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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN-DAY SERMON.

Subject: "Unappreciated Services."

Text. "Through a window, in a basket, was I let down by the wall,"-II Corinthians

Damascus is a city of white and glistening architecture sometimes called "the eye of the East," sometimes called "a pearl surrounded by emeralds," at one time distinguished for swords of the best material, called Damascus blades, and upholstery of richest

fabric, called damasks.

A horseman of the name of Paul, riding oward this city, had been thrown from the saddle. The borse had dropped under a flash from the sky, which at the same time was so bright it blinded the rider for many days, and I think so permanently injured his eyesight that this defect of vision became the thorn in the flesh he afterward speaks of. He started for Damascus to butcher Christians, but after that hard fall from his horse he was a changed man and preached Christ n Damascus till the city was shaken to its

The mayor gives authority for his arrest, nd the popular cry is: "Kill him! Kill The city is surrounded by a high wall, and the gates are watched by the police lest the Cilician preacher escape. Many of the houses are built on the wall, and their salconies projected clear over and hovered above the gardens outside. It was customary to lower baskets out of these balconies and ill up fruits and flowers from the garden. this day visitors at the monastery of

fount Sinai are lifted and let down in bas-Detectives prowled around from house to use looking for Paul, but his friends hid m, now in one place, now in another. He no ecward, as fifty incidents of his life emonstrate. But he feels his work is not lone yet, and so he evades assassination. "Is that preacher here?" the foaming mob shout at one house door. "Is that fanatic here?" the police shout at another house or. Sometimes on the street incognito he sses through a crowd of clenched fists, and ometimes he secretes himself on the housetops. At fast the infuriate 1 people get on

They have positive evidence that he is in the house of one of the Christians, the balcony of whose home reaches over the wall. 'Here he is! Here he is!" The vociferation and blasphemy and howling of the pursuers are at the front door. They break in. Fetch out that gospelizer and let us hang his head on the city gate. Where is he?" The emergency was terrible. Providentially there was a good stout basket in the house. Paul's friends fasten a rope to the basket. Paul steps into it. The basket is lifted to he edge of the balcony on the wall, and ien while Paul holds on to the rope with oth hands his friends lower away, carefully and cautiously, slowly, but surely, farther down and farther down, until the basket strikes the earth and the apostle steps out, and afoot and alone starts on that famous nissionary tour, the story of which has astonished earth and heaven. Appropriate entry in Paul's diary of travels, "Through a

window, in a basket, was I let down by the Observe first on what a slender tenure great results hang. The repemaker who twisted that cord fastened to that lowering basket never knew how much would depend on the strength of it. How if it had been broken, and the apostle's life had been dashed out? What would have become of the Christian Church? All that magnificent missionary work in Pamphylia, Capadocia, Galatia, facedonia, would never have been accomdished. All his writings that make up so dispensable and enchanting a part of the New Testament would never have been written. The story of resurrection would never have been so gloriously told as he told That example of heroic and triumphant endurance at Philippl, in the Mediterraneau suroelydon, under flagellation and at his beheading would not have kindled the courage of 10,000 martyrdoms. But the rope holding that basket, how much depended on it! So again and again great results have hung on what seemed siender circumstances. Did ever ship of many thousand tons ossing the sea have such important pas-

enger as had once a boat of leaves, from taffrail to stern only three or four feet, the vessel made waterproof by a coat of bitumen and floating on the Nile with the infant lawgiver of the Jews on board? What if some erocodile should erunch it? What if some the cattle wading in for a drink should sink it? Vessels of war sometimes carry forty guns looking through the portholes. ready to open battle. But that tiny craft on the Nile seems to be armed with all the guns of thunder that bombarded Sinai at the lawgiving. On how fragile craft sailed how

much of historical importance. The parsonage at Epworth, England, is on fire in the night, and the father rushed through the hallway for the rescue of his children. Seven children are out and safe on the ground, but one remains in the consuming building. That one wakes, and finding his bed on fire and the building crambling, comes to the window, and two peasants make a ladder of their bodies, one peasant standing on the shoulder of the other, and down the human ladder the boy descends -John Wesley, If you would know how much uded on that ladder of peasants, ask the s of Methodists on both sides of the Ask their mission stations all round the world. Ask the hundreds of thousands

of peasants' shoulders. An English ship stopped at Piteairn island, and right in the midst of surrounding cannism and squalor the passengers discovered a Christian colony of churches and els and beautiful homes and highest style of religion and civilization. For fifty years no missionary and no Christian inflaence had landed there. Why this casis of light amid a desert of heathendom? Sixiy years before a ship had met disaster, and one of the sailors, unable to save anything else, went to his trunk and took out a Bible which his mother had placed there and swam ashore, the Bible held in his teeth.

The book was read on all sides until the rough and vicious population were evangelized, and a church was started, and an enlightened commonwealth established and the world's history has no more brilliant page than that which tells of the transformation of a nation by one book. It did not seem of tinued to hold the book in his teeth or let it fall in the breakers, but upon what small circumstance depended what mighty results! Practical inference—there are no insignificances in our lives. The minutest thing is part of a magnitude. Infinity is made up of finitesimals; great things an aggregation of small things. Bethlehem manger putling

on a star in the eastern sky. One book in a drenched sailor's mouth the evangelization f a multitude. One boat of papyrus on the Nile freighted with events for all ages. The fate of Christendom in a basket let down from a window on the wall. What you do, do well. If you make a rope, make it stron; and true, for you know not how much may epend on your workmanship. If you fashiou a boat, let it be waterproof, for you know not who may sail in it.

If you put a Bible in the trunk of your boy s he goes from home, let it be heard in your prayers, for it may have a mission as farreaching as the book which the sailor carried in his teeth to the Pitcairn beach. The plainest man's life is an island between two eternities-eternity past rippling against his shoulders, eternity to come touching his brow. The casual, the accidental, that which merely happened so, are parts of a great lan, and the rope that lets the fugitive apose from the Damascus wall is the cable that holds to its mooring the ship of the church in the northeast storm of the centuries. Again, notice unrecognized and unrecordd services. Who spun that rope? Who ed it to the basket? Who steaded the iltrious preacher as he stepped into it

no relaxed not a muscle of the arm or dised an anxious look from his face until the basket touched the ground and discharged its magnificent cargo? Not one of their names has come to us, but-there was no work done that day in Damascus or in all e earth compared with the importance of their work. What if they had in their agitation tied a knot that could slip? What if the sound of the mob at the door had led them , and was general confidant of all those who to say, "Paul must take care of himself, and we will take care of gurselves." No, no!

They held the rope, and in doing so did more for the Christian Church than any thousand of us will ever accomplish. But God knows and has made eternal record of their undertaking. And they know.

How exultant they must have felt when they read his letters to the Romans, to the Corinthians, to the Galatians, to the Ephesians, to the Philippians, to the Colossians, to the Thessalonians, to Timothy, to Titus, to Philemon, to the Hebrews, and when they heard how he walked out of prison with the earthquake unlocking the door for him and took command of the Alexandrian corn ship when the sailors were nearly scared to death and preached a sermon that nearly shook Felix off his judgment seat! I hearthe men and women who helped him down through the window and over the wall talking in private over the matter, and saying, "How glad I am that we effected that rescue! In ming times others may get the glory of Paul's work, but no one shall rob us of the satisfaction of knowing that we held the

There are said to be about 69,000 ministers of religion in this country. About 50,000, 1 warrant, came from early homes, which had o struggle for the necessaries of life. The sons of rich bankers and merchants generally become bankers and merchants. The most of those who become ministers are the sons of those who had terrific struggle to get heir everyday bread. The collegiate and theological education of that son took every uxury from the parental table for eight ears. The other children were more scanty appareled. The son at college every litle while got a bundle from home. In it were the socks that mother had knit, sitting in late at night, her sight not as good as are it was, and there also were some deicacies from the sister's hand for the vora-

ious appetite of a hungry student. The years go by and the son has been orlained and is preaching the glorious gospel, and a great revival comes, and souls by scores and hundreds accept the gospei frem he lips of that young preacher, and father and mother, quite old now, are visiting the son at the village parsonage, and at the close of a Sabbath of mighty blessing father and mother retire to their room, the son lighting the way and asking them if he can do anyhing to make them more comfortable, say ing if they want anything in the night just

to knock on the wall, And then all alone father and mother talk over the gracious influences of the day and say: "Well, it was worth all we went through to educate that boy! It was a hard pull, but we held on till the work was done. The world may not know it; but, mother, we held the rope, didn't we?" And the voice, tremulous with joyful emotion, responds . "Yes, father : we held the rope. I feel my work is Now, Lord, lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation." "Pshaw!" says the father "I "Pshaw!" says the father. "I never felt so much like living in my life as now. I want to see what that fellow is going on to do, he has begun so well." Oh, men and women here assembled, you

rag sometimes how you have fought your way in the world, but I think there have been helpful influences that you have never fully acknowledged. Has there not been some influence in your early or present home that the world cannot see? Does there not reach to you from among the New England hills, or from western prairies, or from southern plantation, or from English or Scottish or Irish homes, a cord of influence that has kept you right when you would have gone astray, and which, after you had made a rooked track, recalled you? The rope may have been as long as thirty years, or 500 miles long or 3000 miles long, but hands that went out of mortal sight long ago still hold

You want a very swift horse, and you need o rowel him with sharpest spurs, and to let the reins lie loose upon the neck, and to give a shout to a racer if you are going to ride out of reach of your mother's prayers. Why, a ship crossing the Atlantic in seven days can't sail away from them! A sailor finds them on the lookout as he takes his place, and finds them on the mast as he climbs the ratlines to disentangle a rope in the tempest. and finds them swinging on the hammock when he turns in. Why not be frank and acknowledge it? The most of us would long ago have been dashed to pieces had not ingly and mightily held the rope.

gracious and loving hands steadily and lov-But there must come a time when we shall find out who these Damascenes were who lowered Paul in the basket and greet them and all those who have rendered to God and the world unrecognized and unrecorded services. That is going to be one of the glad excitements of heaven-the hunting up and picking out of those who did great good on arth and got no credit for it. Here the church has been going on nineteen centuries, and this is probably the first sermon ever recognizing the services of the people in that Damaseus balcony. Charles G. Finney said to a dying Christian, "Give my love to St. Paul when you meet him." When you and I meet him, as we will, I shall ask him to introduce me to those people who got him out of the Damascene peril.

Once for thirty-six hours we expected every moment to go to the bottom of the ocean. The waves struck through the skylights, and rushed down into the hold of the ship, and hissed against the boilers. It was an awful time, but by the blessing of Gel and the faithfulness of the men in charge we came out of the evelone, and we arrived at home. Each one, before leaving the ship. thanked Captain Andrews. I do not think there was a man or woman that went of that ship without thanking Captain Andrews and when years after I heard of his death I was impelled to write a letter of condolence to his family in Liverpool.

Everybody recognized the goodness, the ourage, the kindness of Captain Andrews. but it occurs to me now that we never thanked the engineer. He stood away down in the darkness amid the hissing furnaces doing his whole duty. Nobody thanked the engineer, but God recognized his heroism and his continuance, and his fidelity, and there will be just as high reward for the engineer who worked out of sight as the captain who stood on the bridge of the ship in the midst of the howling tempest.

A Christian woman was seen going along the edge of a wood every eventide, and the neighbors in the country did not understand how a mother with so many cares and anxieties should waste so much time as to be idly sauntering out evening by evening. It was ound out afterward that she went there to pray for her household, and while there one ening she wrote that beautiful hyma, amous in all ages for cheering Christian I love to steal awaile away

In humble, grateful prayer,

Shall there be no reward for such nnpre tending yet everlasting service? We go into long sermon to prove that we will be able to recognize people in heaven, when there is one reason we fail to present, and that is better than all-God will introduce us. We shall have them all pointed out. You would not be guilty of the impoliteness of having friends in your parlor not introduced, and celestial politeness will demand that we be made acquainted with all the heavenly household. What rehearsal of old times and recital of stirring reminis-

If others fail to give introduction, God will take us through, and before our first twentyfour hours in heaven-if it were calculated y earthly timepieces-have passed we shall eet and talk with more heavenly celebrities than in our entire mortal state we met with earthly celebrities. Many who made great noise of usefulness will sit on the last seat by, the front door of the neaveniv temple, while tht up within arm's reach of the heaven!" throne will be many whe, though they could not preach themselves or do great exploits for God, nevertheless held the rope,

Come, let us go right up and accost those on this circle of heavenly thrones. Surely, they must have killed in battle a million men. Surely they must have been buried with all the cathedrals sounding a dirge, and all the towers of all the cities tolling the national grief. Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I lived by choice the unmarried daughter in a humble home that I might take care of my parents in their old age, and I endured without complaints all their querulousness

and ministered to all their wants for twenty Let us pass on round the circle of thrones Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? " was for thirty years a Christian invalid and suffered all the while, occasionally writing a note of sympathy for those worse off than I. had trouble, and once in awhile I was strong enough to make a garment for that poor

family in the back lane." Pass on to another Who art thou, mighty one of heaven? "I was the mother who raised a whole family of children for God, and they are out in the world Christian merchants. Christian mechanics, Christian wives, and I

have had a full reward of all my toil." Let us pass on in the circle of thrones. "I had a MOSQUITO FLAG. Sabbath-school class, and they were always on my heart, and they all entered the kingdom of God, and I am waiting for their ar-

But who art thou, the mighty one of heaven on this other throne? "In time of bitter persecution I owned a house in Damascus-a house on the wall. A man who preached Christ was hounded from street to street, and I hid him from the assassins, and when I found them breaking in my house and I could no longer keep him safely I advised him to flee for his life, and a basket was let down over the wall with the maltreated man in it, and I was one who helped hold the rope." And I said, "Is that all?" And he answered, "That is all,"

And while I was lost in amazement I heard a strong voice that sounded as though it might once have been hourse from many exposures and triumph as though it might have belonged to one of the martyrs, and it said, "Not many mighty, not many noble are called, but God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty, and base things of the world and things which are despised bath God chosen-yes, and things which are not -to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh should glory in His presence. And I looked to see from whence the voice came, and, lo! it was the very one who had said, 'Through a window in a basket was I let

own by the wall." Henceforth think of nothing as insignificant. A little thing may decide your all. A Cunarder put out from England for New York. It was well equipped, but in putting up a stove in the pilot box a nail was driven too near the compass. You know how the would affect the compass. The ship's onicer, deceived by that distracted compass, put the ship 200 miles off her right course, and suddenly the man on the lookout cried, "Land, ho!" and the ship was halted within a few yards of her demolition on Nantucket shoals. A sixpenny nait came near wrecking a Cunarder. Small ropes hold mighty

A minister seated in Boston at his table, lacking a word, puts his hand behind his head and tilts back his chair to think, and the ceiling falls and crushes the table and would have crushed him. A minister in Jamaica at night by the light of an insect, called the candlefly, is kept from stepping over a precipice a hundred feet. F. W. Robertson, the celebrated English clergyman, said that he entered the ministry from a train of circumstances started by the barking of a dog. Had the wind blown one way on a certain day the Spanish Inquisition would have been established in England, but it blew the other way, and that dropped the accursed institution with 75,000 tons of shipping to the bottom of the sea or flung the splintered logs on

Nothing unimportant in your life or mine. Three ciphers placed on the right side of the figure 1 make a thousand, and six ciphers on the right side of the figure 1 a million, and our nothingness placed on the right side may be augmentation illimitable. All the ages of time and eternity affected by the basket let down from a Damaseus balcony!

THE SENATE'S CHANGES IN THE WILSON MEASURE.

The Report to the Full Committee-The Whisky Tax Increased to \$1.10 a Gallon and the Bonded Period Extended - Sugar, Iron, and Coal on the Dutiable List.



SENATOR VOORHEES.

The Wilson Tariff bill, which passed the House of Representatives February 1, has been laid before the full membership of the Senate Committee on Finance in the amended form upon which the Democratic majority of that committee finally agreed, after one whole month's consideration, and numerous changes of front upon all the more important objects of taxation. Simultaneously with the presentation of the bill to the bill committee by Chairman

Voorhees, it was given out for publication The chief features upon which public inferest centered were the provisions in regard to the tariff on sugar, iron ore, lead, wool and its manufactures, cotton manufactures and the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco.

The sugar provision is as follows: All ugars, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice or of beet juice, malada, concentrated malada, concrete and concentrated molasses testing by the polariscope not above eighty degrees shall pay a duty of one cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree above eighty and not above ninety degrees shown by the polariscope test, shall pay one one-hundredth of one per cent. per pound additional, and above ninety and not above ninety-six degrees, for every additional degree or fraction of degree shown by the polariscope test, shall pay a duty of two one-hundredths of a cent per pound additional, and above ninety-six tegrees by polariscope test, shall pay a duty one and four-tenths cents per pound molasses testing not above fifty-six degrees by the polariscope shall pay a duty of two cents per gallon, molasses testing above fifty-six degrees shall pay a duty of four

cents per gallon. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore, also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, forty cents per ton. Coal is taken from the free list and made

dutiable also at forty cents a ton, and coke at fifteen cents. Lead ore, which in the Wilson bill was fifteen per cent, ad valorem, lead ore and lead dross, three-fourths of one cent per pound; provided, that silver ore and all other ores ataining lead shall pay a duty of threefourths of one cent per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry. Raw wool is left on the free list exactly as the Wilson bill, the provision to go into effect August 2, 1894.

The whisky tax is raised to a dollar an l ten cents. The bonded period on whisky is extended five years, that is from three to eight years. Cigars, \$5 a thousand ; cigarettes in paper, \$1 a thousand : cigarettes in tobacco, lifty cents a thousand. Barley and barley pearled, patent or hulled, is raised from twenty-five to thirty

per cent, ad valorem, and barley malt from

thirty five to forty per cent.

The reduction in the duties for manufactures of wool are to take effect December 2, Among the additions to the free list are diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, including miners' diamonds. In the silk schedules corded silk is changed from twenty-five cents a pound to twenty per cent, ad valorem : thrown and spun silk from twenty to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

Lumber remains on the free list. The income tax of two per cent. remains in the bill, but the tax on non-residents is through the turnstiles the first month.

JOHN BULL RESTORES THE

Nicaragua's Assumption of the Coast Reservation Resented by the English Government and an Armed Force Landed-The Mosquito and Niacraguan Flag Left Flying.

Captain Angus Brown, of the steamer Elliott, which arrived a few days ago at Savannah, Ga., from Bluefields, brought some details of the state of affairs on the Mosquito Reservation. Captain Brown says the Nicaraguans entered Bluefields on February 25th or 26th.

He did not know their exact numerical

strength, but says there was an armed force

of 400 or 500 of them at Bluefields when he They brought no cannon with them. They imply entered under arms, and without any esistance on the part of the natives. They pisted the Nicaraguan flag over the Custom House and over the other public buildings. The flags remained up during the time the Elliott was in port. There was no fighting. The Mosquitos were terrifled by the presence of so large an armed force, as they were practically without protection in the city. Captain Brown says the reports that reached his country with regard to the name of the British war ships there are in error. It is not the Cleopatra, he says, but the fomas. The Mosquitos, he says, fearing hey might be attacked by the Nicaraguans,

ppealed to the Tomas for protection. On Thursday, March 1, the Tomas, Capain Brown says, without, any authority from the British Government, as there had not een time to get any such authority, sent bree boat loads of armed men ashore. lid not know the exact number or men, but etween eighty and 100 were landed. They were armed with carbines and cut-

asses. The men went ashore in the steam launch of the man-of-war, and carried with them two Gatling guns and three field pieces. The British forces did not land at Bluefields, but at Bluefields Bluff, about four or five miles northwest of the city. There was ome understanding between the Mosquito chief and the officer in charge of the Tomas, the chief asking that the men be landed for the safety and protection of his people. The British soldiers went into Bluefields from the Bluff several times while Captain Brown was there. They could not go by land, but had to use the steam launch, on which they carried one of the Gatling guns. There was no fight at all between March the day the men landed, and March 4, the day the Elliott sailed.

Captain Brown says there was little excitenent among the people. The Mosquitos were somewhat frightened when the Nicaraguans first entered, but after the landing of the British troops, he says, all excitement subsided, and the people seemed willing to let things go on as they were until the troule between the Indians and the Nicaraguans

The Nicaraguans, of course, objected to the landing of the British troops and charged the officers in charge of the British with an pen violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Little attention was paid to this by the The Nicaraguans wanted them to stick to the terms of the treaty. The Tomas sailed from Bluefields for Colon to cable to England for advices. Meantime the troops were left in camp at Bluefields Bluff. The Fomas returned to Bluefields in two days. Captain Brown did not learn the result of

the correspondence with the English Department of Foreign Affairs, as he was five or six miles away from Bluefields, and did not land there again before leaving. When he left, he says, the soldiers were still in camp at the Bluff. Captain Brown found little excitement is Bluefields. Business was going on as usual

and the foreign population, most of whom are Americans, expect no bloodshed or other trouble. The Americans control the bulk of the trade and American influences are the most prominent foreign factors on the reservation. All were looking for an American man-of-war. The general opinion seemed to be that the settlement of the question of Nicaraguan control would in the end be settled by the position assumed by the United States Government. All were agreed that Nicaragua merely took possession of Blueflelds to secure the revenues there, which have become large in recent years and have been coveted

One incident occurred which was regarded as indicative that the British regard the Nicaraguans as usurpers. When the Custom House and other public buildings were taken possession of by the invaders, the Musquito flag was hauled down and that of Nicaragua put up. The commander of the British war ship insisted that the Mosquito flag be restored, and it was run up under the Nicaraguan flag. This was not satisfactory, and in the end the two flags were placed on opposite poles at the same height.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS. The Senate.

54TH DAY .- Mr. White, recently appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, announced his resignation as Senator.—A House bill giving a pension of \$12 a month to Hannah Lyons, inety-one years old, the daughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was passed, -Mr. Sherman made an argument against the Bland seigniorage bill. 55TH DAY, -An agreement was reached to vote on the Bland seigniorage bill. 56TH DAY. - Mr. Blanchard took his seat as accessor of Mr. White, of Louisiana. -be motion to investigate reports of stockobbing in connection with the Tariff bill was tabled. - The Bland bill was debated by Messrs, Allison, Vilas and Walcott. 57TH DAY .- The Bland seignforage bill was discussed during the entire session. 58TH DAY. -Mr. Allison's motion to reconder the third reading of the Bland bill was defeated by a vote of 28 yeas to 45 nays; also Mr. Manderson's motion to recommit

for amendment. The House. 70TH DAY .- The bill to abolish the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department was passed .--- Bills were also passed to protect the fisheries of the Potomac River for a period of ten years and to amend the law gov-District of Columbia Appropriation bill was discussed two hours and then went over. 71sr Day, -Almost the entire session was devoted to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. The general debate was closed, and the bill was discussed under the fiveminute rule for amendment. Mr. De Armond's amendment, to repeal all laws requiring the Federal Government to pay half he expenditures of the District was rejected. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. ration of private pension bus.

72p Day.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was passed by 111 to 11. carries a total appropriation of \$5,206,773,

half payable by the general Government. A committee amendment, appropriating \$43,-000 for the improvement of streets extended eyond the city limits, was agreed to, and an mendment requiring illuminating gas furnished consumers to be twenty candle power was adopted .- The House then took the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, making it the unfinished business. 73D DAY, -Only District of Columbia matters were considered .--- Mr. Walker made charges against the trolley trust and said "the trail of the monster, the General Electric, can be traced in this House."

74TH DAY .- The House in committee appropriated \$90,000 for the improvement of New York Postoffice. --- A resolution asking Secretary Herbert for information regarding the armor-plate scandal was 75TH DAY .- The day was devoted to discussion of the Sundry Civil bill. James Hickman was cutting down a tree

seen by him. One daughter was killed instantly and the other died in the morning. Hickman has since gone crazy from the rief and is a reving maniac Ar Midwinter Exposition at San Ferri sisco, Cal., half a million people have pass

near Glasgow, Ala., when it fell on his two

daughters, who were passing near by, un-

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States. AT a mass meeting in Trov. N. Y., a committee of one hundred was named to see that the murderer of Robert Ross, the election watcher, was brought to justice. THE fight between the rival Senates of the

> fore the Supreme Court at Trenton. THE State Senate Committee held their first regular session and began the investigation of charges against the police of New York City of partisan activity at the polls. THE residence of William Snyder, at Delavan, N. Y., took fire. Snyder, who was old and sickly, went to the front door to give an alarm, and then returned to rescue his aged wife. Both perished.

New Jersey Legislature has been carried be-

THE Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, celebrated the 104th anniversary of its founding. The oldest United Presbyterian congregation in America sdicated a new church at Oxford, Penn. THOMAS DUNLEAVY and Edgar Van Gaasbeck, through a heroic attempt to save the lives of fellow workmen, lost their lives at

Hickory Bush, N. Y. They were suffocated in a cement kiln. SAMUEL HAM, of Barrington, N. H., the most prosperous farmer of that vicinity, committed suicide by thrusting a knife into his heart. He was sixty years old. THE millionth loaf in The World Free

STRIKING spinners and dyers' helpers in Paterson, N. J., attacked those who re mained at work, and many were injured.

Bread Distribution was given away in New

South and West. DANIEL COUGHLIN was acquitted in Chicago of the charge of complicity in the assassination of Dr. Patrick H. Cronin.

Ex-President Harrison paid an eloquent tribute to the late Senator Stanford at Palo Alto, Cal., the occasior being the celebration of Memorial Day at the Stanford University. JUDGE GEORGE W. STONE, Chief Justice of the Alabama State Supreme Court, diel a few days since in Montgomery. HALF way between Little Bock, Ark., and

Marche, some colored men found the dead body of a young mulatto woman, probably about thirty years old, suspended to the limb of a tree. On her body was a placard bearing the inscription: "If anybody cuts this ody down they will share the same fate." It is supposed the woman was lynched. THERE is wholesale destitution in southwest Texas and appeals are made for aid. JACOB STUDT at St. Louis killed his em-

oyer, Charles Wuensch, who had discharged him, and then fatally wounded himself. Both are carpenters. Ex-President Harrison delivered the second of his course of six lectures on Constitutional Law before the students of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in Menlo Park, Cal. MARION T. SKAPPS shot and killed his wife

stantly. The couple lived unhappily together. Washington.

at East Alton, Ill., and then fired three bul-

lets into his own brain, killing himself in-

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of H. A. Havden to be Marshal for the Eastern District of New York.

The trial of the Pollard-Breckinridge suit was begun in Washington. MAJOR THROCKMORTON, of the Army, has been retired to permit him to accept the office of Assistant Superintendent of Street Cleaning in New York.

Louis Green Stevenson, son of the Vice President, was nominated Assistant Paymaster of the Navy. Walter L. Wilson, son of Chairman Wilson, was nominated to a THE President made the following nominations: Wallace MacFarlane, United States

Attorney for the Southern District of New York : Edward Grosse, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York , Francis M. Gardenhere, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Chattanooga, Tenn. GENERAL A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Offleer of the Army, has been designated to act as Librarian of the War Department, a place heretofore filled by a civilian clerk.

THE Government receipts for the first third of the month of March showed a decided improvement, the aggregate being \$9,250,000, indicating \$28,000,000 for the month. NEWTON C. BLANCHARD Was sworn in as

the successor of Justice White as Senator from Louisiana. THE President has nominated John H. Mulligan, of Kentucky, as Consul at Samoa. Associated Justice White took his sent n the bench of the United States Supreme

Commissioner Lochren was informed of the arrest of Jesse C. Hansee, a pension attorney of Hudson County, New Jersey, for alleged pension frauds. The Commissioner restored between 3000 and 4000 suspended

Foreign. Eight persons were seriously wounded by the explosion of a bomb in front of the

Chamber of Deputies in Rome, Italy; several arrests have been made. THE Rosebery British Cabinet, at its first council, approved the draft of the Queen's speech; the speech may promise disestablishment of the Church in Wales; the Parnellites have issued a manifesto expressing distrust of the new Cabinet.

ADMIRAL BENHAM, of the United States Navy, is the only foreign commander on duty at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the naval representatives of other nations having fled from the pestilence. Da Gama's men have insulted the British and German flags of late with impunity. A BRITISH force of thirty-four officers and

en were massacred by tribesmen in Assam, after fighting two days and nights. DA GAMA is said to be convinced that the Brazilian insurgent cause is lost and to be seeking a chance to surrender to the foreign commanders. British shipmasters in distress at Rio cable to England that succor refused by the British Navy is given by the American THE Kearsarge's hull is in no immediate

danger of going to pieces, according to a steamer captain who saw the wrecked corvette on Roncador Reef, a few days ago. LORD ROSEBERY, the new British Premier, outlined his policy at a meeting of Liberal leaders : the Queen's speech was read before erning the Smithsonian Institution. - The | the Lords and Commons; Lord Salisbur and Mr. Balfour eulogized Mr. Gladstone at the session of their respective Houses.

PREMIER SAGASTA has succeeded in formng a new Spanish Ministry. MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN, the English judge who became insane while trying the charge against Mrs. Maybrick of poisoning her hus-

OFF FOR THE POLE. Walter Wellman Started on the First

Stage of His Journey. The steamship Britannic, which sailed

from New York a few days ago for Liverpool, carried Walter Wellman and the American members of his party on the first stage of a journey which they fondly hope will terminnate at the North Pole. The most original feature of the Wellman

party is the equipment of aluminum boats and sledges. With these Mr. Wellman expects to skim the polar regions and get further north than any explorer has yet done. The travelers go from Liverpool to Norway. There they will be joined by ten young Norwegian scientists. They expect to sail about May 1 from Tromsot for the island of Spitzbergen. Headquarters will be established at Dane's Island, about 700 miles south of the pole. The dash north will be made soon after with the boats and sledges. Mr. Wellman expects to make about twentyfive miles a day, getting back to Spitzbergen

in September. The American members of the party are Walter Wellman, Professor Owen B. French, astronomical observer: Dr. Thomas B. Mohur, medical officer, and Charles C. Dodge, artist and photographer.

MR. McLaurin, the new Senator from Mississippi, is a tall, erect, well-proportioned man whose fine face is indicative of high intellectual caliber and much individuality. | and 75 Lieutenants of junior grade,

THE TRIUMPH OF PEIXOTO

SURRENDER OF THE INSUR-GENT VESSELS AT RIO.

Da Gama Seeks Safety on a French Cruiser-Insurgent Soldiers Will Be Pardoned and Captured Officers Court Martialed-Mello De-



ADMIRAL CUSTODIO JOSE DE MELLO. A despatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says : Floriano Peixoto is triumphant. The insurgent vessels have surrendered without | quarrel, having answered with a single shot the canonade from the Government's hilltop batteries. The report that Admiral De Game had fled was confirmed. He has sought safety on the French cruiser Magon. The American officers of the Government

warships came ashore during the afternoon. They report that the crews of the vessels are well, and delighted that they won without a fight. Excepting the officers nobody aboard Peixoto's men-of-war seems to have been | keta. eager for battle. In coming up the harbor the Government fleet saluted the United States flag and Rear Admiral Benham. The United States fleet will disperse soon. The men aboard the

American war ships are in excellent health The end of insurgent power in the harbor has been welcomed with joy in the city. Ex change has improved twenty-five per cent. Business is as usual. Not a symptom of disorder has appeared in the city. The people are preparing to celebrate the collapse of the insurrection. The Aquidaban and Republica, which constitute about all that is left of the insurgent cause, are reported to be in south Brazilian waters. Both are said to be disabled. Admiral Mello, it is reported, has just been se

serted his officers and men on the harbor fleet. The insurgent sailors will be pardoned : the officers will be court martialed The surrender of the rebels after the attack by the forts and shore batteries was omplete and unconditional. Da Gama has taken refuge on a French war ship. Many of the other officers escaped on other vessels in the harbor.

in the streets of Montevidee. He has de

serted his followers, as Admiral da Gama de

revolution is now conduct to the Sputhers The sudden surrender of Da Gama and his fleet to the Brazilian Government without a naval fight, which seemed imminent a few days before, is the source of great gratifica tion to the officials of the Navy Department, who now expect the dissolution of our large fleet in Rio. The expense to our Navy De partment during the revolution has been larger than is generally imagined.

The cablegrams alone have cost thousands

of dollars, while coal, supplies, and stores have been enormously high. Every officer on the fleet is believed to have spent a large part of his salary for mess bills alone on ac count of the exorbitant prices charged for everything at Rio since the break of the revolution. The department has felt the greatest con cern for the health of the officers and crews, and but for the exercise of unusual care it is believed vellow fever would have appeared on all the ships. Some naval officers regret that the war was terminated without a naval fight, where the dynamite gun would have undoubtedly played an important part, and

to witness their first modern sea battle. THE LABOR WORLD.

where our officers would have had a chance

HARD times don't prevent strikes. CHICAGO has 6000 union carpenters. Sr. Louis has thirty shoe factories. Paris has 600 female street cleaners. NEW YORK CITY has 11,000 factories. SANTE FE RAILBOAD has Chinese clerks. Unionism is thriving at Toronto, Canada. FALL RIVER, Mass., has 1000 union card-

Mexico laborers get twenty-seven cents a HUBBARD, Ohio, has a co-operative iron

New York unions want State labor AT Pittsburg carpenters are working for 1.50 a day KENTUCKY Knights of Labor held a State onvention.

Australian shearers have had 1000 strikes n two years. Washington, D. C., is to be the K. of L. endquarters. BALTIMORE unions held an anti-child labor mass meeting.

FEMALE Knights of Labor run a Cleveland Ohio) laundry. St. John (New Brunswick) steamboat la-

pers get \$3 a day. ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, pays \$7,000,-000 a year in wages. THE Independent Labor party of Great citain has 400 branches. MASSACHUSETTS button workers average sigthy-three cents a day. FALL RIVER Spinners' Union less dis. There was imported during the last fiscal arted \$5000 among un Barrish coal miners take two days off weekly in order to give work to surplus

ONLY nine of the unemployed of Indianapolis would accept the city's offer to break Labon organizations are opposing the making of the Labor Bureau a Cabinet de-

Ir the views of Judge Jenkins, of Milwauee, Wis., are sustained, an end will be put strikes for higher wages. MINNESOTA farmers sent money to aid bleago's unemployed, and recommended the Populist party to their consideration. THE last great strike of the British minura ost about \$500,000, of which about \$100,000 was contributed by trades unions other tuan miners.

partment.

ery of his own in West Australia, where he employs 500 men and twenty-two sailing When city work was announced for the unemployed of Toronto 1000 men besieged the City Hall before 6 a. m. and hundreds were on hand at 5a, m. Work was provided

A London jeweler maintains a pear! fish-

for 1500 men at \$1.35 a day. In his report on the effect of the business depression on the laboring classes of Michigan, the State Commissioner of Labor says of 2966 factories inspected 377 were wholly shut, 572 were run on short time, resulting in a loss of labor of 36,627 hours a week in the short-time factories.

It is estimated that John Y. McKane trial for election frauds at Gravesen l N. Y., cost him in counsel fees and other expenses not less than \$160,000. He is worth over half a million dollars.

SECRETARY HERBERT's new bill makes the active list of the navy consist of 29 Rear Admirals, 60 Captains, 100 Communiters, 74 Lieutenant Commanders, 250 Lieutenants,

LATER NEWS.

TWENTY students of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, have been suspended for thirty days for hazing Lawyer John W.

Hutchinson, Jr., of New York City, THE Central Board of Education at Pittsburg, Penn., voted (29 to 2) refusing to pay any teacher appearing in the public schools in the garb of any religious order. The Junior Order of American Mechanics applied to Judge McClung for an injunction. restraining the nuns from teaching in the public schools while wearing the dress of

EVELINE LOYTON, of New Bedford, N. J., hanged herself on her twenty-ninth birthday presumably because of an unfortunate love

A PERMANENT committee of one hundred to secure good government and the prosecution of election criminals was chosen by the people of Troy, N. Y.

ADAM SAUER, Deputy Collector of Internal

Revenue, Toledo, Ohio, is under arrest charged with embezzling \$37,000 from the Deflance (Ohio) Savings Bank, of which he Road agents forced the railroad clerk hi

Woodward, Oklahoma, to open his safe, and they secured \$10,000 booty. R. W. PAGE, formerly President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Fort Worth, Texas, shot and instantly killed A. B. Smith.

formerly eashier of the bank, during a SECRETARY CARLISLE has asked Congress for \$100,000 for the Buffalo public building. THE President made the following nominations: Samuel Truesdell, of New York, to be Pension Agent at New York : Charles P.

the Land Office at Chamberlain, South Da-Ar Vale's saw mill, in Sombra Township Canada, the boiler of the saw mill exploded, killing James Cornell, the engineer, and three of his children, who were in the engine room with him.

Blakely, Register of the Land Office at Bo-

geman, Montana; Clark S. Rowe, Register of

A HEAD-ON collision between the Montreal and Quebec express trains, near Sherbrooke, Canada, resulted in the killing of the engineer and a train hand who was in the cab with Rapid wolves are creating have among persons and animals in the interior districts

of Russia, and over thirty residents of small

outlying villages, who have been bitten, have been treated for rables by physicians in THE United States steamer Marion was

nearly wrecked in a typhoon in the China CHIEF FODISILAR, the slave trader, whose depredations among the natives in the Billian sphere in Africa led to the recent fighting in that territory, resulting, in several instances, in the defeat of the British sailors, has been captured in French territory,

SEVENTY-SEVEN new cases of typhoid fever were reported in Buffalo, N. Y., in one day, JUSTICE KENNETH F. SUTHERLAND, MC-Kane's henchman, was found guilty or misdemeaner at Brooklyn for his connection with the election crimes at Gravesend, N. Y. Rev. Dr. S. D. Noyes, paster of the Second Reformed Church, died suddenly at Kingston, N. Y. He was in church rehearing a

THE nuns who have been teaching in one of the public schools in Pittsburg, Penn., gave up the fight and told their 251 pupils to report at the parochial school, CHARLES THOMPSON and his wife, of Damas-

party for a wedding and dropped dead.

cus, Ala., were killed by lightning while driving to church. JOHN BRECHT, a young German farmer living several miles south of Ravenna, Neb., killed his wife, a bride of four months, and then blew out his own brains with a shot-

JOHN T. FORD, the veteran theatrical manager, died suddenly at his home in Balti-

THE House Committee on Commerce layors a life-saving station at East Marion or Rocky Point, Long Island. The British Government withdrew the ad-

dress in reply to the Queen's speech as

amended on Mr. Labouchere's motion, and

the House of Commons adopted a new address without division. A NUMBER of arrests of Anarchists have been made at Rome and evidences of a big

conspiracy discovered. THE fiftieth birthday of the King of Italy was celebrated at Rome. QUEEN VICTORIA has left England for an

REVENUE ESTIMATES.

The Senate Tariff Bill Decreases the Present Revenue \$32,469,681. The figures as laid before the Senate Finance Committee of the revenue under existing law and estimated revenues under the House and Senate Tariff bills show that cear #530,379,052,53, of which #400,069,658. 40 was dutiable, yielding a duty of \$198,-973,452.97, the average ad valorum rate be-

ng 49.58 per cent. The House bill gives \$124,603,004.17, at a rate of 35.52 per cent., and a decrease in the revenues of \$73,680,448.80. The Senate bill ields a duty of \$165,903,771.45, at an averige rate of 34.19 per cent., with a decrease in the revenues of but #32,459,581.52. The stimated revenues by the Senate blil are: From sustoms, \$165,903,771.15; from addiional internal revenue income, \$30,000,000; pirits, \$20,000,000 . cigars, \$9,000,000 : cig rettes, \$1,500,000 playing cards, \$3,000,000. Fotal additional revenue, \$65,000,000, making

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

the total carried by the bill, outside of the

present internal revenue, 6220, 103, 771.45.

Youngsters Play "Indians" at Camden, N. J., With Serious Effects. A number of boys playing "Indians" on a

den, N. J., tied their companion. Charles Baney, aged thirteen, to a stake and built a fire around him. His clothes were burned from his body, The other boys became frightened and ran away. Young Baney was rescued by a colored

man who heard the lad's cries and carried him to his home The lad suffered intense agony. Should he survive his injuries, he will probably have to have both of his hands amputated. The police are looking for the boys who tied him to the stake.

THE two Houses of Parliament met at Montevideo, Uruguay, for the purpose of electing a President to succeed Dr. Hereia Y. Obes, whose term expired on March 1. The ballot resulted in the electing of Senhor Ellauri by a majority of fifty-four votes. Senhor Ellauri was President of the Republic in 1873. Ellauri has declined to accept,

lot at Broadway and Mechanics streets Cam-