Hardeman County

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THE WORLD AT LARGE.

Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN the Senate on the 4th the credentials of Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, were presented. Senator Evarts presented the report of the committee and evidence in the Texas election investigation. The bill declaring trusts unlawful was taken up and after some debate it was laid aside and the Union Pacific Funding bill called up and discussed until adjournment. .... When the House met Mr. Payson (Ill.) commenced filibustering against the Union Pacific Funding bill. Several conference reports were offered as questions of privilege. The evening session was taken up in the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

IN the Senate on the 5th the Oklahoma bill was received from the House. Senator Platt moved its reference to the Committee on Territories and Senator Dawes wished it referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and a lengthy debate followed. It was finally referred to the Committee on Territories. Senator Hawley presented an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill for the payment of $50,000 to the widow of General Sheridan "in grateful recognition of his services to his country." The House joint resolution for the payment of $500,000 to the heirs of James B. Eads passed. Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill was then resumed but no final action reached. ... In the House the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill was discussed during the day and an evening session was held for considering District of Columbia business.

AFTER routine business the Senate on the 6th took up Senator Chandler's resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to investigate the matter of naval officers' claims, and after some discussion it went over and the Senate indulged in a long and uninteresting debate on the pending amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill increasing the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission. ... In the House Mr. Posey took the oath of office as Representative of the First Indiana district to succeed A. P. Hovey, resigned. A message from the President in regard to the agreement with the Creek Indians as to ceding their lands was received, and the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill caused an animated and interesting debate. It was finally agreed to. At the evening session a number of private bills were passed.

THE Senate on the 7th agreed to the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal bill. The bill now goes to the President. Senator Blair, from the Committee on Woman Suffrage, reported favorably the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting any abridgement of the right of suffrage on account of sex. Senator Cockrell reported a substitute for the House bill removing the charge of desertion from soldiers who served out their term of enlistment, and it passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then discussed until adjournment. ... The House considered at some length and passed with amendments the Senate bill providing that the public lands now subject to entry and chiefly valuable for agriculture shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the Homestead law only. The Army Appropriation bill was then considered until adjournment.

THE Naval Appropriation and Fortification Appropriation bills were reported in the Senate on the 8th and placed on the calendar, and after the disposal of various resolutions the House bill to quiet titles to all rates in the Des Moines river lands in Iowa was taken up and passed. The Pension Appropriation bill was also passed. After further considering the Union Pacific Funding bill the Senate passed fifty-two private pension bills and adjourned. ... The House soon after assembling took up the Army Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and when the committee rose the bill passed. The Agricultural Appropriation bill also passed. At the evening session thirty-three private pension bills were passed.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE Navy Department is informed that the war steamer Mohican is ready for sea.

SENATOR SHERMAN has reported favorably the following amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations: "To enable the President to protect the interests of the United States and to provide for the security of persons and property of citizens of the United States at the isthmus of Panama in such a manner as he may deem expedient—$50,000."

THE House Committee on Territories has decided to report against the admission of Utah at present, but to favor letting in Idaho, Wyoming and Arizona together. A report on the Utah case was ordered.

SECRETARY BAYARD has notified the German Minister that this Government accepts the proposition for a resumption at Berlin of the conference begun in Washington in 1887 in regard to Samoa.

IT is stated that Mr. Blaine has leased for a term of ten years the residence on the east side of Lafayette square, Washington, known as the Seward house.

THE resignation of Harold M. Sewall, Consul-General of Samoa, has been requested by the State Department. Sewall bitterly criticised the policy of the Administration in the Samoa matter.

THE recall of Mr. Sewall, the American Consul in Samoa, has produced an excellent impression in Berlin. The Post and other papers urge the necessity of the recall of the English Consul also, who, it is alleged, contributed largely to the causing of the troubles.

THE much talked of "protocols" on the Samoan question were sent to Congress on the 8th, the Governments of Great Britain and Germany having consented to their publication.

THE EAST.

THE French steamer Normandie is detained at quarantine, New York, because of small-pox.

THE strike on the surface railroads at New York was formally declared off as a failure on the night of the 5th.

JAMES MCGOWAN, a striker, was shot through the brain in New York on the 5th. A mob was engaged in bombarding a street car with rocks at the time, when the policeman in charge fired into the crowd with the above result.

THE engineer was killed and the fireman and a brakeman and freight conductor badly hurt by the overturning of a wild engine near Prospect station in Somerville, Mass., the other night.

REV. HENRY V. SATTERLEE, of Calvary Church, New York City, has been elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Michigan, but it is doubtful whether he will accept.

AN explosion of gas in the Perry shaft at Pittston, Pa., recently killed two miners and seriously wounded another.

PRESIDENT and Mrs. Cleveland paid a visit to New York on the 6th, returning by the midnight train.

IT is denied from Gloversville, N. Y., that there was any truth in the report of the drowning of seventeen men and their teams in Pine lake, near there, a few days ago.

THE New York Mail and Express, in a double-leaded editorial, congratulates Harrison and Blaine that the latter is soon to become Secretary of State.

J. P. CURRY & Co.'s brewery at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $40,000.

THE works of the Pacific Guano Company at Wood's Holl, Mass., have been attached by the Lynn Institution for Savings. The liabilities are about $1,000,000. The company's headquarters were at Boston and they have mines at Beaufort, S. C., and works at Charleston, S. C.

A. S. GOODRIN is reported to have embezzled $75,000 belonging to the Manhattan Elevated railway, New York.

A DYNAMITE explosion blew a hole through Stevenson's brewery at New York recently. There was no clew to the perpetrators. Several persons were hurt, four women being brought to premature confinement.

By the breaking of a gas pipe in the cellar of a four story tenement in New York City recently, five persons were made unconscious and two were in a critical condition.

THE WEST.

WILLIAM FROST, aged forty-five, was reported dying of hydrophobia at Palatin, Ill., notwithstanding the successful application of the supposed mad-stone remedy.

BELLE STARR, the famous amazon and reputed companion of the James and Younger gangs, is reported to have been shot dead recently in the Indian Territory. No particulars were given.

A WIND storm at Omaha, Neb., on the afternoon of the 4th blew down the walls of the recently burned Meyer building on the adjoining premises, the result being the killing of five persons and serious injury of several others. The damage amounted to about $35,000.

AN indictment has been returned at Indianapolis, Ind., against Joseph A. Moore, defaulting agent of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, for embezzlement and an investigation is being made looking to an indictment for forgery.

A LARGE number of merchant millers met in Indianapolis, Ind., recently to perfect an organization for mutual self-protection.

THE Iowa Supreme Court has released Dr. A. C. Hoagland, a pharmacist of Washington County, arrested and fined $1,000 for selling liquor, though he had a permit and those to whom he sold said they were sick.

A MEMORIAL signed by all the State officers of Colorado indorsing Hon. John M. Thurston, of Omaha, Neb., for Secretary of the Interior has been presented to General Harrison.

A BROKEN rail near Quincy, Ind., caused the destruction of five freight cars and a caboose and the death of a brakeman and probable fatal injury of two other persons.

THE National Association of Stove Makers began a long secret conference in Chicago on the 6th. It is stated that a stove trust is not contemplated.

THE Chicago Arbeiter Bund has taken steps to rid the meetings of police spies and detectives and are growing more bold in their utterances.

A FIRE recently broke out in the intermediate school building, Ninth and Main streets, Cincinnati. The children escaped without casualty, obeying the orders of the teachers with admirable precision under the fire drill system.

ALL the railroads interested in Iowa traffic have given notice to the Iowa Commissioners that they will adopt the new schedules of rates under protest. The low rates do not apply to grain, coal, live stock or salt.

BY a collision between freight trains at Ixonia, Wis., the other night 22 cars loaded with grain and merchandise and both engines were wrecked and two brakemen slightly hurt.

LUKE PARKER, BONFIELD, Captain Schaack and Detective Lowenstein, of the Chicago police, have been suspended by Mayor Roche, pending the trial of their suits against the Chicago Times for libel.

QUITE a sensation was created in St. Louis by the announcement that Henry Dieckmann, a prominent member of the Merchants' Exchange, had skipped to Canada, leaving a shortage of $50,000.

THE Rock Island and others of the Iowa lines have notified the Commissioners of Iowa that State to the same level instead of availing themselves of the omissions in the Commissioners' schedule. They take the position that if they maintain the present rates of grain, coal, live stock and salt no good will come if the Commissioners have authority to reduce these rates and will doubtless immediately rectify their mistake in omitting the articles.

THE Iowa Supreme Court by dismissing the writ in the case of Grunendorf vs. Judge Howatt dealt the liquor dealers of the State a severe blow. The case was an original package liquor suit, and the Supreme Court decided that liquor in so-called original packages could only be sold in the State in accordance with the Prohibitory law by persons holding permits.

THE Northern Ohio blanket mill at Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire the other morning, causing a loss of $100,000.

LIGHT earthquake shocks were felt at Cahon, Los Angeles and San Bernardino, Cal., on the night of the 6th.

SIXTEEN stores in Walkerton, Ind., were destroyed by fire recently.

HON. LEO C. BURNETT has been indorsed in strong terms by the Choctaw, Creek and Seminole Indian Councils for Indian agent of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.

FOUR hundred people engaged in a fox drive near Perryville, Ind., the other day, but succeeded only one fox.

IN the American mine at Leadville, Col., recently Superintendent Gleason was killed by a falling rock, and next day two workmen were killed by a heavy piece of timber.

TYPHO-PNEUMONIA of the most malignant type is raging in Granite, Mont., and the doctors are unable to control the disease.

BARNEY BRAVE, a squaw man, has been arrested on the Crow reservation in Montana on orders of Indian Agent Briscoe, who proposes to make a test case of the right of whites to live on the reservation.

A PRIVATE school for deaf and dumb children in Chicago was burned the other evening, but the scholars all escaped.

THE SOUTH.

THE Kentucky tobacco convention at Lexington has passed resolutions warning farmers against the manufacturers' combination and asking Congress to remove the tobacco tax.

MAJOR PORTER, who was to have taken command of Legitime's forces in Hayti, had a disagreement with his employers and stopped over at Baltimore, Md.

QUITE a number of persons have been arrested for outrages on colored persons in New Iberia, La., as a result of the recent investigation.

A COMBINATION of Boston and Kansas City capitalists have purchased 32,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Fort Payne, Ala., and have organized the Fort Payne Coal and Iron Company.

THE new hotel at Sutherland, Fla., was burned out recently. Among the escaping inmates was a party of Omaha excursionists.

JAMES E. WALLER private secretary of Governor Lee, of Virginia, committed suicide recently in his office at the State Capitol, Richmond. The cause for the act was not assigned.

E. A. WATSON has been brought in to Fort Smith, Ark., as the assassin of Belle Starr.

VIGILANTES numbering from 600 to 1,000 are reported to be preparing to rid Lafayette Parish, La., of all idle and disreputable negroes. The officials are all opposed to the order and will suppress it if possible.

GENERAL.

THE severity of the winter is increasing the distress caused by the famine in Shan Tung and Lanchritia, China. It is estimated that 250,000 persons are starving in Chen Kiang.

BY the terms of the will of Mr. Edward Sartoris, father of Algernon Sartoris, the husband of Nellie Grant, his entire fortune, valued at £45,000, is bequeathed to his son during his life, and at his death to his wife absolutely.

THE pig iron trust has been perfected under the name of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company. Certificates will be issued on iron in store, and will be negotiable, like Standard Oil certificates.

IT is semi-officially announced in Paris that France will follow Great Britain's lead in recognizing Legitime as President of Hayti.

ADVICES from Shanghai state that a riot has occurred at Ching Kiang Foo, and that the British Consulate and seven houses belonging to foreigners have been wrecked by the rioters.

ALL the railroad trains in Central Canada were either delayed or abandoned on the 6th because of a blizzard raging there.

THE British bark Largo Bay, bound for Auckland, was towed to Spithead on the 6th in a sinking condition. She reported that she had been in collision with an unknown four-masted steamer off Beachy Head, and that the steamer was sunk with all on board.

The French Chamber of Deputies has confirmed the right to the seat from the department of War of Cluseret who, it is charged, was an American citizen.

THE report that General Boulanger had applied to the Pope for a divorce is denied. It is stated that he will continue his suit in the Paris courts.

AT Little Trent, Ont., the other day Tresten Golosh was murdered by five Indians and then literally torn to pieces. Two of the murderers were lodged in jail.

THE death is announced at Rome of Cardinal Ledochowski, formerly Primate of Poland and Archbishop of Posen, who was imprisoned by Prince Bismarck but who was released on his promise to reside abroad.

THE police of Vilna have forced Polish tradespeople to sign a declaration that they will not speak Polish among themselves or customers on pain of the closure of their shops.

Two editions of the Allgemeine Zeitung have been confiscated in Vienna because they contained allusions to Rudolph's letter to Herr Von Zoegenyi.

GENERAL SALAMANCA has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba in place of General Marin, who has resigned.

THE Budget Committee of the German Diet has adopted the bill increasing the Emperor's allowance 1,500,000 francs.

FATHER COVENRY, of Dunmanway, Ireland, denies positively lauding the killing of Inspector Martin at Mitchelstown.

LEON CANON, alias Beach, on the 7th before Justice Hannen's commission, offered sensational testimony connecting many of the leading National Irish Leaguers in the United States with the faction engaged in dynamite outrages.

IT was the steamer Glencoe that was sunk off Beachy Head, England, after collision with the Largo Bay. Fifty-two lives were lost.

KUHN, the Wisconsin murderer, arrested at Queenstown, Ireland, some weeks ago, has been brought back to the United States.

A FIERCE snow storm which completely paralyzed telegraph and railroad service, fell throughout Scotland on the 8th.

THE attempt of the Banque Parisienne to found a new Panama Canal Company has failed despite the extension of the date for the issue of a new loan.

BUSINESS failures (Dun's report) for the seven days ended February 7 numbered for the United States, 279; Canada, 30; total, 309, compared with 332 the previous week and 289 the corresponding week of last year.

THERE was an outbreak of idle workmen at Rome on the 9th. Many rioters were arrested. Fears of further trouble were expressed.

The agent of the German East African Company has ransomed the Catholic missionaries recently captured by Bushiri insurgents.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoi has tendered his resignation as Minister of the Interior and it has been accepted by the Czar.

BY the wrecking of a bark at Texal recently ten persons were drowned, including the captain and his family.

MR. KILBRIDE, member of Parliament for South Kerry, Ireland, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labor for breach of the Crimes act.

THE Theater Royal at Aldershot, England, was burned to the ground the other night. A performance was in progress when the fire broke out and the audience became panic-stricken and made a rush for the door. Many persons were hurt, but no one fatally.

PROF. VIRCHOW has accepted the presidency of the famous Berlin Medical Society for the study of internal complaints.

THE recent number of the London Contemporary Review containing the unsigned article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty" is now allowed to be circulated in Germany.

THE Dublin Express is authority for the statement that the health of Mr. Parnell is very precarious.

THE armory of the Downpatrick jail in Ireland was entered by unknown parties the other night, and though soldiers and police were an guard, a number of carbines were carried off.

DOZENS of trains are reported snowed up in all parts of Canada as the result of the recent blizzard. Travelers have suffered considerably.

THE railway employes of Wisconsin are arranging to form a political organization to vote for men in sympathy with railway corporations.

THE LATEST.

BY a preconcerted arrangement on the part of the leading Republicans in Washington the rest of this session, so far as routine business is concerned, will be devoted in both the House and Senate to the discussion of the so-called Southern question.

A MEETING of old soldiers of both the Confederate and Union armies was held at New York on the 9th for the purpose of devising the best method by which to raise funds for the permanent establishment of a Confederate soldiers' home at Austin, Texas.

SOMETHING of a sensation was caused at Washington on the 9th by the action of the President in removing Mr. Edgerton, President of the Civil Service Commission, and nominating ex-Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, to fill his place.

THE Governor of Missouri has granted a respite of sixty days to William Walker and John Matthews, the Bald Knobbers who were under sentence to hang at Ozark on the 15th instant.

HAYWOOD HANDY, colored, who killed a young white man named Charles Stewart, in Bossier Parish, La., on the 8th, was lynched by a mob the following night.

THE extensive establishment of John Wyeth & Bro., manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, was completely destroyed by fire on the 9th. The loss will be between $200,000 and $300,000, nearly covered by insurance.

A LARGE number of laboring men met in convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 10th to discuss the eight-hour law. No organized plan had been agreed upon by the leaders of the movement, and after a long discussion, the whole matter was referred to a committee, to report at a future meeting.

THE safe of W. C. HAYS, general merchant and postmaster at Amity, Clark county, Ark., was blown open on the night of the 8th and over $7,000 secured by the robbers.

THE Bank of Dyersburg (Tenn.) has sold its building, franchises, good will, etc., to the Citizens Bank, the newly incorporated and organized bank at that place, for the sum of $15,500.

THE Birmingham (Ala.) Grand Jury on the 9th turned into the Criminal Court its report of the shooting at the jail. The report says the shooting was premature and ill-advised, and that could they find out who fired the shots from the jail down Fourth avenue they would indict them.

WALTER THOMAS, who is wanted on several indictments for violation of the liquor law in Woodruff county, Ark., was captured at Newport, Ark., on the 8th.

A FIRE at Vidalia, La., opposite Natchez, Miss., on the 8th, destroyed $30,000 worth of property.

THE DESERTERS BILL.

Provisions of the Substitute Adopted by the Senate for the House Bill to Remove the Taint of Desertion From Soldiers of the War of the Rebellon Under Certain Circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate yesterday passed, as reported from the committe on military affairs, a substitute for the general bill recently passed by the House removing the charge of desertion in certain cases. The substitute provides that the charge of desertion shall be removed from the record of any volunteer soldier of the late war, when it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, that he served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment or until May 1, 1865, having previously served six months or more, who failed by reason of absence from his command, to be mustered out and to receive an honorable discharge, or who was prevented from completing his term of enlistment by reason of wounds or disease.

The substitute also provides for the removal of the charge of desertion from the record of any volunteer or regular soldier in cases where, after the charge was made, the soldier returned voluntarily to his command and served out his term, or where he was absent on account of wounds or died from those wounds.

The charge of desertion is to be removed from the records of those who enlisted in the navy or marine corps without obtaining discharges from the army, where the re-enlistment was not for the purpose of securing bounty; provided, that the absence from service did not exceed four months, and that the soldier served faithfully after re-enlistment.

Any soldier who, after desertion, has been restored to duty by a competent commander is not to be deemed to rest under any disability in the prosecution of any claim for pension.

The Adjutant-General is to issue to any soldier restored under sections 1 and 3 of this act a certificate of discharge. When the charge shall have been removed, the heirs of the soldier are to receive the pay and bounty due him; provided no pay or bounty is to be allowed for the period during which he was absent from his command, or in cases where the soldier served less than six months.

Desertions shall be to be removed from the records of soldiers who served in the Mexican war, where the soldier served out the time of his enlistment or for six months or more and until July 4, 1848, and left his command without receiving a discharge, and where the soldier, after the charge was entered, voluntarily returned and served out his time.

The conditions of the act are not to be construed so as to make any soldier who left his command from disaffection or disloyalty; to evade hardships or in the presence of the enemy, not being sick or wounded, or while under arrest or under charges; or in the case of a soldier of the Mexican war who did not actually reach the seat of war. All applications for relief under this act are to be filed within three years after July 1, 1889.

The Senate has asked an immediate conference on the bill.

THE WITNESS BEACH.

Irish-Americans Stirred Up—They Deny His Allegations.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9.—Irishmen are greatly stirred up over the statements made by Witness Beach before the Parnell Commission regarding an alleged meeting with President Sullivan of the National League in May, 1883. J. G. Donnelly, register of probate of this county, who is State executive of the league, was asked what he thought of Beach's disclosures. "I think," said Mr. Donnelly, "that if the rest of his testimony be as reliable as that wherein he mentions Milwaukee he will strangle himself in perjury before he finishes his tale. His alleged conversation with Alexander Sullivan in Milwaukee on the occasion of the Egan-Sullivan meeting in 1883 is absolutely false, and many besides myself can prove its falsity. On the evening of the meeting referred to Mr. Sullivan arrived here from Chicago on the eight p. m. train. He was met at the depot by a committee of which I was a member, and escorted first to the Plankinton House and then to the Academy. I was with him during the whole time and sat by him on the platform through the meeting. After the meeting we returned with him to the Plankinton, and despite our earnest efforts to prevail on him to stay he left for Chicago on the three a. m. train. There was not a moment of the time he was here that he was not in the company of well known citizens, and the conversation which he had was certainly not of a violent or revolutionary character. Beach was not in his company, nor to my knowledge in Milwaukee at the time."

CLEMENCY FOR KNOBBERS.

A Strong Delegation Labors With Governor Francis.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 9.—A delegation composed of Judge Edward Seay, of Dent, Colonel S. H. Boyd and J. L. Delaney, of Springfield, Captain Smith, of Douglas, and ex-Secretary of State McGrath, appeared before Governor Francis last evening and argued in favor of executive clemency for William Walker and John and Wiley Matthews, the Christian County Bald Knobbers, who have been sentenced to hang next Friday. Very strong petitions were presented from business men of Springfield and the counties surrounding Christian. A statement was presented from the county officials of all the Bald Knobber counties that the organization had disbanded forever. It was argued that of the 19 Bald Knobbers indicted for murder only three are likely to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The Governor promised to return an answer to-day. The delegation expressed the belief that the condemned would have their sentences commuted.

Another Love Tragedy.

STEVENS' POINT, Wis., Feb. 9.—George Schissel, a Bohemian aged thirty, fatally shot Ida Poltz, a seven-en-year-old waitress of a hotel at McDill, a suburb of Stevens' Point, and then blew his own brains out. The act was committed immediately after the girl refused Schissel's offer of marriage.

Dynamite Mystery.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—A mystery haunts the life of one Thomas F. Buck, of 2610 Jefferson avenue, this city. Last June a year ago some unknown fiend attempted to blow up his house with dynamite. The explosion was terrific, tearing away the lower portion of the house and entailing a loss of over $1,000. Fortunately no one was hurt. The incident created a great sensation at the time, the explosion being felt for miles around. Detectives were put on the case, but failed to unravel the mystery. Last night the attempt was repeated, but only a portion of the dynamite exploded, the only damage done being the wrecking of the carriage house.

Hanged For Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—James Ross, colored, was hanged at Brandenberg, Meadow County, yesterday morning at 7:20 o'clock. His body was turned over to James H. Rollins, a medical student, to whom Ross had bequeathed it. Ross murdered Benedict Rhodes, an old farmer in Meade County, in April last. Rhodes lived alone and was supposed to keep a large sum of money in his possession. Ross had formerly worked for Rhodes. On being arrested he confessed that he and a negro named Parker had gone to Rhodes' house in the night and Parker had brained the old man with an axe as he lay asleep. Ross denied having killed Rhodes.

THE QUESTION STATED.

Papers on the Samoan Case Sent to Congress—The Whole Question Stated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The "protocols" (or official minutes) of the conferees of the conference on Samoan affairs, held in this city in 1887, together with additional correspondence on the subject, were laid before Congress yesterday afternoon. In his letter of transmittal President Cleveland says the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to their publication.

The protocols of the first conference, at which was present Secretary Bayard, Mr. Alvensteben and Sir Lionel West, contains the propositions of the three diplomats as to the form of Government that should be provided for Samoa. The German representative set forth that Malieton, having notoriously violated his treaty rights with Germany, and having but a small minority of followers among the natives, Tamasese having the support of a great majority, an election of a new King must take place. Then, in order to secure peace and order in the islands, a foreign representative should be appointed as advisor to the King, and to act as the mandatory of the three treaty powers. He also suggested a renewal of the principle of absolute equality of the three powers on the islands.

Secretary Bayard suggested a scheme of constitutional government for Samoa, with a native legislature, securing its independence and autonomy, including an acknowledegment of Malietoa, as King and Tamasese as Vice-King.

The English Government, through Sir Lionel West, suggested an agreement among the treaty powers that one of them should, as the mandatory of the other two, act as advisor of the Samoan Government, and in view of the preponderance of German interest 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 representatives proposed the organization of a land court or commission to settle the question of titles. No discussion occurred at this conference.

At the second meeting Secretary Bayard stated the points upon which he understood all were agreed.

Then followed a long discussion of the details of the Government to be created. Secretary Bayard consented to a new election, but insisted it should be a national election, free and unawed; that the customs of the Samoans should prevail in it, and that the result of the election should be announced to and declared by the three Consuls, who should not otherwise participate in the proceedings.

Sir Lionel West said he could assent to that proposition. The natives must elect a King and the election be free. Mr. Von Alvensteben inquired whether they should not take into consideration the probability of the natives not arriving at an election. Should not a certain time be fixed within which an election should take place. If it should not take place within that time, then the three powers should agree upon a King.

Mr. Bayard thereupon proposed to continue Malietoa in office, but Mr. West and Mr. Von Alvensteben united in opposition to this. The latter also inquired whether the newly elected King should not be approved by the powers, to which Mr. Bayard replied in the negative, insisting that there must be a free election.

Mr. Von Alvensteben then read a formal statement of the position of his Government, in which he says there is only one course—to place one foreign officer at the head of the Administration and to invest him with sufficient powers to take measures required for the maintenance of peace and order, as well as for the prosperous development of commerce and intercourse.

Germany having the largest interest should nominate the official. Mr. Bayard said the native Government was to preserve its own existence. The idea of the United States was that there should be an equality of rights between the powers.

Mr. Von Alvensteben said that was intended.

At the third meeting Mr. West read a paper in support of the mandatory scheme, and said that the British Government was willing that the German representative should act as the mandatory of the other two powers for the first term of five years. At the next session Mr. Bayard said he had not the slightest desire to exercise any preponderance over Germany and Great Britain, but he did desire to see the native influence upheld by the three powers equally and for a common purpose. He desired also to advert to the importance of the practical neutralization of the islands.

At the fifth meeting Mr. Bayard declared that the German plan would result in an inequality which would grow larger, but Mr. West would not concede this point.

At the last session, on July 26, Mr. Bayard, in reviewing the German proposition, said: "The plan as proposed and explained by Mr. Von Alvensteben is substantially a foreign autocratic government based on mercantile interests; and all experience has shown what must necessarily result from such an attempt, and that under it the defeat of the objects we have all distinctly proposed is certain. I do not see why we should not recognize at the outset, and encourage in Samoa, a spirit of self-governing freedom and self-respect. Germany and the United States have heretofore given strong indication of their desire for this by their prompt disavowal of the arbitrary and unauthorized acts of their respective Consuls (Steubel and Greenbaum). And it is noticeable that the conduct of foreigners has been the cause of more disorder and discontent in Samoa than any spontaneous action of the natives who, whenever they have acted improperly and immorally, would appear to have done so upon the instigation of some foreign agent. We can not, therefore, condemn native self-government in advance, for it has not been tried, and a plan containing such an element is entitled to favorable consideration, and to be fairly tested. Would it not, therefore, be well for us to adjourn this conference until the autumn and thus give time to the Ministers of Germany and Great Britain to submit their protocols to their respective Governments in order that instructions may be received by them of a more definite character, by means of which we may be enabled to come to an agreement?" Mr. Bayard's proposition to adjourn until autumn was then agreed to.

The Clayton Murder.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 9.—The bill authorizing the Governor to offer $5,000 for the apprehension of any notorious recent criminals, and which is designed to cover the Clayton murder, passed the Legislature yesterday and has been signed by Governor Eagle, who will offer that sum for the arrest of the assassin of John M. Clayton.

Remarkable Death.

LEBANON, Mo., Feb. 9.—Isom Dennis, living fourteen miles west of here, was accidentally shot and killed yesterday afternoon while out hunting by his dog jumping against the gun hammer.

The Creek Agreement Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, and Judge Perkins, of Kansas, together with some other gentlemen not yet determined upon, will comprise the sub-committee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs to which will be referred the consideration of the ratification of the negotiations recently entered into with the Creek Indians.

Heavy Failure.

WOODS HOLL, Mass., Feb. 8.—The works of the Pacific Guano Company were attached yesterday by the Lynn Institution for Savings, and they have assigned to John C. Ropes, of Boston. Liabilities about $1,000,000.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A Jubilee Occasion Characterized by Words of Special Import.

The Prodigal's Return the Theme Chosen to Illustrate the Welcome Extended to a Large Number of New Communicants.

Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage, in a recent sermon at Brooklyn Tabernacle, on the occasion of the reception of two hundred and forty new communicants, chose for his subject the "Return of the Prodigal," his text being:

Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it.—Luke xv. 23.

Joy! Joy! Joy! We banquet to-day over this accession of a multitude of souls. In all ages of the world it has been customary to celebrate joyful events by festivity—the signing of treaties, the proclamation of peace, the Christmas, the marriage. However much on other days of the year our table may have stinted supply, on Thanksgiving-Day there must be something bounteous. And all the comfortable homes of Christendom have at some time celebrated joyful events by banquet and festivity.

Something has happened in the old homestead greater than any thing that has ever happened before. A favorite son whom the world supposed would become a vagabond and outlaw forever, has returned to his father's house. The world said he never would come back. The old man always said his son would come. He had been looking for him day after day and year after year. He knew he would come back. Now, having returned to his father's house, the father promains celebration.

There is a calf in the paddock that has been kept up and fed to utmost capacity, so as to be ready for some occasion of joy that might come along. Ah! there never will be a grander day on the old homestead than this day. Let the butchers do their work and the housekeepers bring into the table the smoking meat. The musicians will take their places, and the gay groups will move up and down the floor. All the friends and neighbors are gathered in, and extra supply is sent out to the table of the servants. The father embraces his son and says grace, and he thanks God that his long-absent boy is home again. Oh! how they missed him; how glad they are to have him back. One brother indeed stands pouting at the back door and says: "This is a great ado about nothing; this bad boy should have been chastened instead of greeted; veal is too good for him." But the father says: "Nothing is too good; nothing is good enough." There sits the young man, glad at the heart of reception, but a shadow of sorrow flitting across his brow at the remembrance of the trouble he had seen. All ready now. Let the covers lift. Music. He was dead, and he is alive again. He was lost, and he is found. By such bold imagery does the Bible set forth the merry-making when a soul comes home to God.

1. First of all there is the new convert's joy. It is no tame thing to become a Christian. The most tremendous moment in a man's life is when he surrenders himself to God. The grandest time on the father's homestead is when the boy comes back. Among the great throng who in the parlors of this church professed Christ one night was a young man who next morning rang my door-bell and said: "Sir, I can not contain myself with the joy I feel; I came here this morning to express it. I have found more joy in five minutes in serving God than in all the years of my prodigality, and I came to say so."

You have seen, perhaps, a man running for his physical liberty and the officers of the law after him, and you saw him escape, or afterward you heard the judge had pardoned him, and how great was the glee of that rescued man; but it is a very tame thing that, compared with the running for one's everlasting life—the terrors of the law after him, but Christ coming to pardon, and bless, and rescue, and save. You remember John Bunyan, in his great story, tells how the Pilgrim put his fingers in his ears and ran, crying: "Life, life, eternal life!" A poor cardriver in this city some years ago, after having had a struggle to support his family, suddenly was informed that a large inheritance was his, and there was joy amounting to bewilderment; but that is a small thing compared with the experience of one who has put in his hands the title-deeds to the joys, the raptures, the splendors of Heaven, and he can truly says: "Its mansions are mine, its temples are mine, its songs are mine, its God is mine."

Oh, it is no tame thing to become a Christian. It is a merry-making. It is the killing of the fatted calf. It is jubilee. You know the Bible never compares it to a funeral, but always compares it to something bright. It is more apt to be compared to a banquet than any thing else. It is compared in the Bible to the water, bright flashing water; to the morning—roseate, fire-worked, mountain-transfigured morning. I wish I could to-day take all the Bible expressions about pardon, and peace, and life, and comfort, and hope, and Heaven, and twist them into one garland, and put it on the brow of the humblest child of God in this assemblage, and cry: "Wear it, wear it now, wear it forever, son of God, daughter of the Lord God Almighty." Oh, the joy of the new convert! Oh, the gladness of the Christian service.

You have seen sometimes a man in a religious assembly get up and give his experience. Well, Paul gave his experience. He arose in the presence of two churches, the church on earth and the church in Heaven, and he said: "Now, this is my experience: Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; poor, yet making many rich—having nothing, yet possessing all things." If the people in this house this morning knew the joys of the Christian religion they would all pass over into the Kingdom of God the next moment. When Daniel Sandeman was dying of cholera his attendant said: "Have you much pain?" "Oh," he replied, "since I found the Lord I have never had any pain except sin." Then they said to him: "Would you like to send a message to your friends?" "Yes, I would; tell them that only last night the love of Jesus came rushing into my soul like the surges of the sea, and I had to cry out: 'Stop, Lord, it is enough; stop, Lord, enough!'" Oh, the joys of this Christian religion!

Just pass over from those tame joys in which you are indulging—joys of this world—into the raptures of the Gospel. The world can not satisfy you, you have found that out. Alexander longing for other worlds to conquer, and yet drowned in his own bottle; Byron whipped by disquietudes around the world; Voltaire cursing his own soul while all the streets of Paris were applauding him; Henry II. consuming with hatred against poor Thomas a Beckot—all illustrations of the fact that this world can not make a man happy. The very man who poisoned the pommel of the saddle on which Queen Elizabeth rode, shouted in the street: "God save the Queen!" One moment the world applauds and the next moment the world anathematizes. Oh, come over into this greater joy, this sublime solace, this magnificent beatitude. The night after the battle of Shiloh, and there were thousands of wounded on the field, and the ambulances had not come, one Christian soldier lying there a dying under the starlight began to sing:

There is a land of pure delight,
where saints immortal reign.

The song was caught up all through the fields among the wounded, until it was said there were at least ten thousand wounded men reanimating their voices as they came to the verse:

There everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers;
Death like a narrow stream divides,
That Heavenly land from ours.

Oh, it is a great religion to live by, and it is a great religion to die by. There is only one heart throb between you and that religion this morning. Just look into the face of your pardoning God, and surrender yourself for time and eternity, and He is yours, and Heaven is yours, and all is yours. Some of you, like the young man of the text, have gone far astray. I know not the history, but you know it, you know it. When a young man went forth into life, the legend says, his guardian went forth with him, and getting him into a field the guardian angel swept a circle clear around where the young man stood. It was a circle of virtue and honor, and he must not step beyond that circle. Armed foes came down, but were obliged to halt at the circle—they could not pass. But one day a temptress, with diamonded hand, stretched forth and crossed that circle with the hand, and the tempted soul took it, and by that one fell grip was brought beyond the circle and died. Some of you have stepped beyond that circle. Would you not like this day by the grace of God to step back? This, I say to you, is your hour of salvation. There was in the closing hours of Queen Anne what is called the clock scene. Flat down on the pillow in helpless sickness, she could not move her head or move her hand. She was waiting for the hour when the ministers of state should gather in angry contest, and worried and worn out by the coming hour, and in momentary absence of the nurse, in the power, the strange power which delirium sometimes gives one, she arose and stood in front of the clock, and stood there watching the clock when the nurse returned. The nurse said: "Do you see any thing peculiar about that clock?" She made no answer, but soon died. There is a clock scene in every history. If some of you would rise from the bed of lethargy and come out from your delirium of sin, and look on the clock of your destiny this morning, you would see and hear something you have not seen or heard before, and every tick of the minute, and every stroke of the hour, and every swing of the pendulum would say: "Now, now, now, now!" Oh, come home to your Father's house. Come home, oh, prodigal, from the wilderness. Come home, come home!

2. But I notice that when the prodigal came there was a father's joy. He did not greet him with any reproval "How do you do?" He did not come out and say: "You are unfit to enter; go out and wash in the trough by the well, and then you can come in; we have had enough trouble with you." Ah! no. When the proprietor of that estate proclaimed a festival, it was an outburst of a father's love and a father's joy. God is your father. I have not much sympathy with that description of God I sometimes hear, as though He were a Turkish Sultan, harsh and unsympathetic, and listening not to the cry of his subjects. A man told me he saw in one of the Eastern lands a King riding along, and two men were in altercation, and one charged the other with having eaten his rice, and the King said: "Then slay the man, and by a post-mortem examination find whether he has eaten the rice." And he was slain. Ah! the cruelty of a scene like that. Our God is not a Sultan, not a Czar, not a despot, but a Father—kind,