was in a mood to eat two or three southern people because there happened to be a civil war a quarter of a century ago. Over in the Senate to-day the legislative appropriation bill had the right of way. Members of each body are in a mood to get the appropriations made before the brief but exciting tariff tussle commences. They are going to have it out, even though there is now very little prospect that anything is going to be done this session. The Cowles tobacco bill is hanging fire in the Appropriations Committee for the reasons sent in this correspondence the other day. Mr. Randall did not care to do anything until Mr. Mills and his associates are heard from. The Republicans on the Appropriations Committee are "layin' low and ain't savin' nuthin'," and it is not believed they will aid the Democratic House to pass a bill that is so earnestly desired by the tobacco-growing sections. Petitions are rolling in yet from Virginia and North Carolina, and Mr. Yost put in several to-day. The Mills following are proceeding cautiously. They would like to reach some compromise, if possible, but that will depend on the report they will soon make and the temper of the House when the debate is ended.

The river and harbor bill is still "in the soup," and there is no telling when its friends will be able to pull it out if at all. Mr. Blanchard's only hope now is to pass the measure under a suspension of the rules, and this he will endeavor to do at the earliest possible moment. The post-office appropriation bill has not yet been passed, and it always takes several days to dispose of that measure on account of the persistent efforts of the friends of the Pacific Steamship Company to get a subsidy for that combination. This proposition gets knocked out right along, but its advocates never tire in facing the fight.

The bill to make a survey of the proposed Mt. Vernon avenue from Washington to Mt. Vernon via Arlington and Alexandria was enrolled to-day and sent to the President for his signature. The friends of this project are elated and believe that the bill will be approved by the President. If the project is carried out successfully the Mt. Vernon avenue will be one of the most beautiful of its kind in the world, but it will take lots of money to carry out the plans.

Friends of the Department of Agriculture bill are wondering what President Cleveland will do with the measure. It is now in his hands, and there is a rumor going around that it is as likely as not to be vetoed.

Blaine is said to be pushing General John B. Henderson, of Missouri, for Attorney-General. Henderson presided at the Chicago convention of 1884, and if Blaine had been elected would have been Blaine's Attorney-General beyond a doubt.

"Why did not Justice Field attend the President's dinner to the judiciary?" is being asked by nearly everybody. The friends of the distinguished jurist have nothing to say. Judge Field and President Cleveland have never agreed as to policies.

Hon. Marshall McCormick, State senator from Clarke, was in the city to-day on his way back from Baltimore. He said that over in his part of Virginia, so far as he could learn, the people thought it best not to have an extra session of the Legislature, even though the question had been agitated in other parts of Virginia. He further remarked that according to his way of looking at the matter, it might do the Democratic party harm if the proposed extra session did not meet the expectations of the people fully. There was no certainty that the work that might be done would give satisfaction, and he therefore thought that it would be best not to call the Legislature together in extra session, but wait until the regular meeting next winter.

The coming State campaign in Virginia is discussed here considerably, even though the nominations for State officers will not be made until some time in the summer. Persons thoroughly conversant with the issues in Virginia recognize the fact that it will be necessary to put up a candidate for Governor who will poll a little more than the usual party strength, and the talk here is that the party leaders are just now looking over the field carefully to get such a man. There is an impression that the candidate is likely to be taken either from Richmond or Petersburg, though of course there are formidable candidates in other sections of the state. Another very important matter is the selection of the Chairman of the State Campaign Committee. Nearly everybody would like to have Mr. Barbour continue at the head of the committee, but he has intimated that he would like to be relieved. Mr. Barbour has worked hard, and at his time of life he feels that he ought to take care of his health. Should he not yield to the wishes of his friends and remain at the head of the committee, he would do all in his power to assist in the work of the campaign. His health is good at present, and if he feels as well when the State Convention meets he may after all yield to the pressure that will be put upon him most certainly, but it is not unreasonable in him after his long and faithful service to ask that a younger and more vigorous man take charge of the campaign. There is no truer or more loyal Democratic Virginian than Mr. Barbour. He would do anything in his power for the success of the party, realizing that Democratic success next fall means peace and progress for the State of Virginia. Democrats in other States who are now in Washington are constantly making inquiries as to the outlook in Virginia this year, and they will be ready to aid the cause in any way they can.

Senator Daniel to-day introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to pay $20,000 to the trustees of the Theological Seminary and Episcopal High School, in Virginia, for the use of their buildings during the war by Federal troops. General Lee got this bill through the House at the last session, and it has been pending in the senate ever since. It will now probably pass the Senate.

Among Virginians registered at the Metropolitan are: W. L. Dochert, of Harrisonburg; Mrs. W. T. Silcott and sister, of Dover; J. K. M. Norton, of Alexandria; Morgan Treat, of West Point; Major Jed. Hotchkiss, of Staunton; Miss Eliza Ward, of Jacksonville, and R. L. Garner, of Norfolk.

Iredell Meares, of Wilmington, and Charles S. Bryan and wife, of North Carolina, are registered at the same hotel.

Mrs. Mary D. Pavrisette and Miss Mary Grant, of Warrenton, Va., are at the National.

Ex-Attorney-General Blair, of Virginia, is in the city to-day, but is not accompanied by any other Mahonette.

Mr. Eustace F. Golson, of Orange county, was among the visitors to the Capitol to-day.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

A Witness Tells Who and What He Is—Says He is Rich.

LONDON, February 8.—The cross-examination of Informer Le Caron was continued by Sir Charles Russell before the Parnell Commission to-day. The court-room was overcrowded. Parnell was not present. Le Caron in reply to questions said that during the last fortnight he had gotten the documents relating to the case from Anderson, an official of the Home Office, who at his private residence allowed the witness to see the whole of the latter's past correspondence with the Home Office authorities. Witness then went to Cork street with an unsigned letter of introduction which Anderson had given him to Houston, secretary of the Loyal Patriotic Union. In November, 1881, witness read the reports of the proceedings before the commision and they gave him the impression that the British prosecution was lamely presented.

"That's very hard upon the Attorney-General," said Sir Charles Russell, the remark causing much laughter.

Le Caron said that during the first three years of his service as a spy he received no payment from the Government, and that at present he was receiving only part of his pay. "Anderson," the witness said, "opposed my testifying. He said that if I testified it would be on my own responsibility. The letter that Anderson wrote to introduce me to Houston was signed with his initials, 'R. A.'"

"Why did you not make that statement before?" asked Sir Charles Russell.

"I just now remembered the fact," replied the witness.

"Anderson," continued Le Caron, "selected the documents he thought would be useful, and I selected those that I thought would be useful to Houston, who in turn selected those to be read to the Court. The work of selecting the papers occupied ten days. Anderson introduced me to Houston as a man who had been mutually selected to represent the prosecution, and one whom the 'Times and I can trust.' I made the first proposal to come here."

Le Caron said he had practiced medicine and kept a drugstore and had became rich. He had held a high military office in the Brotherhood, but never an executive office. Bradley, of Philadelphia, was now at the head of the executive. The Brotherhood numbered 22,000 in 1882. The membership is now higher than ever and is increasing. The suppression of the League and arrest of the Irish members of the House of Commons gave an impetus to the organization. Devoy, the witness said, is a professional Irish politician. After the convention in 1881 both parties in the Brotherhood were unanimous concerning the outrages.

Some people thought that the League would become a source of danger to the Brotherhood.

Sir Charles Russell quoted from the report which read "a serious danger menaces us from the League, which threatens to crush the revolutionary movement."

The witness said he believed that the words in the report "extreme leaders" referred to the Parnellite members of Parliament. The League and Brotherhood sent subscriptions to the League in Ireland. The Brotherhood tried to control the subscription intended for the League. The Brotherhood captured and controlled the League.

Le Caron admitted that he had cut pieces from the documents with the words "copy sent R. A." He had done this because he did not wish to introduce Anderson's name in evidence. He said that he had sent to Anderson letters referring to the alliance of the League and Brotherhood.

Sir Charles Russell here remarked that he intended to demand the production of those letters.

Replying to further questions, Le Caron said that Sullivan was a lawyer who did not mix in the best society in Chicago. Finerty was an oil inspector. Judge Moran was much respected. Judge Prendergast was respected by one side and not by the other. Michael Boran was a lawyer; his position was not good. Dr. Carroll was an eminent man and B. O'Reilly a respectable one. General Collins was a man of undoubted respectability.

The witness said that all the delegates to the convention had credentials from the League or from the clubs affiliated with the League. Sir Charles Russell asked that the Cavering letters to the Government be produced. The witness asked: "Do you wish to risk the men's lives?" Sir Charles replied: "The judges will see the letters first, and they will decide whether the names shall be published." The court here took a recess. Upon the reassembling of the commission Sir Charles handed up to the bench a paper which he stated contained such a grave statement that he wished to take the judges' opinion whether it should be noticed.

The cross-examination of Le Caron was then continued. The witness said that Parnell's only public visit to America took place early in 1870, when he attended the meetings in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. Witness: Our knowledge in the West was exclusively in the hands of the revolutionary party. Members of Congress were connected with the revolutionary party. He would not mention the names of the persons who gave him the information regarding the eastern meetings. Parnell attended only three meetings to which witness could positively speak from his own knowledge or from information. These were the meetings at St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. At most of the meetings the Mayor of the city met Parnell and presided. Respectable people attended the meetings. Before the Chicago meeting in 1880 the Reception Committee was appointed, of which Mr. Stone, a respectable American, who was not a member of the U. B., was chairman. Several reverend gentlemen, none of whom were members of the U. B., met Parnell. The chairman of the Committee on Arrangements and the chairman of the meeting did not belong to the U. B. Witness said many members of the U. B. were at the meeting, but he could not mention one by name. Only a few V. C. men took part in the proceedings. The St. Louis meeting was fairly representative of persons of respectability, position, and eminence in St. Louis.

"Would it be correct to say that Parnell's reception showed that he had the sympathy of Americans as well as of the Irish?" asked Sir Charles Russell.

"It would," replied the witness.

Sir Charles here quoted from the preamble of the constitution of the American League showing that the object of the organization was the establishment of peasant proprietorship and insurance laws in Ireland.

Witness, continuing, said that General Jones attended the Boston Convention. Jones did not belong to "U. B.," but he was the originator of the communications that passed between "R. D." and the Russian Minister at Washington with the view to possible war between England and Russia.

Sir Charles Russell asked to be permitted to inspect the documents sent by witness under cover.

Sir Henry James and Reid, in the interests of the Bird parties, opposed the application.

Sir Charles Russell, replying to the Chief Justice, said that he would like to inspect all the documents, but would be satisfied with permission to inspect the covering of the letters if he was assured that the other documents had no bearing on the case.

The Court decided that Sir Charles Russell, for Parnellites, and Sir Henry James, for the Times, should consult together as to which of the documents might be inspected.

The court then adjourned.

Sullivan's Denial of Le Caron's Story.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—A dispatch from London, printed yesterday morning, contains a statement by Beach, the witness of the Times, against Parnell, to the effect that on March 8, 1883, he had seen Egan and Sullivan in Milwaukee and conversed with them about the revolutionary plans of the Irish National League. James G. Donnelly, Register of Probate in this city, on the day mentioned was a member of the committee which had charge of the meeting at the Academy addressed by Sullivan and Egan, and which met them at the depot and entertained them during the evening. "The statement is absolutely false," Donnelly said. "Sullivan and Egan arrived here promptly at 8 o'clock, and we conducted them from the depot directly to the Academy. The committee was composed of well-known citizens of Milwaukee. I sat on the platform all during the evening conversing with both guests, but there was no Major Beach among us. From the Academy we all proceeded to the Plankington House, where we remained until 3 o'clock in the morning. We accompanied Egan and Sullivan to the depot, and saw them depart for Chicago. No man named Beach was with them. Not a single allusion was made to anything of a revolutionary character. Any respected Irish citizen will testify to the same. Major Beach's story is a lie."

Full Republican Caucus.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.—A full caucus of Republican senators was held this morning, at which was discussed the election investigation resolution and the admission of Territories. As to the former it was decided that the Committee on Privileges and Elections should examine into the several propositions now pending and determine which of them, if any, should be adopted.

The report of Senator Evarts on the Texas outrages, recently reported to the Senate, will be discussed as the opportunity offers.

Upon the territorial question it was decided to sustain the senatorial conferrees in their disagreement upon the omnibus bill, which bill proposes to admit the two Dakotas, Montana, and New Mexico.

Hanged.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—James Ross (colored) was hanged at Brandenburg, Meade county, this morning. He was very cool and when asked if he had anything to say replied firmly: "Not a word, sir." The rope was cut and the drop fell. In twenty-one minutes life was extinct and the body was cut down and turned over to a medical student to whom Ross had bequeathed it. The crime for which Ross was hung was the murder of Benedict Rhodes, an old farmer, in Meade county on April 6th last.

A Cashier Decamped.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, February 8.—A. S. Gookin, cashier of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, deserted his post Monday or Tuesday of this week, and it is thought that he has sought a quiet home in Canada. The company loses about $70,000 by Mr. Gookin's departure, it is said, but the officials profess ignorance of positive knowledge on this point.

Presidential Nominations.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The President to-day nominated Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Labor and Thomas M. Vance, of North Carolina, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at North Yakima, W. T.

Salvation Oil, the greatest pain-cure on earth, is what you need for rheumatism. 25c.

THAT CIRCULAR.

THE AUTHORS OF THE GOLDSBORO' DOCUMENT DISCOVERED,

And Will Be Held Responsible—An Incendiary Fire—North State Legislative Notes.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 8.—It is announced that the names are known of the writers and publishers of the infamous negro circular issued at Goldsboro' and alluded to in yesterday's Dispatch. This circular appeals to the lowest race prejudice of the negro and seeks to stir up sedition among the colored masses by calling an exclusive negro mass-meeting at Goldsboro' to-morrow "for colored people only—men and women—where no white people will be allowed." The names of the negroes who wrote this incendiary document are "on the list," and it is openly announced that they will be held responsible in case of emergency. Their circular will be before the next grand jury of Wayne county. It is said that a negro preacher and a negro lawyer are the writers of the document.

FARMERS' ALLIANCES.

There are 1,470 farmers' alliances in the State. Chatham county leads with forty-nine.

Raleigh will offer $25,000 to secure the removal here of Trinity College.

The schooner Lena, which went ashore off Swan island, is a total wreck and has been abandoned.

Night before last the residence of J. B. Coman, near Hamilton, Martin county, was burned. The loss is $4,000.

AGAINST PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

The people of Sampson intend that there shall be no more public executions in their county. It is believed that an attempt will be made to stop public executions in the State.

Incendiaries burned a two-story residence at Wilmington early this morning. It was nearly completed and was owned by Oscar Pearsall.

An additional force of convicts have been sent from the penitentiary to the Winston and Mocksville railroad.

A large force of laborers are now at work on the Cape Fear and Yadkin-Valley railroad near Wilmington, and rapid progress is being made on that end of the extension.

The opponents of no-fence law in Lenoir county are burning the stock-law gates, and are causing a good deal of excitement. This is the second time this offence has been committed.

COURTS EXCHANGED.

Governor Fowle to-day consented to an exchange of courts between Judges Conner and Armfield, by which the former will hold the spring terms of the courts in Martin, Pitts, Greene, Franklin, and Nash, and the latter will hold the spring terms of the courts in Burke, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, and Yancey.

Among the bills which passed their final reading in the Senate to-day was one to give a judge option in the case of an escape of prisoners to dismiss the jailer from office or impose a fine.

In the House to-day a bill was introduced to remove the disabilities of ex-Governor W. W. Holden.

The contested-election case from Pender county, in which R. M. Croom, Republican, contested the seat of R. C. Johnson, Democrat, was disposed of by the seating of the latter by a unanimous vote.

Among the bills which passed their final reading were the following: To allow the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago railway to increase its capital stock to thirty millions of dollars; to incorporate the Wrightsville and Onslow Steamboat Company; to so amend the law as to make the statute of limitations apply to married women as it does to others; to promote the immediate cultivation of shell fish in the eastern waters of the State; to give the authorities a right to search places where liquor is believed to be illegally sold; to allow gas companies to furnish electricity for light and power.

DESPERATE CRIMINALS.

Governor Fowle made a requisition to-day upon the Governor of South Carolina for two of the worst criminals in this State. Their names are Steve Jacobs and Alexander Opendine *alias* Alexander Hendine. These men are natives of Robeson county and are charged with the brutal murder of Mrs. Candace Earp, an aged white woman, in that county last month. They are half-breeds and are desperadoes of the worst class. Opendine is a brother of one of the famous Henry Berry Lowery band of outlaws who held such a reign of terror in Robeson county nineteen years ago. They are in jail at Florence, S. C., where they were arrested yesterday. Governor Fowle to-day sent Charles A. Sparks as a special agent to take them to Lumberton, N. C., where one of their accomplices, Macon Mitchell, is in jail. Pardee Jacobs, another of this desperate band, is still at large.

LEFT THE MAIN TRACK.

Accident to a Fast-Mail Train in North Carolina.

[Special telegram to the Dispatch.]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 8.—This afternoon as the fast-mail train from the north on the Seaboard Line was within a quarter of a mile of the city limits it left the main track and running on a siding crashed into a train of flat-cars. The mail train was derailed and the engine was wrecked. The accident was caused by the removal of bolts from a switch by some mischievous or malicious person. Engineer Rufus Horton suffered slight injuries, while Fireman Joseph De Carteret and Ed. Dudley escaped without injury. Mail-Agent Grant's car was partially wrecked. He was thrown through a window, but caught on the mail-catcher. He sustained an injury of the arm and back, but is not seriously hurt. Express-Agent Wilkins escaped with bruises. The escape of all from instant death is marvellous. None of the passengers were injured. Prompt use of the air-brakes prevented great damage and loss of life.

Rucker's Revenge.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—A special from Denver, Col., gives the details of a sensational encounter which occurred in Jones's saloon in that city to-day between Colonel John Arkins, of the News, and Judge A. W. Rucker. At the time Colonel Arkins, Chief-of-Police Grady, and Senator-elect E. O. Wolcott were standing at the bar, Judge Rucker entered, and, walking without a word up to Arkins, struck him in the face with the palm of his hand. Rucker then stepped back and put his hand in his pistol pocket. The Chief of Police promptly arrested Rucker and took him to the city jail. The affair grows out of the Rucker-Blackburn quarrel some time ago. Arkens spoke disrespectfully of Rucker, and this was Rucker's revenge.

A Kidnapped Child Found.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, February 8.—Little Annie Redmon, an exceedingly bright and pretty child, kidnapped nearly a year ago, was accidentally restored to her home this afternoon. A long search had ended fruitlessly, and Annie's father had gone crazy from grief. The kidnappers to-night are still at large. The child had been taken from a family named Gurley two months ago and placed in the home for friendless children because her foster-parents had treated her cruelly. There she was recognized to-day by a lady visitor and restored to her mother.

Bomb Exploded.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, February 8.—Stevenson's Brewery, corner Tenth avenue and Fortieth street, has a sunken area between the sidewalk and foundation on Fortieth street. This afternoon a bomb of some sort was exploded in this area, which made a tremendous noise, heard for blocks around. Some damage was done to the masonry of the area wall and the basement wall of the building. No one is hurt so far as known, and no damage was done to the building.

Justifiable Killing.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, February 8.—The inquest in the case of James McGovern, the rioting stableman of the Belt-Line railroad who was shot and killed by Officer Thomas Snyder on Thursday last, was held to-day. The testimony developed nothing new. The jury found that Snyder fired the shot that killed McGovern and that the shooting was justifiable, as the officer's life was in danger.

Houses Burned.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

NATCHEZ, MISS., February 8.—A fire last midnight in Vidalia, La., nearly opposite this city, destroyed twenty business-houses and residences. The total loss is estimated at $50,000, less than half of which is covered by insurance.

Mad-Dog Excitement.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

BALTIMORE, February 8.—A special to the Sun from Wheeling, W. Va., says: The greatest excitement prevails among the farmers throughout the region covering about ten square miles in Wetzell county, the cause being the discovery that there are from eight to twelve dogs afflicted with rabies within the territory named running wild through the woods and over the fields. For months past livestock on numerous farms has been found dead and hogs and cattle observed to be suffering from what was thought to be fits, but the cause was not suspected until yesterday, when it was ascertained that a number of horses, cattle, and hogs had been bitten by a mad-dog, and that two children of Morgan Morgan's had shared the same fate. In Marshall county, adjoining Wetzell, Mrs. Mary Smith, aged seventy, is lying at the point of death from wounds inflicted by a dog supposed to be mad.

Idle Workmen Create a Riot.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

ROME, February 8.—The fears recently entertained by the authorities that an outbreak would occur among the thousands of unemployed persons in this city were realized to-day. This morning a great crowd of unemployed workmen assembled and marched through Via Condotta and other streets of the city, blackening shop fronts as they went, and in some cases entering stores and carrying off whatever plunder they could secure. The street-lamps and windows were smashed by the mob, and on Via Fratina a number of buildings were partly wrecked. Several collisions occurred between the police and the rioters, and a number of persons were wounded. Several of the ringleaders among the mob were arrested. Troops are forming a cordon around the disturbed districts.

Thirty persons, mostly policemen, were dangerously wounded during to-day's riot.

It is feared that the trouble will be renewed to-morrow.

Charged with Inhumanity.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

PARIS, February 8.—The Journal des Debats publishes an article expressing approval of the action of the authorities in ordering an inquiry regarding the issue of an order of the day by Colonel Senarts, commander of the Ninetieth regiment of infantry, commenting in severe terms upon the German passport regulations. Colonel Senart's order was issued in consequence of the refusal of the Germans to allow the surgeon of his regiment to go to Strasburg to his mother, who was dying. The Journal des Debats says there can be only one opinion of the action of the German officials in the matter, and that is that they failed to show any humanity. It also says every portion of the German press has condemned the frontier regulations, but it is impossible to allow a colonel of the French army to discuss such a matter in an order of the day. It is important that Colonel Senarts should not be allowed to establish such a precedent.

The Recall Approved.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

BERLIN, February 8.—The recall of Mr. Sewell, American Consul in Samoa, has produced an excellent impression here. The Post and other papers are urging the necessity of a recall of the English Consul also, who, it is alleged, contributed largely to the causing of the trouble. These Powers might then, the papers say, be represented by other trustworthy agents.

Parnell's Health.

[By Anglo-American cable to the Dispatch.]

LONDON