

OUTRAGES IN SAMOA

The American Flag Torn Down and Her Citizens Insulted.

THE DUTCH HAVE GONE TOO FAR

The Outrage at Mutinuu Causes Capt. Leary to Land a Force of Marines.

Immediate Action Taken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Referring to the press accounts of the recent events in Samoa, the San Francisco Chronicle says that the current testimony of the action of the Germans shows they brought upon themselves all that overtook them, as it was not until two of Mataafa's chiefs were killed that he ordered his men to fire.

The Germans bombarded the village, although warned by the American consul that three houses in it belonged to American citizens. Over these houses American flags were floating. Yet the flags were torn down and partially burned by German sailors. Various correspondence also give accounts of insults to Americans in the neutral district. Mataafa has threatened that if the Germans again attack his men he will destroy all the German company's property on the Islands.

THE AFFAIR AT MUTINUU.

The Examiner says: It is easy to see why the German officials spread the reports of American interference. They have treated American citizens and the American flag with an indignity that demands exemplary reparation, they thought it advisable to put in a counter complaint in time. In the devastation of the Samoan towns they seemed to take especial pains to single out the property of American citizens for destruction. While the United States man-of-war Adams was at Apia, early in December, it appears that an American's house was invaded and his country's flag found therein torn to pieces by Tamasese's men from their stronghold at Mutinuu point.

Capt. Leary of the Adams asked the German consul whether Tamasese was under German protection and failing to get a reply began making arrangements for landing a battalion and throwing up fortifications facing Tamasese's fort. He was determined, if no satisfaction was given for the outrage, to take Tamasese prisoner. On the absence of Capt. Leary becoming known a great commotion ensued in the Tamasese camp and at 10 o'clock the same night the evacuation of Mutinuu point was begun with vigor. The Adams sailed for Apia prior to the occurrence on Dec. 8 and is now at Honolulu.

THE VANDALLIA SAILS.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the United States man of war Vandallia left Mare Island navy yard bound for the Samoan Islands, the present seat of warlike disturbances.

DIPLOMATIC POWERS EXHAUSTED.

A Washington special says: Secretary Bayard stated last night that the state department had gone to the extreme limit of its discretion in trying to arrange the trouble over the Samoan Islands in a dignified and honorable manner. The senate had been furnished with all the correspondence on the subject and it now remained for that body to define the policy of the government in dealing with the subject further.

Mr. Bayard stated the commission, representing the United States, German and English governments, which convened in this city last summer with a view to adjusting the differences at Samoa, had entered into an agreement to the effect that the protocol should be regarded as confidential, which accounted for the absence of that document from the correspondence, and other papers on this subject, which have already been transmitted to the senate. The conference was with a view to establishing an independent form of government at Samoa, and having those islands regarded neutral territory by the three countries interested. An agreement of that nature was virtually entered into, and up to the present time neither the German nor the English governments had notified the United States that the conditions then entered into had been dissolved.

THE PROTOCOL KEPT SECRET.

Mr. Bayard says he requested several times of the German and English representatives of the commission to allow the protocol to be given to the public but they insisted upon its being kept a secret. Mr. Bayard pronounces the long dispatch from Samoa yesterday a rehash of an old story which was fully detailed in

the correspondence transmitted to the senate.

Secretary Whitney was also interviewed. He said he thought the time had arrived for the government to establish and maintain a definite line of policy with regard to the islands of the Pacific ocean.

CAPT. MULLEN'S INDORSED.

He commended Capt. Mullen's conduct at La Tonga, and said the United States steamer Nipsic had been instructed to remain at Samoa, where he will shortly be joined by the Trenton and the Vandallia. The Trenton is now one week out from Panama, bound for Samoa, and the Vandallia will be ready to sail in a few days from Mare Island, Cal. Secretary Whitney says the three vessels ordered to Samoa will probably be sufficient to protect the American interests therein in case of an emergency. The impression prevails in cabinet circles that Germany has exceeded the bounds of propriety, and a member of the cabinet remarked "an issue should be made with her at once."

A SAMOAN ACCOUNT.

The Samoan Times, published at Apia, gives the following version of the fight of Dec. 18: "At 2 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday eighty German sailors from the steamer Olga were landed at Mataafa and forty more were sent in in boats along the coast. At a German farmer's plantation the shore party were reinforced by all the imported laborers there employed. This placed King Mataafa with his force between the 200 men who came down the beach the previous day and the German sailors and laborers. Realizing the danger of interfering with the Germans, Mataafa retired inland a few hundred yards. The Germans fired into his men, killing a son of the chief. This terribly excited the chief, but he was prevented by his own people from returning the fire of the German's. While struggling against the opposition the chief was himself shot and fell dead beside his son. Mataafa's men then, by common impulse, and without orders, returned the fire. Their first volley killed six Germans and wounded some more. Several of Tamasese's men then fled and the laborers from the plantations refused to fight. The sailors thereupon beat a hasty retreat to their boats. Mataafa's warriors followed them for some distance. Mataafa lost about ten killed and wounded, while the German loss is stated as twenty killed. Among the dead is Lieut. Zeiger.

White and Black "Regulators" at Work.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—The regulators have been at work in the northern part of the state during the last week, but have generally found a disposition on the part of the authorities to check their schemes. Colored, as well as white men, are implicated.

At Homer, in Claiborne parish, James and Ezekiel Smith, two young white men, were lodged in jail charged with the murder of a young negro woman. It seems that the parties went to a negro's house for the purpose of whipping him, and for some purpose shot into the house and killed a woman. The supposition is that they intended to kill the man.

Wednesday night a colored man, Wm. Eldridge, was killed near Gordon. There appears to have been a conspiracy formed, to which several colored men were parties, to put Eldridge out of the way, and he was decoyed out of his house and shot down. Four men, all colored, have been arrested and are now in jail.

Several colored laborers have recently been ordered out of the Ninth ward of the parish of Baton Rouge by threats.

A meeting of the leading planters was held there to put a summary end to this lawlessness.

A Wrecked Crew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The steamship Alameda arrived today from Sydney, N. S. W., with the captain and nineteen of the crew of the American ship John Bryce of Thomaston, Me. The Bryce sailed from Port Ludlow, Puget Sound, Oct. 8, lumber laden, bound for Melbourne. In a hurricane which occurred on Dec. 7 she became water logged and was abandoned 800 miles east of the Samoa islands. The crew after several days succeeded in reaching the islands in small boats. The second and third mates and steward remained at Apia.

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The Nebraska Springs a Leak

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The State line steamer, State of Nebraska, which sailed hence for Glasgow, Friday, returned yesterday to repair the riveting around her stern which had become loose, causing the vessel to leak. Capt. Brass says he could have made the voyage without danger, but decided to avert possible criticism by returning for repairs. The steamer will probably sail again today. The 100 passengers remained on board. They have had no occasion for alarm, and have been in no danger.

WHAT ON EARTH

Is the reason people will not, can not, or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by Cheap John houses or irresponsible parties at enormous profits, rather than take a medicine of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at equal price? No medicine in the world is giving such unparalleled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BEGG'S BLOOD PURIFIER & BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do its work will cost you nothing. For sale by O. P. Smith & Co., druggists.

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HOW CAN PARENTS

allow their children to cough and strain and cough and croup say: "Oh! it is only a little cold," and keep giving them cheap and dangerous medicines, until they are down with lung fever or consumption, when they can be so easily relieved by BEGG'S CHERRY COUGH SYRUP! It has no superior, and few equals. For sale by O. P. Smith & Co., druggists.

Sand of Dazzling Whiteness.

Some sixty miles due north of El Paso lies a formation of almost pure gypsum, forming ranges of low, undulating hills, without a speck of a mixture, and of a dazzling whiteness. The gypsum occurs in the shape of a fine sand, and the district is some twenty-five miles long by six or seven miles wide. The rays of the sun are so strongly reflected from a brilliant surface that traveling across the country is almost impossible in summer on account of the blinding glare and the great heat generated. This gypsum range is locally known as the White Sands, and the White Oaks railroad skirts the eastern border. In one locality on the White Sands there is a natural basin like depression, into which a number of neighboring gullies and valleys lead and concentrate, and this basin has, for the first time within the memory of man, been filled by rains, and over 800 acres have been covered several feet deep and transformed into a lake. As the bottom of this lake consists of the purest gypsum, which has been by the water cemented into a solid snow white mass, it cannot drain off except by the slow process of evaporation, and when the midday sun shines with its full force upon the landscape, the effect of the reflection is dazzling and magnificent beyond description. There is, probably, no similar scenery anywhere in America.—El Paso Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Youthful Transgressors.

I believe that theologians, generally speaking, fix the awakening of the juvenile conscience at the age of 7; and I think there is a holy man somewhere in Alban Butler's "Lives"—but I cannot remember his name now—who once in a vision (after a supper of pork chops, I dare say), saw "babes, a span long, crawling on the floor of hell." But for my part, in spite of these weighty authorities, I refuse to consider boys of 7 or 11 as rational creatures, and I suppose that even the holy man above referred to would have admitted that if his "babes" had not happened to die at an inopportune moment, they might by judicious treatment have been reclaimed and turned into decent citizens. I look upon criminal boys of 11 in precisely the same light as I look upon puppies that bite or kittens that scratch. I will not let them bite or scratch me if I can help it. But I do not regard the biting or scratching from a grave moral point of view.—London Truth.

The Suburbs of Melbourne.

One of the most pleasing features of Melbourne is the nearness of the numerous suburbs which surround the city proper. During the summer months intensely hot winds sweep over the city, spreading discomfort broadcast. To escape from the debilitating influence of these the Melbournites have only to spend a half hour in the train and they are at the seashore. Many of the suburban places are called by very English names, such as Kew, Brighton, Kensington, Northcote and Newport. St. Kilda is one of the more fashionable places of residence, and it is here that part of the play, "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," was based. It is only three miles from Melbourne and on the shores of Hobson bay. Numerous bathing establishments and hotels cater to the visitor's comfort.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Accommodating Judge.

Dan Langley, a Georgia moonshiner, was tried and convicted. At the trial he told the judge that he was to be married in a little over a month, and the judge therefore sentenced him to imprisonment for just one month. He was thus able to quit jail on a Monday and start for his home in Gordon county, where he was to be married on the following Wednesday. He was so thankful for the light sentence that he promised to send the judge a gallon of the best moonshine whisky to be got.—Chicago Times.

Rescued from Broken Ice.

Skating is one of the best of sports, and it is also one of the most hazardous. It is always best when the ponds and rivers are first frozen, but that is likewise the time when the ice is of unequal thickness and strength because of currents and springs below. The weak places in the ice are called air holes; they constitute the chief dangers in skating and traveling until they are marked by boughs set in the ice.

Should an unsuspecting traveler fall into one of these open air cavities he will most assuredly be carried under the ice if the current is strong, his only chance, in the absence of assistance, being to swim against the current.

One afternoon, says the author of "Field and Forest Rambles," I saw a skater plump into one of these dangerous places, when suddenly another, observing the accident, pulled off his coat, and as he skated past the man in the water, tossed it toward him, who caught the sleeve and was dragged out by the impetus with which the other was going.

The feat was done so cleverly that I asked the performer if he had been accustomed to save persons in that way, and he told me that he had pulled many men out of the air holes, and that provided one is a good skater, who can get near enough to the individual, there is no more ready and efficacious method.

On another occasion I observed a skater fall, when immediately another pulled off his coat and dashed toward the drowning man, who caught it, and was lying on the ice in a shorter time than I could write down the fact.—Youth's Companion.

Impure Water.

The growing popular knowledge of invisible impurities and the deepening impression upon the minds of people, the necessity of a pure water supply, have caused a demand for a simple and convenient test. As yet there is no certain and reliable test by chemical analysis. The following tests are recommended: "Fill a perfectly clean quart bottle half full of water, cork and shake it; remove the cork and see if any odor can be detected at the mouth of the bottle. Cork the bottle again and put into a warm place for a few hours, or set into a pan of hot water for an hour. Shake, uncork and again test by smell. If an unpleasant or faint or musty odor is perceptible, the water requires more minute investigation. The second simple test is to evaporate a quart of water to dryness in a new tin pan or cup, and note the character of the residue, and what happens when it is strongly heated in a metal spoon. If the sediment left after evaporation is small, and on being burned in a metal spoon gives rise only to such an odor as comes from burning vegetable matter, the water is not greatly contaminated with sewage. But if the sediment is in considerable quantity, dark in color, and burns, giving off the peculiar odor of burning hair or other animal matter, then the water is foul."—New York Graphic.

Steamboat Disasters.

There seems to be something remarkable about steamboat disasters. While they are few and far between, years of practical experience as an agent has taught me that they never come singly. One occurs, and nine out of ten times two more follow within a few days. It appears strange, but the records will bear me out. When we do have a disaster on the river, it is not generally one followed by great loss of life. There are no more careful or cautious men in professions than our river boatmen, and it is a rare thing to hear of accidents or fatalities. In late years the most serious disasters have occurred on the Mississippi river, and generally come from sinking by running into uncharted snags of old hulks of gunboats sunk during the rebellion, or are caused by spontaneous combustion and sparks setting fire to cotton aboard the steamer. There are, however, fewer accidents on steamboats than on railroads, and the percentage last year was about ten steamboat accidents to a hundred on the rail.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Story of Daniel Boone.

The party of surveyors "camped" on the bank of the Missouri river where Boone was then located. A number of gentlemen from Kentucky who came west to look at the new country (Missouri) were in camp with Boone. In the evening, while they were all sitting around the camp fire, expatiating on the beauty of the surrounding territory they had visited that day, saying it was, certainly the best of earth, Boone, who had taken no part in the conversation, said: "Gentlemen, you have not seen today the best country on earth." The Kentucky men, supposing that Boone had been further west and had seen, if possible, a better country, asked him where the better land lay. Boone, in reply, named four counties in the blue grass region of Kentucky, the homes of the men he was entertaining. They were greatly surprised, and after further conversation agreed that Boone was correct.—St. Louis Republic.

An Unhappy Coincidence.

Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New Haven, after his active pastorate had ceased, was accustomed to sit in the pulpit, and, if a stranger preached, to introduce him to the congregation. One Sunday he said: "The first pastor of this church was the Rev. John Davenport," and he proceeded to pronounce a brief eulogy upon him. "The grandson of that pastor was the Rev. John Davenport, of Stamford. The son of that pastor was the Rev. James Davenport, of Southold, L. I. We are today to be addressed by a lineal descendant of John Davenport, our first pastor." The minister thus introduced was observed to be blushing violently, and the occasion of his embarrassment became evident when he announced his text: "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Iron and steel are now usually distinguished by the use of aqua fortis, which, when applied to a surface of steel, produces a black spot. On iron it has no effect, leaving the metal perfectly clean. By this test the slightest vein of iron in steel can readily be detected.

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GOING WEST. GOING EAST.
No. 1.—5:30 a. m. No. 22.—4:53 p. m.
No. 3.—6:30 p. m. No. 4.—10:20 a. m.
No. 5.—6:37 a. m. No. 6.—7:33 p. m.
No. 7.—7:30 p. m. No. 10.—9:30 a. m.
No. 9.—6:37 p. m.
No. 11.—6:27 a. m.

All trains run daily by way of Omaha, except Nos. 7 and 8 which run to and from Schuyler daily except Sunday.

No. 30 is a stub to Pacific Junction at 8:30 a. m. No. 19 is a stub from Pacific Junction at 11 a. m.