THE NEWS CONDENSED

WILLIAM C. HICKMAN, of Boston, ha fied to Canada, after swindling capitalists out of \$50,000 by a scheme to manufacture an article called "sugarine" out of common starch. Hickman has rich and influential relatives at Philadelphia.

Ar Philadelphia the other evening, when the A. Niblock returned home he was ed to see the body of his 13-year-old daughter, Annie, hanging by a rope attached to the transom of a door communicating between the two rooms of the first floor. It was but the work of a moment for the horror-stricken parent to draw his knife and sever the cord, but the girl was cold and stiff in death, and had evidently been dead for several hours. It appears that the girl stole a couple of handkerchiefs, and that her father told her he would whip her if she did not return them before he returned from work....Samuel F. Beese was hanged for murder at Plymouth, Mass.

DURING a gale last week pollen from the Southern pine regions was scattered over round at Princeton, Ind., to the depth of half an inch....Ruben Small, an Indiana pioneer and a leading member of the Society of Friends, died suddenly at Wabash, aged seventy-six...Lucy B. Parsons, the lecturing anarchist, was refused a hall by a Columbus (Ohio) military company, where she proposed to speak. She called on the Mayor to protest against such ction, and became so abusive and demon-trative that she was locked up..... The action of the Congregationalist minis-ers in Chicago in voting against sending a message of condolence to the stricken wife of the dying Mr. Beecher has excited much comment among Minneapolis people. The clergymen of that city all voice their con-demnation in the strongest terms. The Congregational ministers united in sending age of sympathy to Mrs. Beecher.

AT St. Paul, Minn., the Dairy Commisoner seized 1,300 pounds of bogus butter ging to a dealer named Brayton . . . John Harrison and William Majors stepped from one track to another to escape an approaching freight train at Independence, Mo., and were killed by an accommodationOfficial announcement is made the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors me at Quincy, Ill., is ready to receive veterans who are now inmates of

A DISPATCH from Garden City, Kansas, says: "The Coronado-Leoti trouble was practically terminated by the arrest of fourteen of the ringleaders by Sheriff Edwards of Wichita County, assisted by a posse of fifteen men and accompanied by Adjutant General Campbell and Colonel Ricksecker, of Sterling. The names of the prisoners are: J. W. Knapp, Jack Leahy, Joe Offenger, M. Walton, W. A. Frush, Charles Flack, William Moore, C. A. Hare, Charles and Julius Lecrish, W. Matson, C. H. Wheat,— Lilley, and — Howard". At Columbus, Ohio, Lucy Parsons, wife of the Chicago Anarchist, was arraigned before the Mayor on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Mayor decided to place her under \$300 bonds to keep the peace. Mrs. Parsons could not give bond and was sent to the County Jail. She e a speech to the large crowd which gathered, saying that this was the end

THE SOUTH

GENERAL MAHONE declares himself as lterably opposed to the repudiation of ne cent of the just indebtedness of Virginis, and hopes to see the amount ascertained by the employment of outside financiers. Alex. Crawford, who killed a promi-nent merchant at Winons, Miss., was taken from jail and hanged from a railroad trestle.

THE boom, in real estate at Fort Smith. Ark., has carried farming lands near town from \$100 to \$500 per acre....In Lawrence County, Ky., Samuel Smith, aged 16, shot and killed Stephen Hammond and his wife fled to the mountains, and has not been

COL. P. B. MEANS, an ex-member of the North Carolina Legislature and a promnt politician, entered the Charlotte Times printing office at Concord and cow-hided John B. Sherrill, the editor.

WASHINGTON.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made at the Treasury Department to supply the demand for small notes, silver certificates, and United States notes, which is large and increasing daily... The clerks of the Senate and House Committees on Ap-propriations find that the sums actually set aside by Congress aggregate \$247,387,-144. Under the Mexican pension law 7,716 claims have been filed. claims have been filed.

THE March report of the National Dertment of Agriculture of the distribution and consumption of wheat and corn shows that 36 per cent. of the crop is still in farmers hands. The estimated remainder farmers' hands. The estimated remainder is 603,000,000 bushels. The estimated proportion held for home consumption is 1,377,000,000 bushels, leaving 288,000,000 transportation beyond county lines.
proportion of merchantable corn is 86 per cent. The amount of wheat on hand 168 27 per cent. of the crop, or about 122, 2000,000, against 107,000,000 last year and 169,900,000 in March, 1885. The propor-169,900,000 in March, 1885. The proportion held for local consumption is 194,000,000 bushels, and the proportion to be shipped beyond county lines is 263,000,000. The quality of the crop is unusually good in the principal wheat-growing sections, the average wheat being 58.5 pounds per bushel.

POLITICAL.

BOTH branches of the Maine Legislature failed to give the necessary two-thirds vote on the passage of the amendment to the constitution providing for female suffrage...The woman suffrage bill was killed in the New York Legislature it fail-

has been appointed Consul General at St. Retersburg. It is reported that Solicitor McCue, of the Treasury Department, will be placed at the head of the Interstate Commerce Commission... The Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of 97 to 61 defeated the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution... Philadelphia telegram: "William M. Singerly, the proprietor of the Record, a Democratic newspaper, which is bitterly hostile to Congressman Randall, is understood to be at the bottom of the scheme to freeze him out, and James McManes, the most powerful of the local ting of Republican bosses, has said publicly within a few days that he favored redistricting the city so as to make all of the districts Republican. It is doubtful whether the scheme will succeed, because it is apt to raise as much opposition from Republicania mineral months and the scheme will succeed, because it is apt to raise as much opposition from Republicania mineral mineral months and the scheme will succeed, because it is apt to raise as much opposition from Republicania mineral months and in case of a serious Russian conflict. In return she is to get at least Trentino, and, if a general war ensues, Corsica, Nice, and Savoy... The events of the last week or two have conspured to put Roumania into a position of open antagonism to Russia, and it seems clearer now than before that Turkey must from the start throw herself into the field against Russia...

Nine of the Russchuk rebels have been sentences and threatened to lynch the prisoners if the sentence was not carried out... The Chief Secretaryship for Ireland, vacated by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, has been accepted by the Right Hon. Arthur W. Balfour, a nephew of Lord Salisbury... One hundred and forty-four miners were killed by an explosion of fire damp in a mine at Mons, Belgium.

the leader of the Philadelphia Republican in the Legislature, the scheme to freeze or Randall was formally agreed upon, an they also say that the scheme will succees unless Cameron interferes to prevent it."

THE RAIL WAYS.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Road, held at Philadelphia last week, President Roberts spoke at length on the interstate commerce law. In his opinion inland lines net sub ject to water competition would not be seriously affected. He predicted that "if the law does not work there will be violent strife, as the system of pooling is abolished, and no means left to counteract the cutting of rates except at the end of a struggle. I may say there are quite as many, good features in the law for the railroads as for the public, but it is likely that there will be greater injury to the public outside of the railroads, as one is dependent on the other for mutual prosperity. There will probably be no serious results." In response to an inquiry President Roberts said that the local business would be affected as well as the through traffic by the operation of the law. A NEW YORK dispatch states that the

control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has passed into the hands of Alfred Sully of New York. Negotiations with President Garrett had been in progress with President Garrett had been in progress for some time. This is the greatest and bids fair to be the most influential railway deal that has taken place in this country within many years. It throws other affairs of the sort into the shade. The possibilities of this new control are beyond estimating. By the acquirement of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the one railway of the land that has ever been considered out of the market—Mr. Sully and his friends become controllers of what is probbecome controllers of what is probably the most extensive railway system in the world. It stretches from New York to almost the uttermost portions of the South and far into the West. It includes the Central Raitroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading system, the Richmond Terminal and Rich system, the Richmond Terminal and Richmond and Danville properties, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia lines, the Central Railroad of Georgia, and now, last of all, the Baltimore and Ohio. And of all these properties there is to be made ne great trunk line, with 16,000 miles of

THE Illinois Board of Railroad Commis sioners has decided that the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Road must increase its passenger facilities between Benton and Duquoin, a train to make a round trip each

GENERAL.

THE National Department of Agriculture reports that thirty-six per cent. of the last corn crop and twenty-seven per cent. of the wheat yield are still in farmers' hands . . . The extraordinary demand for revenue stamps to be used under the eleomargarine law indicates that there will be a production of oleomargarine this year than was anticipated when estimates were last made. The acting Secrewere last made. The acting Secretary of the Treasury has received about one hundred letters in answer to his circular inviting suggestions for the better protection of life and property from fire protection of life and property from fire in case of accidents to railroad cars and steamboats...The increased appropriation by Congress to provide arms and equip-ments for the militia does not become available until July 1, but may be regarded in the nature of a permanent annual ap-propriation.

JAMES B. EADS, the constructor of the St. Louis bridge and the Mississippi jetties, died at Nassau. in the Bahama Islands, in his sixty-seventh year. From a biographical sketch before us we learn that—

Mr. Eads was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820, and his early education was acquired in the schools of Louisville and Cincinnati. Before he had succeeded in mastering the rudiments, however, his father experienced reverses which necessitated the boy's withdrawal from school, to which he never returned. At a very early age he developed a taste for mechanics and a fondness for experimenting with machinery, which afterwards became very early age he developed a taste for mechanics and a fondness for experimenting with machinery, which afterwards became the ruling passion of his life. In September, 1833, when only 13 years old, he arrived in St. Louis. The steamboat on which his father with his family had embarked to seek a home farther West had burned, and the family was destitute. Young Eads sold apples on the streets to contribute something to the support of himself. In 1812 he entered into partnership with Case & Nelson, boat-builders, for the purpose of recovering steamboats and cargoes which had been wrecked, and the firm propered amazingly. In 185-56 he submitted to Congress a proposition to keep the Western rivers open for a term of years by removing all obstructions and keeping the channels free. The bill embodying his proposal passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. He retired from active business in 1857 on account of ill-health. During the war Mr. Eads received the contract for building the first seven vessels of the Mississippi gunboat flotilla. From the close of the war to the time of construction of the great St. Louis bridge Mr. Eads was engaged in no great public works. Upon that bridge his fame as an engineer was firmly established. The bridge project was first conceived in 189, Various sites were selected for the bridge, and the project met with varying fortunes until Mr. Lads began to take an active interest in it in 1867. In that year he was elected Engineer in-chief of the company then formed. He at once secured the services of Colonel Henry Flad and proceeded to develop plans which were subsequently followed when bridge was constructed. It was completed and openced in 1874. In 1875 Mr. Eads began the construction of a system of jetties for increasing the depth of the water at the mouth of the Mississippi under contract with the Government. His plans when proposed were scouted at first by prominent engineers, but proved eminently successful.

FOREIGN.

THE recent earthquake at Nice caused such a panic that hotel-keepers are selling out at a great sacrifice....The Dublin municipal council adopted a resolution to appeal to the free people of the world to prevent the British government from carrying out its "threats of outrage against the Irish people." Lord Mayor Sullivan and others violently denounced the government.

THE troubles in Bulgaria, which, it is alleged, have been fomented by agents of the Czar, may possibly lead to the outburst which has been almost daily anticipated which has been almost daily anticipated for months. While the English have been Bowie, Collector of Customs at Petersburg, Va., and John Menshaw, Supervising Architect of Steam Vessels for the Third District, the President has taken advantage for the first time of the repeal of the tenure-of-office act.

EX-CONGRESSMAN FREDERICK, of Iowa, has declared himself out of the race for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next House, as he found Leedom practically in possession of the field.... Charlton H. Way, of Georgia, has been almost daily anticipated for months. While the English have been looking upon Alexander of Battenberg as a voung Napoleon who wanted to found a dynasty in Bulgaria he has been giving assurances to Germany that he would not under any circumstances return to Germany or be drawn into a position hostile to Russia. It is asserted as an absolute fact that Italy has concluded a treaty with Germany and Austria, which, however, does net bind her to offensive operations unless either of her allies is in a precarious state. She is to attack France in the event of the latter making war upon Germany in concert with found Leedom practically in possession of the field. ... Charlton H. Way, of Georgia, has been appointed Consul General at St. Petersburg. It is reported that Solicitor McCue, of the Treasury Department, will be placed at the head of the Interstate The Massache.

The Massache.

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been discovered in fields, and which, THE Egyptian

e Interio has resigned in disgrace.... The Stanley expedition for the relief of Emin Bey has expedition for the relief of Emin Bey has arrived at Cape Town....Christine Nilsson has been married to Count Miranda, and it is reported that she will retire from the lyric stage... The railway being constructed by the Russian government from the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea has reached Charjui, on the River Oxus... M. de Lesseps, who is now in Berlin, where the Emperor has treated him with marked consideration, declares that France is decidedly in favor of peace... The Shah of Persia has granted a concession for the erection of a hospital in Teheran under the direction of W. W. Torrence, physician of the American Presbyterian Board of Missions.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

A serious accident occurred on the Jacksonville and Southwestern Railroad, between Virden and Girard, Ill., by which two passenger coaches were derailed and tumbled down an embankment about eight tumbled down an embankment about eight feet high, and several persons were radly hurt. The list of injured is as follows: Senator Elizur Southworth, of Litchfield, severely injured internally, prhaps fatally; Senator L. B. Stepuenson, of Shelbyville, bruised; Senator J. J. Higgins, of Duquoin, bruised; Senator T. L. McGrath, of Mattoon, bruised; Senator R. L. Organ, of Cargoi bruised; Senator R. L. Organ, of Carmi, bruised; Representative G. V. E. Fletcher, of St. Elmo, bruised; Representative J. R. Campbell, of McLeansboro, head cut and badly bruised; Miss E. B. Russell, of Carbadly bruised; Miss E. B. Russell, of Carlinville, hip severely hurt; George Roch, of Girard, face badly cut; L. M. Smth, of Litchfield, severely hurt. Senator Southworth, who was in the smoker, was thrown across the car. He fainted away and had to be handed from the car. After stimulants had been administered by was taken in the baguage cast to istered he was taken in the baggage-car to his home at Litchfield. It is said that the wreck was caused by running at a too high rate of speed. The train on the Jackson-ville Road and one on the Chica o and Alton Road, which runs parallel with the Jacksonville Road for a distance of four miles, were racing, it is charged,

MILWAUKEE dispatch: "The strike of the printers in this city is at an end, the Typographical Union having allowed its members to procure work wherever they can get it. The blow is a heavy one to the union, and it is doubtful if it can hold together under the strain."

THE Common Pleas Court at Columbus, Ohio, refused to discharge Mrs. Lucy Parsons on a writ of habeas corpus, but reduced her bail to \$100. She subsequently obtained bondsmen, and left for Cincinnati. It is said that she received \$50 from the anarchist relief fund of Chicago.

THE United States Grand Jury at Austin, Texas, has indicted a dozen or more of the Washington County election intimidators, all white. Among them is the County Atall white. Among them is the County Artorney, one Constable, and a County Commissioner. They gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 each...The hanging of Henry Artis, at Goldsboro. N. C., was witnessed by a very large assemblage, the jail walls being too low to hide the gallows.... Charles Phelps and Jack Howell, who have been at enmity for many years, met near Somerset, Ky. Phelps placed his knife against' Howell's' breast and remarked: "I've a notion to cut your heart out." Rowell placed his knife against Phelps' throat and coolly replied: "Cut away Phelps did cut away, but, unfortunately for him, his knife-blade broke off at the second thrust. Howell cut Phelps' taroat, inflicting a fatal wound. Howell was not

THE first act in the investigation of Cook County frauds at Chicago was the seizure of the books and papers of the Commissioners, the Hospital, the Insane Asylum, and the Infirmary. The documents were taken to the Grand Jury room. The customs authorities at Detroit have recovered a loss to the Government of \$80,000 by the smuggling of opium through British Columbia and Ontario. The drug was usually shipped to California as glassware. asually snipped to California as glassware.

R. A. West was arrested and held in \$10,000 bail as a smuggler... For the year
ending with February the only gold and
silver mine worked in Michigan yielded \$43.153.

SIX HUNDRED men who struck for 10 per cent. advance in pay at the American Wire Works at Cleveland were paid off and discharged. Many of them have gone to Altoona, Pa., and the remainder will seek employment elsewhere...The strike of the brakemen on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Road stopped freight traffic between Youngstown and Cleveland.... Marquette, Mich., dispatch: "The rumor of a great strike of construction laborers on the east division of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad proves true. All workmen on the Sault branch struck demanding an advance of from \$1.40 to \$2. The laborers of the middle division went out, striking from sympathy but making no demand. The total number out is about five hundred."

THE MARKETS.

WHEAT-No. 1 White	.921/	0	.931/2	
No. 2 Red	.93	@	.94	١'
CORN—No. 2 OATS—White	.50	@	.51	١
Popy Nom Moss	.37	@	.43	١.
Pork—New Mess	15,25	@1	0.00	١.
Beeves—Choice to Prime Steers	5 00	10	5.50	ı
Good Shipping	4.25		4.75	1
Common	3,50	(4)	4.00	
Hogs-Shipping Grades	5.50		6.25	ı
Hogs—Shipping Grades FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25		4.75	1
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.79	a.	.80	ŀ
CORN—No. 2. OATS—No. 2.	.383	6.00	.39	Ľ
OATS-No. 2.	.28	a	.30	ı
BUTTER—Choice Creemery	.29	a	.31	ı
Fine Dairy CHEESE—Full Cream Cheddar	.23	Œ,	.25	١
CHEESE-Full Cream Cheddar	.113	44	.121/4	ı
Full Cream, new	.131	10	.1334	ı
EGGS—Fresh	.14	@	.14%	1
POTATOES—Choice per bu	65	(4	.65	L
PORK-Mess. MILWAUKEE.	20,00	EL 2	0.25	ı
MILWAUKEE.				ı
WHEAT-Cash	.76	,ca	.77	ı
COBN-No. 3.	. 39	2 @	.401/2	ı
OATS-No. 2 White	.31	a	.32	1
RYE-No. 1.	.56	@	.58	ı
Pork-Mess	20,50	a_2	0.25	ı
WHEAT-No. 2	-83	a	04	ı
Corn—Cash.	.38	æ	.84	ı
OATS-No 9	.30	. @		١
OATS-No. 2	.30	. 6	.301/2	ı
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	0	5.00	1
Hogs	3.75		5.25	١
HOGSSHEEPWHEAT—No. 1 White	5.00		5,50	1
WHEAT-No. 1 White	.83	a		1
COBN-No. 2	.40	Ò	.41	1
OATS-White	.32	160	.33	١
CORN—No. 2. OATS—White. ST. LOUIS.		-		١
		1 <u>4</u> 9	.791/2	1
CORN-Mixed	.36	~(3)	.37	١
OATS-Mixed	.29	@		١
PORK-MessCINCINNATI,	17.75	હ	18.25	١
CINCINNATI,	-			١
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	83	160	.8414	
OATS—No. 2.	29	12 g	.401/2	1
PORK—Mess	18.25	ä	18.75	١
Live Hogs	5.50		6.25	١
BUFFALO.	. 0.00		0.20	. 1
WHEAT-No. 1 Hard	.91	14@	.92%	. 1
COBN-No. 2	45	~a	.46	1
CATTLE	4.25		5.50	-1
CATTLE INDIANAPOLIS	3.	_		١
BEEF CATTLE	. 3.50		5.00	١
Hogs	5,23	a	6.00	1
SHEEP	. 4.00		4.75	1
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	83	(.831/2	ı
CORN-No. 2	37	0		. I
CATTER POST	.28	Ø	.281/2	ı
CAMPA P. Boot EAST LIBERTY	. 475		E 05	1
CATTLE—Best		g	5,25 5,00	١
I Patt	. 2,00	, હ	0.00	- 1

DEATH OF MR. BEECHE R.

The Great Preacher Expires in Uni sciousness, Surrounded by His Family.

His Death a Painless One—Expressions of Sorrow-Sketch of

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was stricken with apoplexy at his home in Brooklyn on Saturday, March 5, and lingered until the following Tuesday, when death relieved him of his sufferings. During these three days the great preacher lay in a comatose ondition, surrounded by the members of his family and physicians. His faithful wife was by his bedside almost continuously from the hour he was stricken by the fatal



illness. Dr. Searle made the following statement in regard to the distinguished divine's last hours:

"Mr. Beecher began to fail decidedly at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. His respiration was rapid. At 4 o'clock the family was summoned. Death came slowly and stealthily. His respirations gradually became faster and faster until they reached sixty a minute. His pulse was variable and often reached 140. He still remained in the same condition except as to breathing, his eyes closed, and he was entirely unconscious. The motions of the right arm became less frequent, and were finally stopped almost entirely. About 9 o'clock in the morning we could detect the first symptoms of im-mediate death. His pulse ran up still higher, flickered, and fluctuated until 9:28, two minutes before his death. His pulse ceased almost entirely at the wrist, being so faint that it could hardly be detected, and then stopped alto-gether. There was a rattle in his throat, painful to those around him, but un-felt by him owing to the failure of the nerve center of the respiratory organs, to-gether with the failure of the heart's action. His death was very easy, as painless if not as pleasant as death from suffocation or by drowning is said to be."

The Death-bed Scene.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning surrounded by all the members of his family except those for whom distance or sickness made it impossible to reach his bedside.
S. V. White and E. A. Seacomb of
Plymouth Church and Maj. J. B. Pond
were also present when death's summons
came. The family had been summoned to the death bed early in the morning by Dr. Searle, who detected the signs of rapidly approaching dissolution. At about 8 a. m. Mr. S. V. White announced to those gathered before the house that the end servery near, and even then the sobs of the sorrowing family could be heard all through the house. At 9:30 o'clock Dr. Searle, who had been holding one of Mr. Beecher's hands, said: "Mr. Beecher is no more; he is dead."

It is difficult to describe the scene at this moment. Notwithstanding the fact that his death was looked for, that it had been expected hourly, it seemed to come with such crushing force that the family were completely prostrated with grief. They could not bring themselves to the sad realization that the kindly voice of the husband, father, and grandfather was forever hushed in death, and that they had only the remembrance of his kind admonitions. Mrs. Beecher, who had borne up so bravely from the first, and who had watched so constantly at the bedbroken down, and when supported by her son Harry, as she tottered from the room, looked as if it would not be long before she would follow her beloved husband.

The House of Sorrow. No crape was hung on the door of Mr. Beecher's late home to announce that the great orator was no more. Mr. Beecher had always expressed a dislike of this custom and of the gloom associated with crape in the presence of death. Instead a crape in the presence of death. Instead a magnificent wreath of white and red roses and lilies of the valley tied with white satin was hung at the left side of the doorway. Many telegrams of condolence were received by the stricken family, among them the fallowing.

ceived by the stricken ramily, among them the following:

"Executive Mansion, {

"Washington, D. C., March 8.}

"Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher:

"Accept my heartfelt sympathy in this hour of your bereavement, with the hope that comfort may be vouchsafed from the heavenly source you know so well.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Sketch of His Life.

It is half a century ago since Henry Ward Beecher, then boyish-looking and aged 24 years, preached his first sermon, and his maiden effort was delivered before an exmaiden effort was delivered before an extremely orthodox congregation of Presbyterians in a little white frame church at Lawrenceburg, Ind. It is probable that from the first he gave great promise, for, after remaining in Lawrenceburg for only two years, we find him promoted in 1839 to a much better position in Indianapolis, where he remained several years, and where he first attracted national attention. where he first attracted national attention. His Presbyterian beliefs seem to have gradually become weaker during this time, and in 1847, his Indianapolis congregation becoming convinced that he was wandering into forbidden paths and inclined to overturn well-established dogmas, it became necessary that he should find another and more liberal flock. Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn wanted a pastor, and Mr. Beecher was taken on trial. He pleased the congregation so well that he was soon installed as regular pastor, and from that day to this he and Plymouth Church have been so closely identified with each other that it is impossible almost to think of a time when he was not the regular occupant of its pulpit. of its pulpit.

Mr. Beecher came from one of the most

Mr. Beecher came from our or remarkable and most talented American families—the same family which has given as Charles and Edward Beecher and Mrs. us Charles and Edward Beecher and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. He was the fourth son of the eminent Dr. Lyman Beecher, and received most of his theological training at Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, O., under his father's eye. He was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, and after attending some public Latin schools en-tered Amherst College, from which he was graduated. It cannot be said that he had the educational advantages of his eldest brother, nor of Charles, who was born two years later, but what he who was born two years later, but what he lost in education was more than compensated for by his natural ability and his energy as a student. At any rate he entered the ministry the most scholarly man of the three, and from the very first sermon preached by him before the Congregationalists of Brooklyn to the day of his death he made his power felt, not only in the church to which he became attached, but his ideas exerted a wonderful influence upon all other denominations. Mr. Beecher's fame became familiar through preached by him before the Congregationalists of Brooklyn to the day of his death he made his power felt, not only in the church to which he became attached, but his ideas exerted a wonderful influence upon all other denominations. Mr. Beecher's fame became familiar throughout he length and breadth of the land in our best of the length and breadth of the land in our best of the length and breadth of the land in our best of the land in land in

His Life.

the eloquent preacher. He spoke on all topics of current or national interest; he attacked abuses and criticised politicians; he opened up his battery of satire upon the institution of slavery, and denounced the American Government for not wiping out the great stain upon the nation; took hold of the abelition movement, and invited the slaves of the South to strike for liberty, declaring that every one of them who entered New York would be protected; ridiouled the slave party in Congress; called the slave, owners vulgar traders in human fiesh, and, in a word, did everything within his power to bring down odium upon the South, and to raise the feeling in the North to such a pitch that a clash would be inevitable between the two sections and the slave question finally settled forever. He had no doubt as to the ability of the North to bring the South to terms, and he looked forward to the inevitable struggle with confidence, Beecher's name became famous among the slaveholders. He was admired by half the country and thoroughly hated by the other half. But enemies as well as friends thronged to hear him, and although the Plymouth Church had seating capacity for 3,000 persons the aisles were often filled, and hundreds of people stood up in nave and galleries during the delivery of what may be appropriately termed his great religio-political lectures. During the years of excitement which preceded the Southern rebellion, and during the rebellion itself, he maintained that slavery must be abolished at any cost. When the war broke out he did perhaps as much as any other man in the country to inspire the people with patriotism and entered the southern rebellion, and during the rebellion itself, he maintained that slavery must be abolished at any cost.

much as any other man in the country to inspire the people with patriotism and en-thusiasm, and his discourses always con-tained more politics than religion. After the war he settled down more close-After the war he settled down more closely to the discussion of purely religious topics, but now and then he departed from the well-worn scriptural paths, and launched off into politics, political and social economy, questions of international law and trade, and, in short, there was scarcely a topic before the public upon which he did not give his views, whether it concerned the local government of Brooklyn or the claims of the United States against Great Britain.

Mr. Beecher had for a number of years Mr. Beecher had for a number of years

been a regular contributor to the columns of religious and family newspapers, and out of one of these connections a scandal arose in 1874 which greatly impaired his influence and for a time threatened to destroy it en-

and for a time threatened to destroy it entirely.

Mr. Beecher was a prolific and always an interesting and instructive writer. He began by contributing to the Cincinnati Journal, a religious weekly, of which he afterward became editor. He was a constant contributor to the Independent from the date of its establishment in 1858, and from 1861 to 1863 he was its chief editor. from 1861 to 1863 he was its chief editor. He wrote also for the Farmer and Gardener, and contributed to other agricultural newspapers, farming being one of his numerous hobbies. For a number of years numerous nobbies. For a number of years he edited and was part proprietor of the Christian Union, which, under his management, became a valuable property, and he contributed weekly sketches and a novel to Mr. Bonner's New York Ledger. His principal published works are: "Lectures"

to Mr. Bonner's New York Ledger. His principal published works are: "Lectures to Young Men," "Life Thoughts," "Sermons on Liberty and War," "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes," "Royal Truths," "Eyes and Ears," "Star Papers," "Norwod, a Novel," and a large number of volumes of "Plymouth Sermons." His greatest and most pretentious undertaking was a life of Christ, which was never completed according to contract, and which resulted in a large amount of litigation between himself, his publishers, and their successors.

The changes which have come over Mr. Beecher's theological views during the last Beecher's theological views during the last ten years are so fresh in the minds of the

ten years are so fresh in the minds of the people that it is not necessary to particularize them here. It is enough to say that he has been at times on the very verge of infidelity and at times in the very verge of orthodoxy. His congregation was not a particular one respecting questions of religion. It cared more for the man than the doctrines which he preached. It was a sensational congregation, and it admired him because he satisfied its demands for something at once unique, sensational, and interesting. They are few who can call his doctrines sound, and there are many who will pronounce his teachings matter how radical or how liberal his views might be, of the support of that portion of the American people who have no settled opinions of their own about religion or a future state. He became popular with a arge class by denying the existence of a nell and making the sinners of his congregation feel as comfortable as pessible for

the time being.

Mr. Beecher visited Europe thrice, but has never traveled extensively abroad. has never traveled extensively abroad. As a lecturer he was very successful, and accumulated a large fortune in this way alone. He was a man of fine appearance in early life, but of late years he became rather corpulent and lost considerable of that sprightliness which his congregation so much admired.

Anecdotes and Incidents. Ex-Postmaster General Horatio King of

Washington, among other reminiscences of Mr. Beecher, tells the following: "He was Mr. Beecher, tells the following: "He was a wonderful man, charming in his social relations, and always an interesting and delightful companion. Mr. Beecher stopped here once in my house when he was in this city for a day or two. I remember that he sat at my desk and wrote an article for the Ledger. When he sat down he took an old shawl of mine and wrapped it about his feet and legs, saying he could not write unless his legs were warm. Some physician speaks of his doing this lately, and noted it as a sign that he was breaking. It was twelve or fifteen years ago that he was at my house and he was then in vigorous health. Years before was then in vigorous health. Years before that, before I knew him personally, I met him on a train between Portland and Boston, and he then had his feet thrust into a sealand he then had his feet thrust into a seal-skin bag made for the purpose. That seemed to have been a habit of his. His Friday evening talks—informal talks—to the Plymouth Church people on all sorts of topics were especially interesting. Yes, it was wonderful the great amount of work he did, writing and speaking. Some believed it was inspiration. He should have stopped and taken a rest. What has killed him, in my opinion, is 'The Life of Christ.' He should not have undertaken it; it was too great a task." In Mr. King's collection of autographs is

an interesting scrap from Mr. Beecher's pen illustrating his manner of work. To it is attached a ticket to the platform at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the occa-sion of the address of Mr. Beecher on "Is-sues of the Canvass," Friday evening, Oct. 9, 1868. The scrap of writing contains the headings made by Mr. Beecher for his address. They are written in a bold hand, apparently with a quill pen, and many of the words are underscored. The headings

are as follows:
First—Origin of party—historic logic of
our history and principles.
Second—What has it done to deserve well of the people?
Third—What charges are brought against

it? (1) Not restoring the Union—delaying for party reasons. (2) Oppressive taxes. (3) It is refreshing to hear Mayor Hoffman (3) It is refreshing to near mayor norman express his conscience on extravagance in public moneys.

Fourth—By whom are they accused? Who is it that proposes to take their places and finish the work of liberty? (1) Their

relation to every event and step gained by the war. (2) Their proposed remedy— overturn all that Congress has done; reverse legislation; throw down State enactments; send back Senators and Representatives; remand Southern States to turmoil and

NOTAXES FOR DRUMMERS

The United States Supreme Court Rencision in Their Favor.

The Tax an Interference with Interstate oe Other Important

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision setting aside the State law of Tennessee which imposed a special tax on traveling salesmen. The decision rests upon the doctrine that the statute in question was an interference with interstate commerce, and hence clearly unconstitutional. Traveling salesmen are agents and instrumentalities in commercial transactions between the States, and a special tax laid on them because of their occupation is held to be a restriction on commerce. Following is an abstract of the opinion:

commerce. Following is an abstract of the opinion:

Sabine Robbins, plaintiff in error, against the taxing district of Shelby County, Tonnessee; in error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee. This case arises out of the following state of facts; Robbins was engaged in Memphis in Soliciting orders for stationery for a stationery firm, and in exhibiting samples for the purpose of effecting sales. A title law, applicable only to this one taxing district, was in force, subjecting "drummers" and all persons not having a regular licensed house of business in the district, offering or selling goods by sample, to a tax- of \$10 a week or \$25 a month. Robbins, who was unlicensed, was arrested tried, convicted, and fined, and on appeal the judgment was affirmed. The case had been brought to this court on a writ of eiror-upon the ground that the low imposing the tax is repugnant to that clause of the Constitution of the United States which delares that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the several States. The principal question involved is as to the constitutionality of the act which imposed the tax, and it is, in the opinion of this court, a question of great importance to the people of the United States, boh as respects: their business interests and their constitutional rights. In a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, this court holds that the Constitution gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States, and that power is necessarily exclusive whenever the subjects of it are not onal in their character or admit only of one uniform system or plan of regulation.

Where the power of Congress is exclusive its failure to act indicates its will that the subject solidate left free from any restrictions or impositions, and any regulation by the States, except in matters of local concern only, is repugnant to such freedom.

The only way in which commerce between the States can be legitimately affected by State laws is when, by virtue of its police power and its jurisdictio

aione can do this. The confusion into which the commerce of the country would be thrown by being subjected to State legislation on this subject would be, the court says, but a repetition of the disorder which prevalled under the old atticles of confederation.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee is reversed, and the plaintiff in error is ordered to be discharged. Opinion by Justice Bradley, the Chief Justice and Justices Field and Gray dissenting on the ground that the law in question is applicable to drummers coming into the Shelby County district from other parts of Tennessee, as well as to those from other States, and to relieve the latter from taxation imposed on the former would be a discrimination against the citizens of the States.

OTHER SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The decision of the United States District Court of California in refusing a writ of habeas corpus to Thomas Baldwin was reversed, and the case was remanded for further hearing. The case involves the rights of the Chinese under Federal laws. Baldwin was one of a party of citizens who drove a number of resident Chinese out of the mining town of Nicolaus, Cal., in February, 1896. Baldwin was arrested and charged with conspiracy to deprive these Chinese of the equal protection of the laws and of equal privileges and immunities under the laws. Baldwin applied to the Circuit Court for a discharge upon a writ of habeas corpus, but it was refused, and he appealed to this court

and charged with conspiracy to deprive these Chinese of the equal protection of the laws and of equal privileges and immunities under the laws. Baldwin applied to the Circuit Court for a discharge upon a writ of habeas corpus, but it was refused, and he appealed to this court upon the ground that the charge made against him was not sufficient to justify his detention.

The opinion, which was a long and elaborate document, was read by Chief Justice Waite. Justices Field and Waite dissented from a portion of the opiniom. Justice Field is of the opiniom that a forcible deprivation of rights secured by treaty to the subjects or citizens of any nation is a prevention by force of the execution of a law of the United States. If this is not so, then there is a law of the United States which can be evoked for the protection of the subjects of China notwithstanding the language of the treaty with that country; and the rights of the subjects or citizens of any other nation resident in the United States. In the case of the Accident Insurance Company of North America, plaintiff in error, against Loretta M. Crandall, appealed from the United States Circuit Court of Illinois, this court affirms the judgment of the lower court. The suit presented the question as to whether a policy of insurance against "bodily injuries effected through external, accidental and violent means," and occasioning death or complete disability which may have been caused wholly or in part by bodily infirmities or diseases, or by the taking of poison or by suicide or self-inflicted injuries, because he was an insane person, and the killing was not his act—not the act of himself. The words "bodily infirmities or diseases," but not die has not his act—not the act of himself. The words "bodily infirmities or diseases," but not die his not of death. As it affects the body from without it is external, and, according to the decisions as to suicide under policies of life insurance, it cannot, when done by an insane person, be held to be other than accidental.

TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Possibility of a Rebellion Against the Authority of the Imperial Government-Annexation Agitation.

No subject has ever so thoroughly agitated the people of this island as the existing trouble with the French fishermen. The passage of the bait bill by the Legislature regardless of the rebuff that the first bill received from the Imperial Government has caused such a popular clamor against the home authorities that ever-ready agitathe home authorities that ever-ready agita-tors have seized upon the opportunity to use the old cry of secession that is being caught up by the fishing element. Public meetings have been held within the last few days in all the towns and the policy of con-ciliation pursued by England toward France has been loudly condemned. The Imperial Foreign Office is charged with Imperial Foreign Office is charged with

owardice and want of patriotism.

Pamphlets have been circulated in the sections advocating annexation with the United States, which idea is rapidly gaining popularity regardless of the fact that the United States has no means of succoring the island in case of hostilities arising ing the island in case of hostilities arising from such treasonable proceedings.

The Ministers all express the hope that the bait bill will receive the imperial assent, as the disaffection is so spreading that the most disloyal sentiments everywhere prevail, and it only needs a straw to precipitate an outbreak that, while not materially benefiting the neoule, will prove a sad iar to the celebra-

THE RECORD

Resume of the Work Accomplished by the National Legislature.

Bills Passed and Defeated The President's Numerous Vetoes.

> [Washington special.]
> The total number of laws enacted by the Forty-ninth Congress was, approximately, 1,431, of which 1,093 originated in the House and 338 in the Senate. Two hundred and sixty-four of these became laws by the expiration of the con-stitutional ten days limitation. Fifty bills stitutional ten days limitation. Fifty bills failed to become laws, owing to the adjourn-ment of Congress, nine of them at the close of he first session. There were 132 bills vetoed by een vetoed from the foundation of the Government down to the beginning of this Congress. Of the vetoed bills ninety-four originated in the

House and thirty-nine in the Senate. But one private bill, that granting a pension to Joseph Romeiser, and one public bill for the erection of a Government building at Dayton, Ohio, succeeded in passing both houses over the President of the county of the seven and the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate, only to fall in the House.

Of the 1,053 House bills which became laws, 275 were of a more or less public nature. Of the remaining 778 bills (granting pensions or relief to specially designated persons), 156 became laws without the approval of the President. The following is a-list of more important House bills which have become laws:

To forfeit the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad land grant; to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives from \$8 to 512 per month; the Dingley shipping bill; to require the Pacific roads to pay the cost of surveying and conveying their land grants and subject the land to taxation so soon as the companies are entitled to them; to increase the naval establishment; to pension the Mexican war veterans; the oleomargarine act; to authorize the transfer of Highwood tract, near Chicago, to the United States for military purposes; to protect homestea i settlers within railroad limits; to emble national banking associations to increase their capital stock and change their name and location; to grant a license to towing vessels to carry a limited number of persons in addition to their crews; to forfeit the "Back-Bone" land grant; to reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums less than \$5; to extend the immediate-de-livery system; to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories; to provide for cloning up the business of the Court of Alabama Claims; to establish additional life-saving statons; for the conservation of a latitional lighthouse, extending the incorporation of some passage of local or special laws in the Territories; to provide for the issue of possage in the more passage of color of the seven of the continue of the sum of the person of the

the principal ones being as follows:
Directing the Commissioner of Labor to make
an investigation as to convict labor; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use certain
unexpended balances for the relief of the
Northern Cheyennes of Wyoming; to authorize
the President to protect American fishing and
trading vessels and American fish rmen in Canadian waters; authorizing an investigation of
the books, methods, and accounts of the Pacific
railroads.

the books, methods, and accounts of the racino railroads.

Of the total number of bills which passed the Senate 320 became laws, including 115 of a public and 205 of a strictly private nature. The following is a list of the more important:

The Presidential succession bill; the interstate commerce bill; for the retirement and recoinage of the trade dollar; the electoral count bill; for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; to repeat the tenure of office act; to increase the annual appropriation for the militia; to establish agricultural experiment stations; to legalize the incorporation of trades unions; authorizing the transmission of weather reports through the mails free of postage; to increase the pension for loss of an arm or leg; to indemnify the Chinese for losses sustained by the Bock Springs (Wy. T.) riot; for the relief of Texas, Colorado, Oregon, Nebraska, California, Kansas, Nevada, Washington Territory, and Idaho; authorizing the sale of certain Government property in Chicago; for the holding of terms of the United States Courts at Bay City, Mich.; to remove the charge of desertion from the records of soldiers who re-enlisted without hying received discharges on account of first enlistment; to establish two additional land districts in Nebraska; to amend the laws relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights; to extend the time for the completion of the records of the Court of Alabama Claims; to credit Kansas with certain money on ordnance account; to bridge the Miesissippi River at St. Louis; to allow receivers of national banks to buy in trust property on the approval of the Comptoller of the Currency; to prohibit the importation of opium; for the erection of public buildings at Fan Antonio, Texas, Houston, Texas, Oshkosh, Wis., Fort Smith, Ark., Owensborough, Ky., and Milwaukee, Wis.; to increase the limit of cost for public buildings at Oxford, Miss., and Denver, Col.; for the completion of public buildings at Fort Scott and Wichita, Kansas. of the total number of bills which passed the

The Senate bills vetoed were thirty-nine in The Senate bills vetoed were thirty-nine in number, eleven being of a public and twenty-eight of a private character. The public bills vetoed were as follows:

To quiet the titles or settlers on the Des Moines River lands (passed over the veto in the Senate, but failed of the necessary two-thirds in the House); for the erection of public buildings at Zanesville, Ohio, Lafayette, Ind., Sioux City, Iowa, Dayton, Ohio (passed over the veto in both houses), and Lynn, Mass.; to extend the provisions of the immediate transportation act to Omaha, Neb.; to grant railroads right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montane.

through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana.

The ninety-three House bills vetoed in-cluded eighty-seven private bills and six bills of a public nature. The public bills vetoed

or a public matter. The public verse:

For the erection of Federal buildings at Springfield, Mo., Duluth, Minn., Asheville, N. C., and Portsmouth, Chio; to distribute \$10,000 worth of seeds among the drought-stricken people of Texas; to grant pensions to dependent soldiers and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers.

ple of Texas; to grant pensions to dependent soldiers and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers.

The regular appropriation bills which failed of enactment were the fortifications bill for both Congresses, the river and harbor bill of the present session (which was not signed by the President), and the deficiency bill, on which the conference report was not submitted in time for action. Fifty bills were "pocket vetoed" by the President. The most important were: To prevent the employment of convict and alien labor on public works; to open to settlement the public land strip south of Kansas; for the construction of Federal buildings at Monroe, La. and Saginaw, Mich.; the O'Neill labor arbitration bill; the Morrison surplus resolution; to annex a part of Idabo to Washington Territory; for holding terms of court at Duluth, Minn., and Corinth, Miss.

The Northern Pacific forfeiture bill and the pre-emption repeal bill failed in conference, while the bill to create a Department of Agriculture and Labor was killed by the inability of its friends to send it to a conference committee. About one hundred and fifty bills and resolutions which passed the House failed in the Senate, and about seven hundred and fifty measures which passed the Senate were defeated in the House. The most important bills defeated were:

The Blair educational bill, the Cameron-Hale twin bills for the increase of the navy; the McAdod fortifications bill; the Dakota and Washington Territory admission bills; the Chricago Dearborn Park bill, the Eads bill, the Ricaragua Canal bill; the Morrison and other tariff bills; the Pacific Railroad funding bills; to establish a uniform bankruptcy liw; the Pacific funding bill; the Dunn free-ship bill; to repeal the civil-service law; to grant woman suffrage; the postal-telegraph bill, and the international copyright bill