

The Plattsmouth Daily Herald.

SECOND YEAR

PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1889.

NUMBER 118

SITUATION IN SAMOA

Germany Gracefully Countermands Her High-Handed War Measures.

SAMOAN LIBERTY RESPECTED

American Vessels Will Not Be Searched and Americans Rights Will Now Be Recognized.

Congress Notified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The president has notified congress that Count Arco Valley, the German minister, informed the state department this morning that the German troops would be withdrawn from Samoa and the neutrality of Samoa preserved.

A SENATE MEASURE.

Senator Salisbury introduced in the senate today the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"Resolved, That the committee on foreign affairs is instructed to inquire into the condition of affairs in the Samoa islands and report at an early day what measures are necessary and proper to protect the interests of American citizens residing therein and to discharge the obligations of the United States to the people of the islands in maintenance of their own local government free from the exclusive interference of any foreign power, and to secure the just rights and interest of the United States in the future control and government of said islands."

DON'T CARE FOR SPIES.

The announcement that the German government has ordered a military attack to the German legation at Washington to take notes of American military affairs, is not regarded with any concern by the state department officials, inasmuch as the legation has always been provided with an officer of that character. Most foreign legations are provided with military attaches.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president today sent the following message to congress:

"As supplementary to my previous message on the subject, I have now the honor to transmit the report from the secretary of state relating to affairs in Samoa. GROVER CLEVELAND."

Bayard to the President.—As the question of German action and American rights in Samoa is under consideration by congress, I beg leave to transmit herewith with the view of there being laid before congress copies of the correspondence touching affairs in Samoa which has taken place since Jan. 30, the date of your last message to congress on the subject.

A TELEGRAM FROM BLACKLOCK.

This consists of a telegram to this department from Blacklock, vice-consul of the United States at Apia, dated Jan. 31, and a paraphrase of my telegraphic instruction of the same date to our minister at Berlin, of which a copy was also sent to the charge d'affaires at London, and my note of the same date to Count Arco Valley.

Today I was waited upon by the German minister at this capital, who read me a note from his government, which I transcribed from his dictation and now inclose a copy of its text.

The enclosed telegram from Blacklock reads:

"BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The German consul declares Germany at war with Samoa under martial law."

The paraphrase of the note to Minister Pendleton is as follows:

BAYARD'S INSTRUCTIONS.

"Bayard instructs the minister of the United States at Berlin to inform the German government that advice from Apia state the German consul had declared Germany to be at war with Mataafa and Samoa to be under martial law. Bayard informs Minister Pendleton that the German minister at this capital, under instructions from Prince Bismarck, had already acquainted this government of the declaration of war by Germany against Mataafa, and had accompanied the notification with a statement that Germany would in its course abide by the agreement with America and England touching Samoa, and preserve under all circumstances the rights of this government established by treaty, but in view of the advices from Apia, Bayard has instructed Pendleton to say that this government has assumed that the German officers in Samoa would be instructed carefully to refrain from interference with American citizens and property there, hence no declaration of martial law could extend the German jurisdiction so as to include the control of Americans in Samoa. Such a pretension could not be recognized by this government."

BAYARD TO ARCO VALLEY.

Bayard's letter to Count ARCO Valley informs him of the receipt of a telegram

from Blacklock and says: "Not knowing what construction might be given to his authority by the German consul at Samoa in said proclamation of martial law. I deemed it expedient at once to communicate to our minister at Berlin informing him of the precise language of the telegram from Blacklock and stating the declaration of a state of war by the German empire against Mataafa and his party in Samoa had been previously communicated through you and that Prince Bismarck in his instructions to you, also stated the German government would of course abide by the agreement with America and England with respect to Samoa and pay due regard in all instructions to the rights of those powers established by treaty. Our minister at Berlin was therefore instructed to make it known to the German foreign office that the United States trusts the German officials in Samoa would be instructed scrupulously to abstain from all interference with American citizens and their property in Samoa, and in no increase of German jurisdiction over American citizens or their property would be caused by the German declaration of martial law, nor would such jurisdiction be conceded by the United States."

BISMARCK REPLIES.

Count Arco Valley to Bayard under instructions from the prince chancellor Feb. 1:

"As a state of war was declared against Mataafa the commander of the German squadron issued a proclamation by which foreigners established in Samoa were subject to martial law. The international law would to a certain extent not prevent such measure, but as Prince Bismarck is of the opinion that our military authorities have gone too far in this instance, the military commander has received telegraphic orders to withdraw that part of the proclamation concerning foreigners. In negotiating with Mataafa our consul at Samoa has asked that the administration of the island at Samoa might be temporarily handed over to him, which demand, not being in conformity to our previous promise regarding the neutrality and independence of Samoa, Knappe has been ordered by telegraph to withdraw immediately his command."

LATEST ADVICES.

Latest advices from Samoa say Tamasese's supporters were reduced to 800 men. The British and American consuls declined to recognize the rights of the Germans to establish martial law. The Germans were willing to recognize Mataafa provided he ruled under German control.

A CURIOUS COMPLICATION.

The North German Berlin Gazette, referring to reports from Samoa says: "The declaration of war in an international sense on the part of the German consul or commanding officer in Samoa is improbable, first, because no instruction to that effect has been given by the government, and second, because there is no opponent in the islands against whom war could be declared. Tamasese is a friend of the Germans. Mataafa is not recognized as a ruler by Germany."

To declare war against him would be tantamount to recognizing his sovereignty. The German forces may, on the basis of self-defense and reprisals, be engaged in actual warfare, which, however, would not involve the consequence of the interwar.

The Cologne Gazette says: "Germany must restore the authority in Samoa, which was gravely shaken by events in December and must make an example of misdoers. It can only hasten complications with America if her congress desires to stay the hand of Germany and effectually support Mataafa. In the nineteenth century no battle will be fought over Samoa. Germany's proposals for a settlement of the difficulty are now on the way to Washington and will convince the Americans. Germany endeavors to deal justly with all duly established interests."

ANOTHER GERMAN GROWL.

The London Standard's dispatch from Berlin says that Germany does not intend in the least degree to annex Samoa, but at the same time she is resolved that the American government shall not do so. The correspondent also hears that Germany may occupy any place in the island in order to restore order, but this will be done only temporarily.

It is rumored tonight that the state department is very much dissatisfied with the recent public utterances of Consul-General Sewell in regard to the Samoan difficulties and will show its displeasure by requesting his resignation.

Be wise and buy your overshoes of Merges.

SURE OF SUBMISSION

After a Long Struggle the Senate Comes to a Vote.

CARRIED BY A GOOD MAJORITY

The People Will Have an Opportunity to Expell the Saloon From the State.

Submissions Success.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—In the senate this morning senate files Nos. 41, 117, 114, 113, 109, 116, 119, 115, 124, 50 and 120, were reported back to the senate. A resolution was offered by Mr. Ijams, of Douglas, asking of the adjutant general an itemized report of the expense of the state militia. Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Pope, senate file No. 167, a bill for an act relating to highways and bridges, and liabilities of counties for not keeping them in repair. By Mr. Manning, senate file No. 168, a bill for an act to amend section 72, chapter 78, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska. By Mr. Manning, senate file No. 169, substitute for No. 62, a bill for an act to amend section 40, chapter 40, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1887, entitled, "Insurance companies," and repeal said original section. By Mr. Pope, senate file No. 170, a bill for an act to regulate the charges for transporting persons on Pullman palace sleeping cars, and other sleeping cars, and to provide a penalty for violating the provisions of this act.

Senate file 108 was taken up and referred to committee on the whole. Senate file 107 by Mr. Noval, was passed. Vote 59 to 2. Senate file 78, by Mr. Howe, was passed unanimously. Senate file 104, by Senator Lindsey, was ordered re-engrossed.

It was moved by Mr. Lindsey that when the senate adjourned it be to 4 o'clock on Monday. Carried.

Mr. Lindsey, on the part of the submissionists, moved to reconsider. Mr. Walbach moved to lay Mr. Lindsey's motion on the table. Lost—19 to 13. The motion to reconsider was then carried by 22 to 10. Mr. Lindsey then moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock p. m. A call of the house was demanded by Mr. Howe at 10:40 o'clock.

Senate file No. 31 was taken up on motion of Senator Howe, who moved to renew in house amendment to the bill. Senator Howe said this bill was demanded in fulfillment of the pledges of the party. The senator then explained that the result is already fixed, as we have already wired. He urged that the senators do their duty and permit the people the right they are demanding, of voting on the question. [Applause.]

The following is the affirmative vote: Messrs. Burton, Conner, Cornell, Funck, Gallogly, Howe, Hoover, Hurd, Jewett, Keckly, Lindsay, Linn, Manning, Nesbitt, Pickett, Polk, Pope, Robinson, Roche, Shanner, Sutherland, Taggart, Wetherald.

Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Biardsley, Dern, Ijams, Maher, Norval, Paulsen, Paxton, Ransom, Raymond and Wolbach.

The result was received with tumultuous applause. The gallery and lobby were thronged with people and the crowd gave vent to their pent-up enthusiasm in a burst of yelling and hand clapping.

Dern of Dodge moved that the senate adjourn to Tuesday at 4 o'clock. The motion was carried and it adjourned at 1:10 a. m.

THE OKLAHOMA BILL PASSED.

Territorial Boomers Made Happy By the Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The house today passed the Oklahoma bill.

The senate amendments were concurred in to the house bill authorizing the secretary of war and the navy to lend flags etc., to the inaugural committee.

The conference report on the bill to create the department of agriculture was agreed to. The only material difference between the two houses was upon the senate amendment striking out the clause transferring the weather bureau to the new department. The house conferees finally receded from the opposition to the senate amendment, and the clause is not retained.

Mr. Connor of Illinois reported a resolution providing that when the house proceeds to the consideration of bills on the private calendar, the senate bills shall have preference for two legislative days. Agreed to.

The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, with senate amendments, was referred.

THE OKLAHOMA BILL PASSED. The Oklahoma bill was taken up for

consideration. The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to table the motion of Mr. O'Ferral, of Virginia, to reconsider the vote by which the house yesterday rejected the minority substitute. The motion to table was carried—yeas 132, nays 102. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill. Dilatory motions were made to prevent it, but it was finally passed—yeas 148, nays 102.

Another Learned Shoemaker.

Mr. John Mackintosh, author of "The History of Civilization in Scotland," who will write the volume "Scotland" in the "Story of the Nations Series," is in many respects a remarkable man. He was sent to work on a farm in his native county of Banff at 10 years of age, and was subsequently apprenticed to shoemaking, at which trade he worked in various parts of Scotland for fourteen years. In 1859 he opened a small stationery shop in Aberdeen, and there, on the shop counter, he once wrote, "amid all the noise and bustle of a stirring thoroughfare, the three volumes of my history were written and the proof sheets corrected and revised, all being done while customers were coming in and out and constantly interrupting me."

Mr. Mackintosh's shop is passed daily by the professors on their way to the university, and at one time several of them were in the habit of calling occasionally and having a chat with the literary shoemaker. He was accorded the privilege, too, of using the university library. His history consists of four portly volumes, the last and best dealing with the moral and material advancement of the country. Mr. Mackintosh has been in the habit all his life of rising before 4 a. m. He says he finds the early morning hours the best for literary work.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Actors' Fun.

This happened in Chicago once. Nat Goodwin was at Hookey's a few years ago, and presented a golden ball to Anson and the Chicago team who occupy the boxes. It was a gala night and every one was in good humor. Robson and Crane were playing over at the Grand. Suddenly the two Dromios dashed past Cool White at the stage door and were upon the stage in a moment. Nat was in the midst of a recitation when he was tapped on both shoulders. Turning to the right and left he saw the Dromios grinning at him. It was the only time Nat Goodwin was ever at a loss for a word. The audience howled with delight. In a moment more the two comedians were off and on their way back to the Grand, and it was fully five minutes before the bewildered Nat could find his tongue.—Chicago Herald.

Christmas Trees in England.

It is stated that the prince consort first introduced Christmas trees into England, but this is quite a mistake, for they had been established for many years when the prince came to this country. They were originally brought into fashion by the Princess Lieven, through whom George IV was induced to have one every year at the pavilion. Mr. Charles Greville was pleasantly struck by the novelty when he was staying with Lord and Lady Cowper at Farnham, at Christmas, 1829, and there also Mme. de Lieven got up and superintended the fete.—London Truth.

Barbarity and Common Sense.

The nations which still eat with the fingers defend the practice on the ground of cleanliness. A Malay gentleman regards the use of a fork much as we should think of the use of a borrowed toothpick. He is troubled by the reflection that it has been in other mouths and that some lazy servant may have neglected to wash it properly. The care of his fingers are in his own charge, and he knows that they are clean and that they have never been in any one's else mouth.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Queer Find.

A crowd of men working on a road which is being built across the bar at Otter creek, Mount Desert Island, Me., discovered a hake in the sand, which had been washed ashore in a storm. One of the men, Peter Connell, picked up the fish and threw it against the wheel of a cart. Something being seen to fall from its mouth one of the men picked it up. It proved to be two dainty silver horse-shoes pinned together, and a gold nail through the center. The finder has the curiosity in his possession.—Lewiston Journal.

Siamese Slave Hunting.

The Siam Mercantile Gazette says that in addition to the existence in that country of debt slavery, "slave hunting is in some provinces a part of Siamese national sport, differing only in degree from the 'black ivory' trade of the dark continent."

A cat crawled into the muzzle of a loaded cannon in the British barracks at Cape Colony a short time ago. When the evening salute was fired she was thrown a distance of 200 feet, but, strange to say, lived for two hours after her involuntary flight.

The simplest way to fumigate a room is to heat an iron shovel very hot and then pour vinegar upon it, drop by drop. The steam arising from this is a disinfectant. Doors or windows should be closed that it may escape.

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at Cost. My Winter Goods, such as Blankets, Flannels and Cantons, will be sold regardless of First Cost. Flannels from 12½c. per yard to 33c., former price 20 to 60c. Blankets in proportion. It is getting to be about the time of the year when you need or buy these goods for spring, and we save you money on every yard you purchase from us.

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Fine Dress-Ginghams at 8½c., other brands of Ginghams and Remnants at 5, 6 and 7 cents per yard, and 20 yards of Best Stoddard Brands Calico for \$1.00; other Brands at 3½c. per yard; Hope Muslins 7½ cents per yard, Lawnsdale 8½c., Fruits 9½c., Wancessatto 10½c. Half and unbleached brands equally low. Off brands, half and unbleached Muslins at the same rates. Shirtings, good Styles at 7c; best styles 10c per yard. Indigo Blue Muslin and Red Seal B. 11c., and common widths 7c. a yard.

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