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FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

23b Day. The Clerk read a letter from

enutor Waithall, of Mississippe, resigning

his sent in the Senute, to take effect on

January 24. The reason for the resignation

is that Senator Walthall's health has

he thinks the climate of Washing-

not been good for several years and

on does not agree with him .--

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monu-

ment to General John Stark was passed by a

vote of 32 years to 15 mays, .... Messrs, Peffer

and Allen introduced resolutions denonceing

retary Oarliste's proposed bond issue.

24 vs Day .- The President sent in additional

Sociate Justice of the United States Supreme

Court. The day was devoted largely to a

discussion of the authority of the Secretary

25th Day -The vetoed New York Bridge

bill was referred to the Committee on Inter

State and Foreign Commerce. It is proposed

to report a new fill. - Mr. Cullon deliv-

ered a speech on the Hawatian question. -

Debate was continued on the Federal Elec-

26th Day - Along discussion took pla-

The House.

stituting the wool schedule of the McKinley

bill for that of the Wilson bill was defeated.

biti continued, there was a sharp personal

Johnson, -Mr. Johnson's proposal to put

the agricultural section of the McKinley bill

was beaten, sixty-three to 116, --- At 11.17

the House went into Committee of the Whole

with Mr. Richardson in the chair. Brie-

try imported free, the existing rates be im

Thousantook a recess without acting on Mr

W. Stone and Mr. Wheeler.

Hitt's amendment. At the evening session

o speakers were Mr. Talbert, Mr. Charles

32n Day, President Cleveland sent in an

other message and more correspondence on

the Hawaiian question. - The debate on the

Wilson bill was continued. - Mr. Mclines

amendment to the Tariff bill, striking out the

bounty on sugar was adopted by the Con-mittee of the Whole. — The amendment put-

ting refined sugar on the free list was

Bridge bill, together with the veto message

was referred to the Committee on Inter-State

and Foreign Commerce. — In the Commit

tee of the Whole amendments to the Wilson

bill putting a duty on coal were voted down.

34TH DAY. The Internal Kevenue bill was

hedule of the Wilson bill were rejected.

The speakers at the night session were

Mesers, Ryan, Swanson, Baldwin, Ikirt, Cum-

mings, all Democrats, and Baker, Populist,

in favor of the bill, and Messrs, Wanger,

Johnson, Moon, Kiefer and Blair, all Repub-

TALMAGE WILL RESIGN.

He Startles His Congregation by the

licans, in opposition to it.

reported. --- All amendments to the iron ore

Both refined and raw sugars were put on

She Day, -The New York and New Jersey

speeches on the Wilson bill were made by

Mr. Grosvenor, Mr. Coombs, Mr. Mercur and

steel rails on the free list was defeated.

30rs Day, Debute on the Wilson Tariff

entroversy between Messrs, Dalzell and

31-r Day. The amendment to substitute

29TH DAY - Debate on the Tariff bill was

entinued : Mr. Burrows's amondment sub-

tion laws and the Peffer bond resolution.

over Mr. Turple's Hawaiian resolution.

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EDENTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1894.

evils I mention. Much good has been ac-

complished by the herois n and fidelity of

Christian reformers, but the fact remains

that there are more splendid men and mag-

nificent women this moment going over the

since the first grape was turned into wine

and the first head of rye began to soak in a

brewery. When people touch this subject

they are apt to give statistics as to how many

millions are in drunkards' graves, or with

quick tread marching on toward them. The

and is full of talk of high tariff and low

tariff, but what about the highest of all tariffs

in this country, the tariff of \$900,000,000

which rum put upon the United States in

1891, for that is what it cost us? You do not

tremble or turn pale when I say that. The

fact is we have become hardened by sta-

tistics, and they make little impression.

But if some one could gather into one mighty lake all the tears that have been

wrung out of orphanage and widowhood, or

into one organ diapason all the groans that

have been uttered by the suffering victing

of this holocaust, or into one whirlwind all

the wicket of one immense prison have look

literature; go on with your temperance plat-

forms; go on with your temperance laws,

But we are all hoping for something from

above, and while the bare arm of suffering,

and the bare arm of invalidism, and the bare

arm of poverty, and the bare arm of domes

tic desolation, from which rum hath torn the

sleeve, are lifted up in beggary and suppli-

strike the breweries, and the liquor stores,

and the corrupt politics, and the license

laws, and the whole inferno of grogshops all

around the world. Down, thou accursed

bottle, from the throne! Into the dust, thou

king of the demijohn! Parched be thy lips,

thou wine cup, with fires that shall never be

But I have no time to specify the manifold

read in some newspapers, and heard from

Christianity were so worste I that it is hardly

worth while to attempt to winthls world for

Go l, and that all Christian work would col-

lapse, and that it is no use for you to teach a

Sabbath class, or distribute tracts, or exhort

in prayer meetings, or preach in a pulpit, as

satan is gaining ground. To rebuke that

pessimism, the gospel of smashup, I preach

this sermon, showing that you are on the winning side. Go ahead! Fight on! What

I want to make out to-day is that our ammu-

nition is not exhausted; that all which has

been accomplished has been only the skirm-

ishing before the great Armaged ion; that

not more than one of the thousand fountains

of beauty in the King's park has begun to

play; that not more than one brigade of the

innumerable hosts to be marshaled by the

rider on the white horse has yet taken the

field; that what God has done yet has been

with arm folded in flowing robe, but that

the time is coming when He will rise from

His throne, an I throw off that robe, and

down the stairs of heaven with all conquer-

ing step, and halt in the presence of expec-

tant Nations, and flashing His omniscient

eyes across the work to be done will put

der, and roll it up there, and for the world's

arm. Who can doubt the result when ac-cording to my text Jehovah does His

best; when the last reserve force of omnipo-

tence takes the field; when the last sword

the battle of Sedan? The hills a thousand

feet high. Eleven hundred cannons on the

hills. Artillery on the heights of Givonne,

and twelve German batteries on the heights

of La Moncello. The Crown Prince of Sax-

ony watched the scene from the heights of

Mairy. Between a quarter to 6 o'clock in

the morning and 1 o'clock in the afternoon

of September 2, 1870, the hills dropp at the

shells that shattered the French host in the

valley. The French Emperor and the 86,000

of his army captured by the hills. So in this

conflict now raging between holiness and

Downhere in the valleys of earth we must

be valiant soldiers of the cross, but the Com-

mander of our host walks the heights and

views the scene far better than we can in the

valleys, and at the right day and the right

hour all heaven will open its batteries on our

side, and the Commander of the hosts of un-

righteousness with all his followers will sur-

render, and it will take eternity to fully cele-

brate the universal victory through our Lord

Jesus Christ. "Our eyes are unto the hills."

It is so certain to be accomplished that Isaiah

in my text looks down through the field glass

of prophecy and speaks of it as already ac-

complished, and I take my stand where the

prophet took his stand and look at it as all

lone, "Hallelulah, 'tis done." See! Those

cities without a tear! Look! Those con-

tinents without a pang, Behold! Those

hemispheres without a sin! Why, those

deserts, Abrabian desert, American des-

ert, and Creat Sahara desert, are all

irrigated into gardens where God walks in

the cool of the day. The atmosphere that

neircles our globe floating not one groan.

All the rivers and lakes and oceans dimpled

the earth have dropped out of then the

rigors of the cold and the blasts of the heat

and it is universal spring! Let us change

the old world's name. Let it no more be

called the earth, as when it was reeking with

everything pestiferous and malevolent, sear-

leted with battlefields and gashed with

graves, but now so changed, so aromatic

with gardens, and so resonant with song,

and so rubescent with beauty, let us call it

Immanuel's Land or Beulah or millennial

gardens or paradise regained or heaven!

PECKHAM FOR JUSTICE.

Cleveland Nominates Him for the

Supreme Court Bench.

The President sent to the United States

Sanate the name of Wheeler H. Peckham, of

New York City, to be Associate Justice of

the Supreme Court. Wheeler H. Peckham.

nominated for Associate Justice of the Su-

preme Court, is a brother of Judge Rufus

Peekham, of the New York Court of Ap-

peals. He was appointed District At-

torne by Mr. Cleveland when he was

Although the New York Senators delined t

talk, it was understood that the nomination

was distasteful to them, but they would have

been glad to have seen the name of the

brother sent in instead. The indications

seemed to be that the Hornblower struggle

Wheeler H. Peckham, who has been name i

for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

was at one time District Attorney of New

York City. Mr. Peekham was born at Albany

in 1833. At school he won the reputation of

being a careful student and won several

medals for proficiency. After receiving an

academic education, he entered the Albany

Law School, from which he graduated in 1854.

The young lawyer at once opened an office

in his native city, and followed his profes-

sion with varying success until 1857, when

his health began to fail and he went to

St. Paul, Minn. He still continued his law

practice, however, and was interested in a

number of cases which attracted general

attention in that newly settled territory.

In 1863 he returned to Albany with his

health renewed. In 1864 he went to New

York, and rapidly rose to a position of prom-

nence in his profession. He gained much

popularity by his connection with the famous

Tweed ring suits in which he was instru-

mental in procuring the conviction of

Tweed and his co-conspirators, with the as-

sistance of Judge Lyman Tremaine, of A!-

bany, and John Parsons, of New York City.

In November, 1883, Governor Cleveland ap-

pointed Mr. Peckham District Attorney

tice of his profession in New York City.

would be renewed against this nominee.

Governor.

but subsequently resigned.

the only great, be glory forever. Amen.

And to God, the only wise, the only good,

with not one falling tear. The climates of

sin "our eyes are unto the hills."

eternal might leaps from its seab-

Do you know what decided

back the sleeve of His right arm to the shoul-

ome out of the palaces of eternity, and come

pulpits a disheartenment, as though

think I have seen in some Christian

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# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

DAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Bare Arm of God."

Text: "The Lord hath made bare His holy

-!sminh lit., 10. It almost takes our breath away to read ome of the Bible imagery. There is such boldness of metaphor in my text that I have been for some time getting my courage up to preach from it. Isaiah, the evangelistic prophet, is sounding the jubilate of our planet redeemed and cries out, "The Lord bath made bare His holy arm." What overwhelming suggestiveness in that figure of peech, "The bare arm of God!" The people of Palestine to this day wear much hinderng apparel, and when they want to run a pecial race, or lift a special burden, or fight special battle, they put off the outside pparel, as in our land when a man proposes secial exertion he puts off his contant up his sleeves. Walk through our foundries, our machine shops, our mines, ur factories, and you fill find that most of the toilers have their coats off and their deeves rolled in.

Isaiah saw that there must be a tremenus amount of work done before this world ones what it ought to be, and he forees it all accomplished, and accomplished w the Almighty, not as we or linarily thin'; of Him, but by the Almighty with the sleev : of His robe rolled back to His shoulder, The Lord hath made bare His holy arm. Nothing more impresses me in the Bible han the case with which Got does most nings. There is such a reserve of power. He has more thunderbolts than He has ever flung, more light than He has ever distribated, more blue than with which He has verarched the sky, more green than that with which He has emeralded the grass, ore crimson than that with which He has curnished the sunsets. I say it with revere, from all I can see, God has never half

You know as well as I do that many of the ost elaborate and expensive industries of τ world have been employed in creating rtificial light. Halfof the time the world dark. The moon and the stars have their lorious uses, but as instruments of illumiion they are failures. They will not allow you to read a book or stop the rufflanism of your great cities. Had not the darkness been persistently fought back by artificial means, the most of the world's enterprises would have halted half the time, while the crime of our great municipalities would for half the time run rampant and unrebaked; hence all the inventions for creating artificial light, from the flint struck against steel in centuries past to the dynamo of our electrical manufactories. What uncounted numbers of people at work the year round in naking chandeliers and lamps and flatures and wires and batteries where light shall be made, or along which light shall run, or where light shall poise! How many bare arms of human toil-and some of those bare arms are very tired -- in the creation of light and its apparatus, and after all the work the

greater part of the continents and hemispheres at night have no light at all, except perhaps the fireflies flashing their small lanterns across the swamp.
But see how easy God made the light. He did not make bare His arm ; He did not even put forth His robed arm; He did not lift so much as a finger. The flint out of which He struck the noonday sun was the word, "Light," "Let there be light!" Adam did not see the sun until the fourth day, for, though the sun was created on the first day, it took its rays from the first to the fourth day to work through the dense mass of fluids | heathenism. Some of those merby which this earth was compassed. Did you ever hear of anything so easy as that? So or England or Scotland and stay for a few mique? Out of a word came the blazing sun, the father of flowers, and warmth and light! Out of a word building a fire-place for all the Nations of the earth to warm themselves by! Yea, seven other worlds, five of them inconceivably larger than our own, and seventy-nine asteroids, or worlds on a smaller scale! The warmth and light for this great brotherhood, great sisterhood great family of worlds, eighty-seven larger or smaller worlds, all from that one magnifi cent dreplace, made out of the one word-Light. The sun 886,000 miles in diameter, 1 to not know how much grander a solar sysen God could have created if He had put forth His robed arm, to say nothing of an arm made bare! But this I know, that our noonday sun was a spark struck from the anvil of one word, and that word "Light," "But," says some one, "do you not think that in making the machinery of the uniserse, of which our solar system is comparatively a small wheel working into mighter wheels, it must have cost God some exertion? The upheaval of an arm either robed or an arm made bare?" No; we are listinctly told otherwise. The machinery of universe God made simply with His fingers. David, inspired in a night song, says so-"When I consider Thy heavens, the work of

A Scottish elergyman told me a few weeks ago of dyspeptic Thomas Carlyle walking out with a friend one starry night, and as the friend looked up and said, "What a splendid sky!" Mr. Carlyle replied as he glanced upward, "Sad sight, sad sight!" Not so thought David as he read the great Scripture of the night heavens. It was a sweep of embroidery, of vast tapestry, Go I manipulated. That is the affusion of the salmist to the woven hangings of tapestry is they were known long before David's ime. Far back in the ages what enchantment of thread and color, the Florentine velvets of silk and gold and Persian carpets woven of goats' hair! If you have been in the Gobelin manufactory of tapestry in Paris -alas, now no more!-you witnessed wonfrous things as you saw the wooden needle or broach going back and forth and in and ut: you were transfixed with admiration at he patterns wrought. No wonder that Louis XIV bought it, and it became a possession of the throne, and for a long while none but brones and palaces might have any of its How much of the immensity of the heavens

work! What triumphs of loom! What victory of skilled fingers! So David says of the heavens that God's fingers wave into them the light ; that God's fingers tapestried them with stars; that God's fingers embroidered them with worlds. David enderstood I do not know, Astronomy was born in China 2800 years before Christ was born. During the reign of Hoang-Ti astronomers were put to death if they made wrong calculations about the heavens. Job understood the refraction of the sun's rays and said they were "turned as the clay to the The pyramids were astronomical observatories, and they were so long ago built that Isaiah refers to one of them in his nineteenth chapter and calls it the "pillar at the border." The first of all the sciences born was astronomy. Whether from knowledge already abroad or from direct inspiration, it eems to me David had wide knowledge of the heavens. Whether he understood the full force of what he wrote, I know not, but the God who inspired him knew, and He would not let David write anything but truth, and therefore all the worlds that the telecope ever reached or Copernious or Galilei or Kepler or Newton or Laplace or Herschel or our own Mitchell ever saw were so easily made that they were made with the fingers. As easily as with your fingers you mold the wax, or the clay, or the dough to particpar shapes, so He decided the shape of our world, and that it should weigh six sextillion tons and appointed for all worlds their orbits and decided their color-the white to Sirius, the ruddy to Aldebaran, the sellow to Pollux, the blue to Altair, marryno same of the stars, as the 2400 double stars that Herschel observed, administering to the whims of the variable stars as their glance ecomes brighter or dim, preparing what astronomers called, "the girdle of Andromea," and the nebula in the sword handle of Worlds on worlds! Worlds under worlds! Worlds above worlds! Worlds beyond worlds! So many that arithmatics are of no use in the calculation! But He counted them as He made them, and He made them with His fingers! Reservation of power uppression of omnipotence! Resources as

et untouched! Almightiness yet undemon-

strated! Now, I ask, for the benefit of all

disheartened Christian workers, if God ac-

complished so much with His fingers what

can He do when He puts out all His strength

and when He unlimbers all the batteries of

His omnipotence? The Bible speaks again

and again of God's outstretched arm, but

only once, and that in the text, of the bare

My text makes it plain that the rectifica-

tion of this world is a stupendous undertaking. It takes more power to make this world over again than it took to make it at first. A word was only necessary for the first creation, but for the new creation the unsleeved and unhindered fore arm of the Almighty! The reason of that I can understand. In the shipyards of Liverpool or Glasgow or New York a great vessel is constructed. The architect draws out the plan, the length of the beam, the capacity of tonnage, the rotation of wheel or screw, the cabin, the masts and all the appointments of this great palace of the deep. The architect finishes his work without any perplexity, and the carpenters and the artisans toil on the craft so many hours a day, each one ioin; his part, until with flags flying, and thousands of people huzzaing on the docks, the vessel is launched. But out on the sea that steamer breaks her shaft and is limping slowly along toward harbor, when Caribbean whirlwinds, those mighty hunters of the deep, looking out for prey of ships, surroun l that wounded vessel and pitch it on a rocky coast, and she lifts and falls in the breakers until every joint is loose, and every spar is down, and every wave sweeps over the incricane deck as she parts midships. Would it not require more skill and power to get that splintered vessel off the rocks and reconstruct it than it required originally to build her? Aye! Our world that Go'l built so beautiful, and which started out with all the flags of Edenic foliage and with the chant of paradisaical bowers, has been sixty centuries pounding in the skerries of sin and sorrow, and to get her out, and to get her off, and to get her on the right way again will require more of omnipotence than it required to build her and launch her. So I am not surprised that though in the dry-

lestroyed world, and make it as good as Now, just look at the enthrone I difficulties in the way, the removal of which, the overthrow of which, seem to require the bare right arm of omnipotence. There stands | quenched! heathenism, with its 860,000,000 victims. I do not care whether you call them Brahmans | evils that challenge Christianity. And I At the World's Fair in Chicago last summer those monstrosities of religion trie I to make themselves respectable, but the long hair and baggy trousers and trinketed robes of their representatives cannot hide from the world the fact that those religious are the authors of funeral pyre, and juggern ut crushing, and Ganges infanticide, and Chinese shoe torture, and the aggregated massacres of many centuries. They have their heels on India, on China, on Persia, on

dock of one word our world was made, it

will take the unsleeved arm of God to lift her

from the rocks and put her on the right

course again. It is evident from my text

and its comparison with other texts that it

would not be so great an undertaking to

make a whole constellation of worlds, and a

whole galaxy of worlds, and a whole astrono-

my of worlds, and swing them in their right

orbits as to take this wounded world, this

stranded world, this bankrupt world, this

Borneo, on three-fourths of the acreage of our poor old world. I know that the missionaries, who are the nost sacrificing and Christlike men and women on earth, are making steady and glorious inroads upon these built up abominations of the centuries. All this stuff that you see in some of the newspapers about the dissionaries as living in luxury and idleness s promulgated by corrupt American or Engish or Scotch merchants, whose loose behavior in heathen cities has been rebuked by the missionaries, and these corrupt merchants write home or tell innocent and unsuspecting visitors in In lia or China or the darkened islands of the sea these falsehoods about our consecrated missionaires, who, turning their backs on home and civilization and emolument and comfort, spend their lives in trying to introduce the mercy of the gospel among the downtrolden of chants leave their families in America years in the ports of heathenism while they are making their fortunes in the tea or rice or opium trade, and while they are thus absent from home give themselves to orgies of dissoluteness such as no pen or tongue could, without the abolition of all decency, attempt to report. The presence of the missionaries, with their pure and noble households, in those heathen ports is a constant rebuke to such debauchees and miscreants. If satan should visit heaven, from which he was once roughly but justly expatriated, and he would write home to the realms pandemoniae, his correspondence published in Diabolos Gazette of Apollyonic News, about what he had seen, he would report the temple of Gol and the Lamb as a broken down church, and the house of many mansions as a disreputable place, and cherubim as suspicious of mor-Sin never did like holiness, and you had better not depend upon satanic report of the sublime and multipotent work of our missionaries in foreign lands. But not withstanding all that these men and women of God have achieved, they feel and we all feel that if the idolatrous lands are to be Christianized there needs to be a power from the heavens that has not yet condescended, and we feel like crying out in the words of Charles

Arm of the Lord, awake, awake! Put on Thy strength, the Nations shake! Aye, it is not only the Lord's arm that is

eeded, the holy arm, the outstretched arm. ut the bare arm There, too, stands Mohammedanism, with its 176,000,000 victims. Its Bible is the Koran, a book not quite as large as our New Testament, which was revealed to Mohammed when in epileptic fits, and resuscitated from these fits he dietated it to scribes. Yet it is read to-day by more people than any other ook ever written. Mohammed, the founder of that religion, a polygamist, with superfluity of wives, the first step of his religion on the body, mind and soul of woman, and no wonder that the heaven of the Koran is an everlasting So.lom, an infinite seraglio, bout which Mohammed promises that each ollower shall have in that place seventy-two wives, in addition to all the wives he had on earth, but that no old woman shall ever enter heaven. When a bishop of England recently proposed that the best way of saving Monammedans was to let then keep their religion, but engraft upon some new principles from Christianity, he perpetrated an ecclesiastical joke, at which no man can laugh who has eve seen the tyranny and domestic wretchedness which always appear where that religion gets foothold. It has marched across contients and now proposes to set up its flithy ind accursed banner in America, and what has done for Turkey it would like to do for our Nation. A religion that brutally treats womanhood ought neverto be fostered country. But there never was a religion so absurd or wicked that it did not get disciples, and there are enough fools in America to make a large discipleship of Mohammedanism. This corrupt religion has been making steady progress for hundreds of years, and notwithstanding all the splendid work done by the Jessups, and the Goodells, and the Blisses, and the Van Dykes, and the Posts, and the Misses Bowens, and the Misses Thompsons, and scores of other men and women of whom the world was not worthy, here it stands, the giant of sin, Mohammeanism, with one foot on the heart of wo nan and the other on the heart of Christ, while it mumbles from its minarets this stupenduous blasphemy: "Go I is great, an I iohammed His is prophet." Let the Christian printing press at Beyroot and Constantiapple keep on with their work and the men and women of God in the mission fields toll until the Lord crowns them, but what we are all hoping for is some supernatural fro n the heavens, as yet unseen, something stretched down out of the skies, something like an arm uncovered, the bare arm of the God of Nations! There stands also the arch demon of alcohalism. Its throng is white and made of bleached human skulls. On one side of that throne of skulls kneels in obeisance and worship democracy, and on the other side

republicanism, and the one that kisses the cancerous and gangrened foot of this despot the oftenest gets the most benedictions, There is a Hudson River, an Ohio, a Mississippi of strong drink rolling through this Nation, but as the rivers from which I take my figure of speech empty into the Atlantic or the Gulf this mightier flood of sickness and insanity and domestic ruin and crime and bankruptey and woe empties into the hearts, and the homes, and the churches, and the time, and the sternity of a multitude evond all statistics to number or describe, All Nations are mauled and scarified with baleful stimulus, or killing narcotic. The pulgue of Mexico, the cashew of Brazil, the hasheesh of Persia, the opium of China, the guavo of Honduras, the wedro of

### Russia, the soma of India, the aguardiente of Morocco, the arak of Arabia, the mastic of Syria, the raki of Turkey, the beer of Germany, the whisky of Scotland, the ale of

England, the all drinks of America, are doing their best to stupefy, inflame, dement, MESSAGE TO CONGRESS WITH impoverish, brutalize and slav the human race. Human power, unless re-enforced THE CORRESPONDENCE. from the heavens, can never extirpate the

Willis Asked to Explain-President Dolc Wants to Know Whether He Intends to Enforce His Demands Niagara abysm of inebriety than at any time With Arms-Willis Says Dole Insulted President Cleveland.

> President Cleveland, in a brief note of ransmittal, sent to Congress the latest correspondence relating to Hawaii. It comprises some brief notes of Minister Willis to Secretary Gresham, which are unimportant, but the chief features of it are letters passing between Minister Willis and President Dole, one of which the Minister comof an utterance of President Dole as reflecting on the President of the United States, and a letter from President Dole, in which he specifically inquires Minister Willis's instructions authorized he use of force. Both these matters appear to have been settled by the receipt of the last message of the President to Congress and the last instructions of Secretary Gres-

the sighs of centuries of dissipation, or from ham to Minister Willis. upon us the glaring eyes of all those whom The interest felt in Hawatian affairs was strong drink has endungeoned, we might manifested in a striking manner when Presiperhaps realize the appalling desolation, dent Cleveland's message, \*ransmitting the But, no, no, the sight would forever blast latest diplomatic correspondence on the subour vision; the sound would forever stun ject, was laid before the House of Repreour souls. Go on with your temperance

entatives. The House insisted on hearing all the corspondence read—a most unusual thingand every word was heard in the remotest orner of the hall, so absorbed was every one in listening to the clerk as he read. The following is the letter of transmittal

To the Congress "I transmit herewith dispatches received cation and despair, let the bare arm of Go.1 vesterday from our Minister at Hawaii, with ertain correspondence which accompanied the same, including a most extraordinary etter, dated December 27, 1893, signed by Sanford B. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs the Provisional Government and addressed to our Minister, Mr. Willis, and delivered to im a number of hours after the arrival at Honolulu of a copy of my message to Congress on the Hawaiian question, with copies of the instructions given to our Minister.

"GROVER CLEVELAND "Executive Mansion, January 20, 1894. The letter of December 27, to which the resident refers, was sent to Minister Willis y Mr. Dole, and part of the language is

erewith presented: "I desire to call your Excellency's most serious consideration to the dangerous and critical condition of this community, arising, must respectfully submit, out of the attitude which you have assumed, and the language which you have used in public, and in communications to the Government, and also out of the published letter of the Secretary of State of the United States and the President's message on the subject of the restoration of the Monarchy.

"This Government has most earnestly sought from you and through our representative at Washington, from your Govern ment, some assurance that force will not be used, and has failed to obtain it. Your ac tion has unfortunately aroused the passions of all parties and made it probable that disturbances may be created at any moment. "I am informed by military authorities that while the force at your command is sufficient to destroy this city, it is insufficient to suppress any general rising and conflict of armed forces and insurrections, or to pre-

vent the loss of life and property. 'This Government is reluctant to believe final and complete rescue make bare His that this condition of affairs was contemplated or expected by yourself or by the President of the United States. "I have therefore to ask you to inform me, with the least delay, whether you hold instructions to enforce your policy with the use

of arms in any event. Minister Willis was more than surprised at receiving such a letter, and in reply asked the charges so unjustly put forward should be made more specific. To this Mr. Dole answered that the special message of the Presdent of the United States had rendered any further correspondence on the subject un-Believing that the charges, whether so in-

ended or not, reflected upon the President Mr. Willis again insisted that the desired specifications be furnished as soon as cou venient, but up to the time of the steamer's departure, no answer had been received. In a letter to Secretary Gresham, Mr. Willis "This delay in answering is a great sur

prise and regret. I am fully prepared to show that every step taken by the represen tatives of our Government has been in the direction of peace and good order, and that the military preparations of the Provisional Government were in progress at the time of my arrival. The remainder of the correspondence consists of the full text of the letters, of which the material portions have been quoted.

### PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Jules Verne is sixty-five years old. GOVERNOR PENNOYEB, of Oregon, is a rich

Louis Kessuth is blind, as the result of influenza. Reed's picture has just been hung up in the Speaker's corridor. DR. HALL, the State geologist of New York, s over eighty years of age.

WILLIAM POTTER, the retiring United States Minister at Rome, has given 1000 lire to the poor of that city. THE British Royal Astronomical Society has onferred its gold medal on Professor S. W. Burnham, an American astronomer.

It is said that the King of Siam has become so addicted to the use of stimulants that he is practically a mental and physical wreck. THE Queen has conferred the dignity of knighthood upon William Lane Booker, Consul-General of Great Britain at New

the Council of Ministers of President Carnot, of France, is the third of his name to fill that CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM PENN LYON, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has retired from the bench after a continuous service o twenty-two years.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, the new President of

SAMUEL LAYCOCK, the Lancashire dialect post who died recently, learned the trade of cotton spianer and got his education by reading after his work. GOVERNOR ALTGELD, of Illinois, finding

that he "could not perform his social duties while ignorant of the art of dancing" has SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS, of Tennessee, Is the only public man in Washington now who was there when Galusha A. Grow first went to Congress, in 1851.

THE health of the little eleven-year-old

Crown Prince of Germany is causing anxiety. He suffers from constant muscular trembling and twitching, and he has been forced to cease both his military exercises and his studies. SIR ANDREW CLARK'S fortune, every penny of which was made in his profession, is just over \$1,000,000. This is not the medical high-

water mark, for the late Sir Walter Gull,

who also started without a penny, amassed half a million more. TIMOTHY KEENEY, a wealthy paper manu facturer, died at Manchester, N. H., recently, aged ninety-one. Mr. Keeney was the first paper manufacturer in this country to make paper pulp from wood shavings and accumulated a large fortune in the business.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is a much worried man just now. His hair was gray long ago from worry, now it is white. He is, probably, the only monarch in Europe who is obliged almost daily to take large sums from his allowance as sovereign and apply them to the needs of failing individuals and institutions.

HALF-GROWN rawns, little bigger than sheep, are coming down in great numbers over the railroad tracks from the northern New York City, upon the death of John counties of Maine to the more sheltered parts McKeon. After serving but a short time of the south. Some pot-hunters are slaugh-Mr. Peckham was compelled to resign the tering the poor little creatures as they trot office on account of ill health. Since then unsuspectingly over the ties in search of Mr. Peckham has been engaged in the pracwarmer woods and better forage.

### LATER NEWS.

THE Republican Senate at Trenton, N. J. ejected Governor Werts's proposition for uo warranto proceedings to settle the Senate controversy; the Senate and House will

meet in joint session on February 6. WILLIAM T. ZELL, Treasurer of the Lehigh and Wilkesburre Coal Company and of the New York Athletic Club, is a fugitive defaulter, a shortage of \$10,000 or more having been found in his cash accounts with the coal ompany.

Normannia, bound for Genoa, returned to the Port of New York for repairs, having been damaged by a tidal wave; several of her rew were injured.

A BLIZZARD raged in Kansas and other Western States.

THE Hamburg-American Line steamer

Mrs. Anna Lindgren was crushed to death t Chicago, Ill., while struggling for bread at a relief station. Her husband was too weak to go into the crow 1 and her children

A mann of train robbers was captured by police in the Indian Territory; one of the gang was killed and another mortally wounded. THE Mirz and Daniels brothers fought to

the death in Arkansas. Of the four three were killed. Committee resolutions on the Hawaiian juestion favoring strict non-intervention

were brought into both Houses. In response to a Senate resolution the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate a statement showing that from the year 1875

to 1894 the United States has paid for the prosecution of criminals in the Territory of Utah the sum of \$725,555, which amount was due the United States from that Terri-Secretary Herbert approved the recom-

mendation of the National Stability Board with reference to the lengthening of the gunboats Machias and Castine in order to relieve top-heaviness.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by his sister, Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, and Private Secretary Thurber, left Washington for Hartford, Conn., to attend the funeral of Henry E. Hastings, the President's nephew. Mr. Hastings was the son of Mr. Cleveland's

Ar Frederickton, New Brunswick, Judge Barker sentenced the deaf mute Edward M. Wheary to be hanged on Friday, April 20, for the murder of his sister-in-law, Bertha Wheary.

Kaiser William has made a peace offering to Prince Bismarck in the shape of a ease of old wine and the ex-Chancellor has promised to personally thank His Majesty for the gift in Berlin. All Germany rejoices at the reconciliation.

LACK of work and searcity of food are causing many acts of brigandage in Spain.

The Brazilian insurgents recaptured Mocangue Island, with three small cannon and 130 prisoners The killed and wounded number fifty. The insurgents lost fourteen

STRIKING employes of the Bridgeport

(Conn.) Traction Company returned to work Union women hat makers of Danbury, Conn., prevented resumption in four factories by refusing terms the union men ac-MR. AND MRS. GUSTAVE P. TYSON and Miss

Minnie Chapman, teachers in the Sac and Fox Indian School, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, were drowned while attempting to ford Deep

Firry convicts confined in the branch State prisen at Coal Creek, Tenn., escaped by crawling through the bars of the water gate leading into the stockade.

The annual Pension bill reported to the House appropriates \$150,000,000. THE State Department is advised that the death of United States Consul Meade at San Domingo was caused by yellow fever.

ington from Hartford, Conn., where he attended his cousin's funeral. THE ship Willie Rosenfeld, at Queenstown. Ireland, had two of her crew killed and the captain and eight others badly injured in a

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND returned to Wash-

hurricane. The gallery of the Ducal riding school of Gotha, Germany, collapsed during the rehearsal for the festival when the new Duke will make his formal entry into the city. Four of the persons were killed, and twelve were so seriously injured that they were

# NEWSY GLEANINGS.

KANSAS has 125 Chinese. Japan has 100 National banks.

thought likely to die.

Japan opposes foreign immigration. England's wealth is \$50,000,000,000. Congress costs the country \$8000 a day. Australia has 9000 organized Socialists. Great Britain contains 26,226 Americans, STRAWBERBIES are in bloom at Lexington.

SMALLPOX is reported spreading in Chi-FARMERS are establishing colonies in Texas. EASTERN WASHINGTON is suffering with great floods. PRABIE fires are doing much damage in Oklahoma.

reorganized. Twin sens of Charles J. Frost were drowned at Joliet, Ill. Tomcop are plenty in Maine at seventy-five cents a bushel, The depression in Canada is greater than for thirty years.

THE Nicaragua Canal Company has been

THE importation of firearms into Sicily has been prohibited. ATLANTA, Ga, wants the Grand Army Encampment for 1895. Nevada has 6,000,000 acres of tillable land and only 182,583 in cultivation. Twenty-six railway systems, covering

50,000 miles, centre at Kansas City, Mo. FIFTEEN HUNDRED saloons have closed in New York City within the past six months. French exhibitors will demand compensation for their losses in the World's Fair Sixor October more Europeans have left

the United States than have landed here in the same period. THE appraisement of the Stanford estate has been filed. The total valuation of San Francisco property is \$17,688,319. CHICAGO'S grain and provision trade last year amounted to \$250,000,000, making it the leading market in the world for those prod-

THE prospects of the wheat crop in the

Punjaub, India, are unusually good. The

area planted shows an increase of six per cent. BURGLARS raided Courtland, Ala. Every business place was broken into, wagons ber ing used to carry off the plunder,

# LUNATICS BURN TO DEATH

A SCENE OF HORROR IN AN IOWA MADHOUSE.

Eight Human Beings Perish Miserably-Penned in a Little Building on a Poorfarm - The Flames Break Out at Night White a Blizzard

The building on the Boone County (Iowa) Mr. Vest spoke for repeal of the Federal Elecpoorfarm used as an insano asylum was burned, and eight of the nine inmates lost Hawatian correspondence, including an ap their lives. The are started about 10 o'clock | peal from Royalists. - Fresident Cleveland p. m., and when discovered was under such | nominated Wheeler H. Peckham to be Asheadway that nothing could be done to save the unfortunates in the building.

Six years ago Boone County decided to of the Treasury to issue bonds take charge of its incurable and harmless insane who had before been kept in the State asylums. For that purpose a two-story frame building was erected on the poorfarm near the poorhouse. In this building the insane were kept. The steward of the poor farm is Henry Holcomb, who lived with his wife in the poorhouse. .

They retired at about the usual time last night and were asleep at 10 o'clock, when they were awakened by Mrs. Hibbard, one peal the Federal Election laws. of the nine insane persons, who came into the house and said that the madhouse was

Mr. Holcomb rushed to the burning building, which he saw was affame inside, and burst in the door. He could not enter, owing to the intense heat, and no sound except the crackling of the flames was heard. The unfortunates were already dead, it. "suffocated before they awoke or lacking intelligence to make their escape. Four

of the poor creatures who were not considered perfectly safe were locked in their cells at night and could not have escaped if they would. The tragedy was over in a half hour, when the roof of the madhouse fell in. The victims were seen in the coals, burned beyond recognition. The fire is supposed to have Mr. Simpson The amendment proposed by Mr. Simpson The amendment proposed by the furnace, which was Hitt provided that when a country imposed

overheated on account of the intensely cold | a tax on American products which this coun Mrs. Hibbard, the only one who escaped, posed. The hour of 5.39 having arrived the is uninjured, but is not intelligent enough to give an account of the discovery of the fire The victims and their ages are Thomas Leper, forty-five, Joseph Craig, eighty-one; Sarah Scott eighty-two , Chris-

Anderson, twenty-eight; Anna Sodderberg, thirty-eight; Johanna Briggs, thirty-five Nancy Tucker, forty-eight. THE commissioner to suppress the yellow isease on peaches in Connecticut has made his report. Ten per cent, of the 283,783 treevisited were found to be diseased and de-

tian Peterson, eighty-seven, Christiana

### THE MARKETS.

stroyed. The largest number in any one

orchard was 5000.

I	Late 1	Vholesale	Prices	of	Con	intr
	Produce Quoted in New York.					
	4	DEANS	AND PEA	9,		
١	Beans -	farrow, 1893	, choices	100	ta f	2 45
ı		n. 1893, choi				
ı		893, choice.				
H		lney, 1893, (				2 35
		Kidney, 1893				
Ν		urtle soup.				
ı	Lima.	Cal., 1893 P	60 lbs	1 50	(n)	1 55
		as, bbls, 7 to				1.20
		Jul.	TTER.			
ł	Creamer	-State, bes	91	1000	(9)	-
ı	State,	ommon to g	ond		(0)	
1	Wester	n, firsts		203	(0)	24
1	Wester	n, seconds		23	60	2.3

W. Im. creamery, seconds.

W. Factory, fresh, seconds.

W. Factory, thirds ....

CHEESE.

State-Full cream, large, fancy 11 000

13 (a)

60 6 65

(40 6) 45

13 @ 14

W. Im. creamery, thirds.

Western Factory, fresh, firsts.

Full cream, large, choice:

State Factory-Part skims.

Part skims, fair to good.

Concord, ? basket ...

Full cream, good to prime.

Part skims, common....

Full skims.....

State and Penn-Fresh..... - 100

Western—Fresh, best ...... - @ 15 Limed....... 11 @ 11

Apples Spitz, ₹ bbl .... 4 00 @ 6 00

PRUITS AND BERRIES -PRESH.

Greening, w. bbl. . . . . . 4 00 @ 5 00 Baldwin, w. bbl. . . . . 4 50 @ 5 00

Grapes, Catawba, Flasket. 8 6 12

Cranberries, Cape Cod. # bbl 3 50 66 7 00

Jersey, Ferate ...... 125 @ 160

State—1893, choice, ≥ lb ..... 21 @ 22

1893, common to prime.... 20 @ 21

HAY AND STRAW.

LIVE POULTRY.

 ₽ pair
 —
 60
 60

 Western, ₽ pair
 60
 60

Geese, Western, ₹ pair..... 1 25 @ 1 5

Pigeons, P pair..... 30 @ 40

Geese-Near by & Md., 2 tb., 12 @ 13

Squabs- Dark 7 doz...... 1 75 @ 2 00

Potatoes-State, #180 ths ... 1 75 @ 2 00

Red and yellow, # bbl .. . 150 @ 170

L. I. & Jersey, yellow, Pbbl @

White ? bbl. — @ Celery L. L. ? doz. bunches 1 00 @ 1 50

Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey . 200 @ 400

Vineland, ₱ bbl .... @ — Parsnips ₱ bbl .... 1 00 @ — Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl . 75 @ 1 25

Flour-Winter Patents..... 3 25 @ 3 50

May..... 63 @

Oats - No. 2 White ..... - @ 36

Seeds-Clover, ₹ 100......10 00 @11 50

Lard-City Steam ..... 7%@

Beeves, city dressed...... 6 6

Caives, City dressed...... 10 @

Milch Cows, com. to good .... -

Country dressed ....

Timothy, ₹ 100 ...... 4 25 @ 5 00

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep, 7 100 ths ..... 2 75 @ 3 623

Lambs, 7 100 tbs...... 4 50 @ 7 50

Hogs-Live, 7 100 lbs..... 5 80 @ 6 30

Dressed..... 6 @

Track mixed ........... 35 @ 40

Spring Patents..... 3 90 @ 4 00

Wheat, No. 2 Red ..... 65366 65%

GRAIN, ETC.

Cauliflowers, ₹ bbl .....

..... - @ 425

Jersey, ₹ bbl. . . . . . . . . . @ L. I., in bulk, ₹ bbl. . . . . . 2 00 @ 2 25

VEGETABLES.

White, \$\doz...... 325 @ 350

State & Penn., P th ...... 8 @

DRESSED POULTRY-DRY-PACKED.

Hay-Good to choice r 100 th 85 @

Old odds.....

Clover mixed. ....

Straw-Long rye.....

Short rye .....

Turkeys, 2 tb.

Western & It

Squash, 7 bbl.

Fowls-Local ....

Western, ₹ tb....... Chickens, local, ₹ tb

Western, ₹ th .....

Roosters, old, 7 tb.....

Ducks-N. J., N. Y., Penn.,

Fowls-St, and West, 2 th ...

Ducks-Western, # th ......

Unexpected Announcement. The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage at the close of the Sunday services announced to State dairy-h. f., tubs and pails, extras 22 60 23 H. f., tubs and pails, firsts 20 60 21 his congregation in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Tabernacle that he intended to resign, and H. f., tubs and pails, seconds 18 60 19 that his resignation would go into effect on Welsh tubs, best lines..... the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary Welsh tubs, seconds .... of the day he took charge of the church. Welsh tubs, thirds .... The church was crowded to the doors, and Western Im, creamery, firsts.. 17 @

when Mr. Talmage made the announcement men and women were almost speechless with surprise for several minutes. There had been no intimation of such a thing. His text was from Revelations vil. 17-"And He shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." When the sermon was finished Dr. Talmage said "I have an announcement to make which

may be of some interest to this congrega-He then leaned over and, picking up several sheets of paper, began reading as fol-

"This coming spring I will have been pasfor of this church twenty-five years. A quarter of a century is long enough for any minister to preach in one place. At that anni versary I will resign this pulpit, and it will be occupied by such person as you may select. 'Though the work has been arduous, because of the unparalleled necessity of building three great churches, two of them destroyed by fire, the field has been delightful and blessed of God. "No other congregation has ever been

called upon to build three churches, and I hope no other pastor will be called to such a fearful and tremendous undertaking. "My plans after resignation have not been developed, but I shall preach, both by voice and newspaper press, as long as my life and health are continued by the grace of God. "From first to last we have been a united coole, and my fervent thanks are to all the Board of Trustees and elders, whether of the present or past, and to all the congregation and to the people of the city of Brooklyn. I have no vocabulary intense enough to express my gratitude to the newspaper press of these cities for the generous manner in which they have treated me and augmented my work for this quarter of a century. "After such a long pastorate it is a pain-ful thing to break the ties of affection, but I

hope our friendship will be renewed in As Dr. Talmage finished speaking he seemed almost to break down. He nervously clutched at a glass of water which was beside him, and after taking a long drink seemed to regain his strength. He tried to join the congregation in singing the closing hymn, but could not do so. After the hymn was sung he pronounced the benediction, and then hurriedly left the

church for his home When Dr. Talmage was seen at his home he refused to say anything about his cause for resigning from the church "I have nothing further to say to the pull lic now beyond what is contained in the su nouncement that I made at the church this

evening. It is suggested that Dr. Talmage intends to resign because he is opposed to the Board of Trustees, who are anxious to charge an al mission fee of ten cents to all visitors who at tend the church. For several years Dr. Tal mage has been greatly worried by the fluancial condition of the Tabernacle. His salary is \$12,000 a year, but during the past four years he has not received anythin; for his preaching. Dr. Talmage, in his ser

mons, often made the announcement that he dedicated his salary as pastor of the church to the cause of God. He often went on lecturing tours, as he explained, to get money to defray the expenses of the Tabernacle. One year ago he announced from the pulpit in the Tabernacle that the church was in such a condition financially that unless \$20,000 of the floating debt were raised by April 1, 1893, he would be compelled to resign. This sum was raised.

### been stirring up the trustees. TWO BOY SUICIDES.

thinks ought to be paid, and recently he has

Russell Sage holds a mortgage of \$125,000

on the Tabernaele, with interest which amounts to \$15,000. This interest Mr. Sage

One Shoots Himself and the Other Hangs From a Corn Crib.

Lawrence Thompson, the eleven-year-old son of George W. Thompson, a commission 852 merchant at Bentonville, Ind., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He was suffering from the grip. Glen Ammerman, aged thirteen, hanged himself in a corn crib with a haiter near

Lyons Station, Ind. No cause can be assigned for his act by his parents.