EFFECTS OF THE GREAT STORM.

Further Investigation Shows That the Situation has not Been Exaggerated.

BRAUMONT, TEX., Oct. 15 .- The first reports of the great disaster at Sablue Pass were not in the least exaggerated, in fact they underestimated the number of deaths caused by the storm. The death roll now reaches ninety with a number missing, and it is thought that fully 100 persons met their deaths on the night of the gale.

The relief party that went down as near Sarailroad could not get within twelve miles of the ruined town.

There is considerable back water yet at Sabine, hemmed in and held there by the rail-

road embankment. The most intense excitement has prevailed here since the first news of the fearful catastrophe. The people have ne ther ate nor slept and crowds have surrounded the depot and wharves waiting for the return of the

train or the boat from the devastated town. The steamboat L. Q. C. Lamar left Orange Wednesday night at 10 o'clock with a relief committee on board. When she would return, no one knew; but a contsant watch was kept at Orange and here. THE RELIEP BOAT RETURNS.

At exactly midnight last night the whistle of the Lamar was heard. The people burried hel-ter skelter to hear the news and receive the

sick and destitute.

The relief committee aboard the Lannar consisted of twenty on zens from Beaumont an-about forty from Orange. They traveled it the Neches river between 4 and manage which was an extraordinary trip fraugat with fearful danger. Twenty-ity of the committee were left at Sabine Pass to recover some of the bodies, many of which are reported to have been washed a dozen miles over inc-Louisiana.

The members of the relief committee was overcome by the horrible devastation that they coherent stories from them, and as each of the rescued refugees was surrounded by about a hundred people it was equally impossible to get detailed accounts from any of them.
The exact extent of the storm swept district

18 yet unknown. From reports brought by the committee it is certain that the flooded district embraces an expanse of country many times larger than at first supposed. The guif seems to have moved over the land for miles in one high unbroken wall of water.

OVER A BUNDRED LIVES LOST. The committee report that lol persons are missing, ninety of whom are known to have been drowned. Thirty-five of the victims were

white and fifty-five colored. Joseph, known as "Alligator," Smith was supposed to be among the lost, as people on the relief train saw him driving before the gale on Lake Sabine at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, clinging to his skiff and calling loudly for help. Great was the surprise there-fore when "Alligator" overhauled the steamer on its return, bringing with him in his small boat three persons whom he had rescued in Many other miraculous escapes were recorded.

Ninety-one half-clad, shivering, wretched victims of the storm were brought up on the Lamar. Blankets and bedding were immediately gathered from house to house for the comfort of the heart-broken sufferers, every one of whom has some dear friend or relative among the dead. Nearly all the refugees are sick and prostrated from exhaustion and hun-ger. They are being tenderly cared for by the citizens of Beaumont.

A KNIGHT PROTESTS.

Pittsburg (Pa.) dispatch: The action of the Knights of Labor at Richmond in servative labor leaders of this city. There which are quietly, but nevertheless severely, criticised by members of the order in Pittaburg. Thomas A. Armstrong says: "The plea in behalf of the anarchists is very much out of place. It is a disgrace to the order and is not in accord with the sentiments of a majority of the members. have nothing in common with the anarchists; no more than we have murderers, and the line should be clearly drawn. archists of the country will construe the action of the Richmond convention to mean that the Knights are inclined to sympathize with them. It demonstrates one thing the home club element which ruled the convention, and which passed the resolution yesterday, is more or less a sympathy with the anarchistic element. This faction will not be allowed to prostitute the noble purposes of the order. Reports from the Richmond convention showed that there was war in the ranks, and it will continue until some wrongs are righted."

Mr. Armstrong voiced the sentiments of all the prominent labor leaders here.

THE GUILTY WILL BE PUNISHED.

Sioux City special: The Haddock case has absorbed public attention to-day, the publication of Bismarck's confession giving new ground for discussion and speculation. This in every way corroborates the statement of Leavitt, already furnished the public, and fixes the criminalty more certainly. The statement of four eye witnesses are now known. Two in effect are that the murderer stealthily crept up to Mr. Haddock from the rear, and the other two approached from in front. It is now be lieved, however, the statements are all true, but the two who speak of the party coming behind saw Trieber, who is said to have come up very near to the unfortunate when Areasdorf approached from in front and fired. In an interview to-day Dr. Bedford, a leading probibitionist, said: "A chain is drawing around the murderer and his confederates. When two independent parties, working independently, arrive at the same conclusion, it proves that they are nearly right. I think it is now time for those who have criticised the nets of the city officials to admit that they were wrong, and Mayor Cleland and his officers right. That is my position." Bismarck will have his hearing to-morrow morning, but is understood be will examination, as all the others have done.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST for November, 1886, contains no less than 170 illustrations and engravings of every description, articles on a variety of subjects from fifty well-known writers, scattered through the Northern, Southern, Eastern the station and ferry landing, anxious to and Western States, and Canada, and two get a look at the savages. large Scaulements, comprising in all over eighty quarto pages—being by far the larg-est and most extensively illustrated issue of its character ever published. The leading leature is James Parton's article on General Jeckson as a Farmer, with accompanying engraving, 16x18, drawn expressly to accompany this paper by artists who have visited The Hermitage. It constitutes the second in the series of the engravings entitled the "Homes of Our Farmer Presidents," which the American Agriculturalist presents to its subscribers.

THE MALADY AMONG BOVINES.

Chicago Cattle. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, in his official report on the outhreak of pleuro-pacumonia at Chicago, describes the manner in which the plague was traced to and discovered in the distilleries stables, and says it was itself a demonstration of its contagious character. the report continues as follows:

"The milkmen at first stoutly denied the existence of any disease among their cat-But when the evidenc becamee too strong to be longer contested, it was admitted that they recognized the appearance of lung discase in 1884. They at first attributed it to chemicals used in mash by the distillers, also to feeding slop too bot, but had finally blue as possible on the Sabine and East Texas concluded it was contagious pleuro-pneution to lessen mortality. It was soon as-Over a dozen tow-boats have been sent certained that the cattlehad been removed there and are at work saving life and prop- from the Phonix distillery stables, driven over the streets of Chicago and allowed to

pasture on the common.' The doctor then detailed the quarantine sures, and adds: 'It might be safely said that no cattle could be removed from the distilleries without the fact being known by members of the state live stock commission. Inspection of city and suburban herds brought out the fact that the contagion has been very widely disseminated, that the diseased animals have been running upon lots where many cattle grazed and that practically we must consider all unfenced pastures and vacant lots on the west and south a des of Chicago infected, and all of the cattle running at large at ex-Most of the cases of the disease found were chronic, and some of the berds presented plain evidence of inoculation inving been extensively resorted to in Chicago. While it has lessened losses, it appears to be one of the means by which the d'sease line been spread. The introduction of the contagion in the distillery stables is still a matter of doubt. The milkmen believe it was introduced with some cows lought at the Union stock yards in the full of 1884. If this version is correct, it is obviously impossible to learn at the bate day whether the numals were infected at some of the centers of contagion which existed in Illino's that year, or whether it accurred by contact with some of the many eastern calves which were then passing through the yards. The state live stock commission has co-operated cor-dulty in the effort to discover and isolate affected and exposed cattle, but neither the state law nor the appropriations made to secure the enforcement of its provisions are adequate to the emergency. Every animal in the dist Bery stables and every one which bas been upon theinf cted commons of Chi engo should be summerily setzed, con-demned and slaughter-d. The experience of the world with this plague teaches us there is no other course which can be refied upon to secure the extermination of the

Unfortunately it is only too plain that such a measure cannot be earried out, and that it will not beattempted without additional legislation. During the time which must clapse before decsive and vigorous action can be taken, public apathy will have largely succeeded the intense interest which has been manifested in this outbreak of the disease; the doubt and suspicion which the cattle dealers have industriously labored to create in regard to the nature of the disease will have grown to large proportions by constant repetition, the interests affected will have time to organize their opposition, the contagion will have been more deeply routed and the task of eradication probably have increased in magnitude mind, and should serve to maintain the interest of every one concerned in the fate of \$1,200,000,000 worth of cattle now owned in the United States; of every one who values the beef supply which comes in cat-tle uncontaminated with disease; of every making a plea for mercy in behalf of the one who realizes the hardships and misery convicted anarchists at Chicago has caused which would be entailed by diminished to al considerable comment among the con- supply such as would follow the general dissemination of this disease and, finally, of every one wh sees the importance to us, were other measures adopted and recom- as a nation, of maintaining our export mended at the Richmond convention trade in live cattle and in fresh, saited and canned beef. With contagious pleuro-pnen monia prevalent in the vicinity of Chicago the great live stock center of the country from which entitle are constantly moving in all directions, it may be truly said that the cattle industry of the country has reached a crisis. It may be still rescued from this scourge if concress, at its coming g saion can be made to realize the neces

sity of the situation.' Twelve of the quarantined cattle at the Phonix distillery were stangetered last week. The state veterinary held a post mortem and pronounced the animals He gave the owners permission to place the meat on the market. To mor-row probably fifty head at the Phonix will The doctors found two deacows in the Chicago distillery. Both cows had died of pleuro-pneumonia.

ALL GOING TO FOTE.

New York Special: A rumor was circulated yesterday that all the surface and her love and her hate." Previous to the elevated roads in this city would be tied up | downfall of the empire she lived in Paris on election day, and most of the shops and for some years, in the Rue de Varenne, but factories closed in order that the laboring men might show their power. It was said 1870. that the men who took the day off would take possession of the polls early in the morning and would either intimidate voters who were not in favor of Henry George or manage to keep them outside the pull ing places until their patience was exhausted, and they were compelled to hurry away to their places of business without voting. Some of the leaders of the George movement pooh-poohed the rumor as ridiculous and without foundation, but it was admitted that something of the kind been talked about. Several days ago it was stated on authority that two or three days before the election the car drivers and conductors and train guards would ask the railroad companies to make such arrangements that they might be able to n batches to vote during the day, as had been ascertained that the companies were opposed to G orge, and would try to prevent the men from going to the Should the companies refuse to grant the request the men will tie up and take a day off. It was said that the brass workers would also take a day off to work

at the polls.

GERONIMO'S DESTINATION. New Orleans Special: Geronimo, Natches and thirteen bucks and seventeen squaws and pappoones, heavily guarded by United States troops, passed through this city yesterday alternoon. The bucks will be sent to Fort Pickens. Pensacola bay, and the squaws and pappooses to St. Augustine, Florida. There was a large crowd at

The special train on the Louisville & Nashvile railroad, which left here last evening, having aboard the United States troops and Apache Indians, was ditched near lixelets. It is reported that no one

was hurt. WRESTLING LEADS TO MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, KY, Oct. 25 .- After a friendly e-thing match yesterday near Will amsburg illian Broughton shot and instantly killed ohn Wistenburt and wounded wist-phunt's rother. The shooting was cold blooded. IT WAS STARTLING NEWS

Report of Dr. Salmon on the Disease Among The Bismarck Confession Creates a Sensation in Sioux City.

Sioux City Special: The publication of Bismarck's confession was thoroughly unexpected, as the general understanding of the Sioux City officials had with the state officials at Des Moines, where it was made last Saturday, was that it was not to be made public for some time yet. Mayor Cleland even goes so far, speaking of the matter to your correspondent, to state that Attorney General Baker promised upon his honor not to allow it to go out of his office, and is confident it will militate against the best interests of the prosecution. The fact is certain, however, that Sioux City was thrown into a state of excitement over the confession, and it has been the one thing talked of to-day. It monia, and have been practicing inoccula- even corroborates Leavitt's statement more than the majority of citizens had anticipated, and the growing belief that the guilty parties will not be able to circum vent the evidence as 't now stands is very Bismarck was visited this morning, but he appeared morbid and uncommunicative. He is in great fear of hodily harm and every noise scares him. carefully guarded and protected, however, and there is little or no danger of his safety. When the question was put to bim whether Arensdorf fired the shot or not be replied in the affirmative positively. The apparent differences between Bismarck's statement and that of Otto Grieber, the boy who was present, are essential. The stateots of Bismarck, Leavitt, Lieberten and Grieber, as to what they saw of the killing, differ only that two say the murde er approached Mr. Haddock from behind, the others from in trout. The theory now is that Treiber, who was stationed at first on the or posite side of the street, came across and followed Mr. Had lock and was nearly up to him when Arensdorf rushed out of the crowd in front.

Colonel Swanbeen has been retained as Bismarck's attorney. The preliminary hearing has been set for to-day, but the examination will undoubtedly be waived. The officers are hard after Plath. Trieber and others yet at large. The whereabouts of Peters is still involved in uncertainty. But little concern is felt by the officers on this account, knowing how essential it will now be for the defense to produce him at the frial to cast off the terrible suspicion which has been prevalent as to his mysterious disappearance.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.

The late Mrs. Ann S. Stephens was the

first woman to send a message by cable. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts advises young men who wish to economize to get

Gen. Adam Badeau is described as a middle aged man, heavy set and quick eyed. He has gone into literature. ,

Queen Victoria is still a woman. It is said that she is cuthusiastic over the anticipation of the coming of a brand new royal Harriet Beecher Stowe denies the imputation that her health is shattered. She

declares that she needs only rest to put her on her feet again, despite her 75 years. The New England woman who invented forty seven kinds of pickles and published a cook book, has committed suicide. Re-

morse and dyspepsia has led her to self-de-

Mrs. Leland Stanford is a woman of Indians, who were captured by Maj Carwide spread philanthrophy. One of her rol's command near the Yellowstone river latest benefactions is the establishment of a a ght school for the jockeys employed on Ft. Custer, but it is doubtful if anything of She los also four large kindergartens in op- | them. .

eration in California. Dr. Gatling, the gun man, lives the life of n recipse near Hartford, Conn. He is entirely absorbed in designs and experiments. been renced to Mr. Wolverton, a contracin Washington.

In Washington township there recently died Miss Polly Gehris, at the age of 84, Contributions are also coming in from all over the state. Hopston having sent sevwho had always prided berself on being a manly sort of a woman. She hired out to the farmers to work in the field, and could from C. P. Huntigton, donating \$1,000 on niways do a man's work. She smoked a behalf of the Southern Pacific railway company, and from Col. A. H. Belo, do-nating \$100 from Pesident Cleveland. years and boasted that she never had a About \$20,000 have been subscribed so beau and that no man ever lived that far, and it is thought that the sum will dared ask her to marry him. We should reach \$100,000 at the end of the next ten rather think not. Steel armor is not the days. modern man's every day costume.

Peincess Metternich of Vienna, is described by a Paris correspondent as "of ordinary beauty, but supremely charming, e egant, witty, original, and steadfast in could never be induced to return there since

CHARLESTON AGAIN SHAKEN UP.

Charleston special: Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt this afternoon at Blackville, a hundred miles from Charleston. They are said to be the severest since August 31. Two sharp shocks were also felt at 2:45 a. m., at Summerville, Columbia and Augusta. Reports from all parts of the neighboring states show that the seismic disturbances covered a larger area than any of the previous shocks. The custom house of this city was badly shaken, and the walls on the west side have settled perceptibly. The shock at 2:45 p. m., lasted about thirty seconds, and the one this morning is thought to have lasted a full minute. No loss of life has been reported, and business is progressing as usual, Another shock occurred here at 7:05 p. m., but of a slighter character than the two pre ceding ones o day, at 5:22 a. m., and 2:45 p. The details received to night from the surrounding territory show that to-day's disturbance was very generally felt throughout this state. The vibrations also ex ended through lower Georgia, including Augusta, Waynesboro and Savannah. The centre of the disturbances appears to be be Charleston and Summerville, from which places the earth waves seem to have radiated in all directions, their force lessening with the distance from the points named. The South Carol na railroad officials report that the track between Charleston and Summerville is showing considerable separation of the rails from to-day's shocks, particularly near the Ten Mile hill. No panic or excitement here to night, although some uneasiness is generally felt.

At 11:55 p. m. there was another shock of earthquake. The detonation was sharp

likeartiflery. But a moderate viabration

SIR CHARLES DILKE. LONDON, Oct. 15.-In response to renewed and preasing appeals, Sir Charles Dilke has finally and comphaticall declined to re-enter public life until he has disproved the "gross, unjust calumnies" against him, to which ob-ject, he says, his whole life will be devoted.

A GOOD PLACE FOR THEM.

Where the Cantured Apaches are to Spend the Remainder of Their Days.

Washington dispatch: There need be no doubt of the severity of the punishment of the Apaches. They are to be confined at Fort Pickens and Fort Marion, Florida, and are to take their chances of escaping the vellow fever, should that epidemic visit that post, as it so often has done. It has been an open question whether in the event of the approach of the yellow fever the Indians should be removed to a camp in & more healthful locality. It has not been found practical to provide for removing them in such an emergency. The con-sequence is that they will not only be ex-posed to the lever, but that the soldiers who guard them will not be able to go to a camp removed from the coast as has been the custom when the fever has appeared there. Stations at these posts will not therefore be considered as very desirable by the military officers. where the leaders of the bostile bands are o pass the remainder of their lives in close finement is situated on a spot of sand est at the entrance of Pensacola harbor. wo companies of artillery are usually staioned at the fort, but at the approach of the yellow fever senson the garrison is with drawn into the interior, and at present is located at Atlanta. The Indians will be sent there as soon as practicable, and a permanent guard detailed to hold them as Their close confinement at the prisoners. solated fort, far away from their wives and children, who are relegated to Fort Marion, is regarded by military officials as very severe punishment, and they think that the bucks will feel it terribly. Their family affection is very strong and their asocation with their wives and children is the only softening characteristic of their fe, which otherwise is one continuous

A BLOODY INDIAN MELEE. Peaceful Croves Attacked and Killed by a

War Party of Sioux in Northern Montana.

Custer (Mont.) special: An army officer arrived from Fort Custer states that at 3 p. m. Friday a party of Crow Indians rode surriedly into post and reported that they had been attacked by a war party of the Sioux, now in their camp, about three miles up Little Horn river, and in the melce which followed two of their number had been killed. Col. Durley, post commandment, immediately ordered the garriso under arms, and in a short time they were at the scene of action, with five troops of the cavalry. They found two Crow Indians dead and thirteen more wounded, while the Sionx had left some of their warriors dead on the field, having bern compelled to abandon evidently owing to the rapid advance of the cavalry. Detachments vance of the cavalry. Detachments were sept out and a thorough search was made of the hills and ravines in the vicinity. The Sioux had made good their escape, however, and no trace of them could be found. They are evidently the advance of the war party of Sioux which recently left Poplar river agency to raid the Crows. Gen. Heath, the special agent at Poplar river, notified the authorities of their departure, but was unable to prevent it, as there are only two companies of troops stationed near the agency. All the Indians oft secretly and were far away when the fact became known. The Sioux are said to e greatly excited over the raid upon their herds and the murder of the Assinaboine squaw by the Crows near Poplar river, and a week ago, are believed to be engaged in this affair, are now in the guard house at

TIMELY DONATIONS.

Galveston special: The popular movement in this section to raise funds for the benefit of those who suffered by the recent Secretury Manning's Albany mansion has floods is still being pushed vigorously. The ladies of Galveston have organized a comtor, and the secretary will spend the winter mittee to canvas the city, and have thus far collected 175 boxes of clothing and supplies, together with some \$250 in cash. eral car loads of clothing and supplies. The mayor of Beaumont has received telegrams

COMPTROLLER MAYNARD'S REPORT. Second Comptroller Maynard has made his annual report to the secretary of the secretary of the treasury, from which it appears that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, he settled accounts, claims and cases to the number of 50,828, involving the sum of \$225,310, being an increase of 36 per cent over the number of claims and accounts adjusted during the previous fiscal year and an increase of \$105,146,-162, or over \$75 per cent in the amount of accounts and claims adjusted. The targe acrease in the amount of the accounts ad usted, be says, is the result of an effort to ispose of the unfinished work in the adustment of the accounts of disbursing officers which had accumulated in previous cears, and mainly those of army paymas ters and pension agents.

SATAGES AT WAR.

CAPE Town, Oct. 16 - Ten thousand Pondos have invaded Xesibeland burning the kraals and committing depredations. The governis raising volunteers to resist them. The situation is critical.

Consumption of Meat. According to computations recently made by an economist, M. Lamas, there are on the surface of the globe 47,500,000 head of cattle and 105,000,000 of sheep. Europe and Algeria. provide 25,000,000 of cattle and 50,000,000 of sheep, New Zealand, and the Cape 2,500,000 of cattle and 20,000,000 of sheep the United States, 9,375,000 cattle and 9,750,000 sheep, the Argentine Republic and Uruguay 6,000,000 cattle and 24,000,000 sheep, and Central America 4,250,000 cattle and 1,250,000 ca 250,000 sheep. Having allowed a percentage for the reproduction of species, Mr. Lamas fixes the yearly consumption of beef at 7.930. 000,000 kilogrammes (each kilogramme about 2.1-5 pounds), and of mutton at 10.550,000,000 kilogrammes. Comparing these figures with the populations, in the five great groups into the populations, in the five great groups into which he has divided the cattle and sheep world, he fluds that every inhabitant of Plata has 160 kilos of beef and 56 kilos of mutton at his disposal each year; in the United States and Canada it is 23 kilos of beef and 2 of mutton; in Europe it is 15 of beef and 2 of mutton, and in Central America it is 14 of beef and a quarter of kilo of mutton. In the Argentine Republic they eat 60 kilos a head and expect 156 in Australia a similar bead, and export 156; in Australia a similar quantity is consumed, and 56 kilos exported; while every citizen of the United States wants 7 kilos of foreign meat to augment the annual consum; tion of 52 kilos. The average con-sumption in Furope is 18 kilos per head, and 1 kilo imported. - H. ad treet's.

libeling Prince Bismarck.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Efforts to Declare Them Forfeited and Open to Settlement.

A Washington special says: The interior department has in contemplation a plan by which efforts will be made to forfeit the uncarned land grants which were unsuccessful through departmental action. The law officers of the land office have the subject now under consideration, and if the plan should meet the approval of the secretary of the interior, it will be put into operation, Some time ago the interior department deeided that no land grant road should be conedered to have earned its grants until it had filed a perfected plat of its entire road and of the granted land claimed. Proceeds ing from this decision as a basis it is suggested that suit may be against the Northern Pacific road, in which the government vill maentain that it is not entitled to any and which it claims, for instance, in the grant from Dufuth to Puget Sound, because these lands are not earned, and the perlocted plat for that part of the route not filed within the time prescribed. This theory proceeds, of course, upon the as-sumption that the road could not earn any of the land if it did not earn the whole grant, and on this theory the secretary of the interior will doutless be asked to declare the lands forfeited and open to settle-

SHOCKS IN GEORGIA.

Savannan, Ga., Oct. 22.—Savannah was disited by two decided earthquake shocks tolay, the first at 4:55 a.m., local time. This was notable for the duration and the tremors, which continued fifteen or twenty seconds. A good deal of apprehension but no general alarm was caused by it. Many people, hotel guests especially, got up and did not go back

At 2:20 o'clock this afternoon another vibration, accompanied by a rumbling noise, was felt. It was equally as severe as the first but of much less duration. Many claim that these seen experienced here excepting the great shock of August 31. They were felt every-abere in this ection of the state, but no dam-

gels reported. Macos, Ga., Oct. 22.—Slight shocks of earthquake were felt here at 2:45 this morn-log and at 2 this afternoon. Reports from all er this section of the state show that the locks were general but no damage was done.

A GERMAN BARON'S CRIME. Berl'n dispatch: Agreat scandal has been aused in the highest circles by the arrest of Baron Otho von Schleinitz, nephew of the minister of that name, and member of the emperor's household. He is charged with acting as the agent of a band of men leagued together for the purpose of extortng money from wealthy and highborn persons, and with seiling forged titles and decorations. Sch ciultz was a captain in the Prussian guards. He gambied and ran brough his fortune. On the discovery of is crime the police favored his escape to France, out of regard for his uncle, who was hen alive. Since the latter's death, Schleisitz has been traced to England, where he is charged with the forgery of a bill of ex-change for 2,400 marks. He has just been extradited. An accomplice named Lange, the was concerned in the forgery, commited suicide upon hearing of Schleinitz's arost.

CHRISTIANS SLAUGHTERED. London dispatch: Details have been reneived of the massacre of the native christians of Uganda, Africa, by order of King Mwanda. The massacre began in June, and was directly due to the refusal of a christian lad, acting as the king's page, to commit an abominable crime. christians were tortured, mutilated and speared, and thirty two were burnt alive the senator's ranches and race stables. a criminal matter can be found against together. The appeals of the missionaries for a cessation of the atrocities were unavailing. The fate of these unfortunates lid not seem to frighten candidates for baptism, and within a week after the mas sacre many natives were baptized at their own desire. Leaflets containing hymns in the Uganda language are freely bought by the people, although their possession is volves the danger of punishment. The diary of Bishop Hannington, who was put to death by the king, will soon be published in London. It is a thrilling and pathetic narrative of his experience in Uganada up to the day of his death.

PREPARING FOR CONGRESS.

Washington special: Preparations are already being begun at the capital for the session of congress this winter. The sending out of invitations to members of the house committee on appropriations to meet on the first of the last week in next to report at the beginning of the session in December, was the first thing done toward the preparations. The document rooms having been well cleared of the matter stored in them, will be put in condition for the new supplies. The committee rooms are being finished up wherever repairs were begun and mail is coming in already for some of the statesmen who expect to return here at the close of their campaign. It is intended that more general legislation shall be enacted during the three months of this session than the eight mouths of last session.

AID FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Charleston special: President Cleveland has sent \$10 to the pastor of the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal church, with the following letter:

October 9, 1886,-Rev. L. Ruffin Nichols -My Dear Sir: I have received your letter asking for pecuniary aid in repairing the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal church, which was seriously damaged by the recent earthquake. I am very glo contribute something for so worthy o cause, and though the sum is not large, it is accompanied by the wish that the the kindness of those who appreciate the value of such an instrumentality for good, your church may soon resume its career of sefulness.

Very truly yours. GROVER CLEVELAND.

AN UNPARALLELED CRIME.

Kansas City Dispatch: One of the most barbarous crimes ever perpetrated in this city was committed last night by a colored nan named Cy Lafferty. He engaged in a quarrel with his wife, knocked her down and beat her to insensibility. The fiend then saturated her clothing with kerosene oil, set fire to it and left her, making his escape by the back door of the house. It was several minutes before the neighbors discovered the woman's awful condition. when the flames were extinguished. body was burned to crisp and she died to-The murderer is still at large. Lynching, in case of his capture, is freely

RIOTERS DISPERSED WITH BAYONETS.

LONDON, Oct. 23. - The erofters of Kilmutr, Isle of Skye, attacked a force of police who The editor of a Posen newspaper has been sentenced to imprisonment for two years for libeling Prince Rismarck.

were assisting the sheriff to make evictions and the military had to be called. It was necessary to charge the crofters with ba onets before they were dispersed. Several of them were wounded and six were killed.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED.

The Agreement Between the United States and Spain Made Binding.

Washington special: Late this afternoon the president issued a proclamation suspending the tourage and import duties evied on Spanish goods brought to the United States in Spanish vessels from Cuba, Porto Rico, or any other foreign country. This suspension begins to-day, and is to continue "so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued in Cuba and Porto Rico, and no longer." This proclamation was issued the president says, after receiving due notice of an agreement on the part of the Spanish government to suspend all discriminating duties against United States vessels. The agreement referred by the president between the United States and Spain for the reciprocal and complete sususion of all discriminating duties in the Un ted States and in Cuba and in Porto Rico was signed to day by Secretary Bayard and Senor De Moroago, the Spanish minister. It rends as follows:

First-It is postively understood that from this date an absolute equalization of tonunge and import duties will at once be applied to the products of and acticles proding from the United States or from any foreign country in vessels owned by citizens of the United States to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and that no higher or other import or tonnage duties will be leved upon such vessels and the merchandise carried in them as aforesaid, than are imposed upon Spanish vessels and their earoes under the same circumstances. Under be above conditions the president of the United States will at once issue his procla-mation declaring that the foreign discrimi-nating duties of towns gound imports withthe United States are suspended and discontinued so far as respects Spanish vessels and the produce manufactures or erchand'se imported in them into the noted States from Spain or her possesin- aforesaid, or from any oreign country. This mentorandom of agreement is offered by the government of Spain and accepted by the government of the United States as a full and satisfactory notifica-

"Second-The United States minister at Madrid will be authorized to negotiate with the minister of foreign affairs, either by an agreement or treaty, so as to place the commercial relations between the United States and Spain on a permanent footing advantageous to both countries."

MANNING REACHES MEXICO.

City of Mexico dispatch: Hon, Thomas C. Manning, the new United States minister, was formally presented to Presidept Plaz this morning, and an exchange of friendly sentiments occured. Mr. Manning said: "Mr. President, it gives me great pleasure to present my letters of credence from the president of the United States to your excellency, accrediting me as envoy to your government. The cordial friendship for your government and people expressed therein is but an echo of the sentiment entertained by the people of the United States for the people of Mexico, and we feel assured it is reciprocated. It will be an greeable duty to me to foster these sentineats and promote amity and good fellowsh p. The development of trade and intercommerce, now auspiciously begun and destined to expand a the near future seyond even our present expectations, will hind the two closer together, and indivi-dual association will soften the asperities, if any exist. Contiguity of territory is al-Many | ways apt to engender local strife, and national susceptibilities are sometimes wounded by casual occurrences. I hope frontier aftercations will be diminished by the prompt action of both governments in redressing wrongs and repressing outrage, and if there be latent cause for frictions in any law or custom which might at any moment produce discord, the conciliatory spirit of both governments I trost will radicate it in the interest of both peoples and to the mutual satisfaction of both governments. I feel uspe but pleasure on being accredited to the government of Moxico, while the executive chair is occupied by your excelency, and I beg to as-sore you of the excited esteem in which your person and character are held by the people of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Washington special: Talk is being indulged in of two somewhat remarkable congressional investigations the Cutting affair and the surrender of G rouimo. The former if it takes place will include the Soigwick matter as well as the facts remonth to work upon appropriations, so as lating to the arrest of Cutting. This subto have the most cumbersome bills ready | jeet would go to the committee on loreign affairs if it comes up in either branch of congress, and would be gobbled in the house if an intention to do so was susperted to linger in the senate. Perry Belmout is the chairman of the house commotive, and being a firm friend of Secretary Hayard would not want the senate committee on foreign affairs, whose head is Mr. Sherman, to have rharge of the invest gation. Hence he will make if he thinks there is a rious thought of it in the senate. The object of on investigation of the surrender of Geronimo is more to get at the bottom of the Texas-Mexico border matter than anything esc-to learn its actual status and what is accided at the hands of congress to preserve peace with the Indians, but the Mexicans as well, and to guarantee justice to our cit zens when they go over the line. Mr. Welliorn, of Texas, is chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs, where an inv stigation of this subject would like y a to and being a thorough Texan, for Texas and her peole, he would doubtless I ke to conduct an quiry of this character. He is a splendid awyer and full of enterprise, and would work it up.

NEW DEPARTURE MEY.

Boston disputch: The board of visitors of Andover Theological seminary adjourced this morning after having reached the following decision upon the question of jurisdiction in the case of the Andover professors charged with heresy:

After due deliberation un I consultation the board of visitors are unanimous in the opinion that they have original jurisdiction in the premises; that no proceeding is pending before the hourd of trustees for the same alleged offenses, and that complaints are rightly before the board by its permisand authority. But we deem proper that the charges should be amended o as to proceed against the respondents individually and separately, and that such charges as are indefinite should be made Voted, that complainants comply with the foregoing order on or before the

A DOUBLE MURDER.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24 .- Mr. and Mrs. John McGowan were found lying on a bed in their little house in the outskirts of the city at lo'clock to-day, covered with blood. Their 4-year old child was in bed with them. The man's arm encircled the woman's neck. Both had deep gashes in their throats. The woman was dead and the man died without explaining the crime.