THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO SIGN

Can He Affix His Signature to Bills After Adjournment of Congress?

Washington special: Representative Dibble of South Carolina, who was chairman in the last congress of the house committee on public buildings and grounds, presented a brief to the president to-day regarding the much-vexed question of the intter's right to sign bills after the adjournment of congress. "There are thirty-five hills," said Mr. Dubble, "that passed both houses of congress, and we think the president has a perfect right to sign them if he sees fit. I have taken a great deal of trouble to hunt up authorities in the case and especially since many of the bills came from my committee, and I naturally want to see them become laws. The proposition set forth in my brief to the president was that a bill passed by both houses of congress and presented to the president of the United States during the session, might becom- a law if he approved it within ten days of its presentation, whether congress was in session at the time of his signing or There is but one method in which the not. president can manifest his approval of that he might speedily attain to the rest this and that is by signing it. Approved bills are never returned to congress, but they go from the president to the . servetary of state, and consequently such } hills are not affected by any action of congress so far as adjournment is concorned. The bills presented to him have all of them passed both houses of congress. If there is any vicious legislation in them he ailt withhold his approval, and such bails fail, but as to others which he regards as meritorious he simply gives effect to the will of the people and the states expressed by their respective representatives in congress in matters which are for the good of the country. It could never have been contemplated that meritorious legislation should thus he defeated when the senate and house concur in their action and the executive also approves. In my inter-wise with the president," concluded Mr. Dibble, "he assured me that he would give my brief careful consideration, but would not give me even an inkling as to his determination in the matter.

The saloonkeepers and brewers of New York city have come to an agreement, and the pool heer fight is over.

HENRY WARD BEECHER DEAD.

The Eminent Divine Passes from Earth to His Eternal Home.

NEW YORK, March S .- The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began to sink slowly after midnight, and the watchers at his bedside soon saw that the end was near. He passed away quietly while alseep. Beecher never recovered consciosusness after the paratysis stupefied his mind.

Mr. Secomb came at 10:20. Dr. Searcle, he said, had noticed a change in the patient's condition at 3:30 a. m. and summoned all in the house to the bedside, momentarily expecting his death, but he Engered much longer than had been anticipated. He passed away gradually and almost imperceptibly, drawing his last breath without apparent suffering or return to con-Mrs. B

New Yonk, despatch of the 7th: It was a weary night that the members of the Beecher household passed last night. One

by one they would silently move in and out of the death chamber, taking their turns at o'clock, when he retired to his home. Mrs. Beecher had kept watch over the sick man most of the night, fearing that he might pass away in her absence. She did, however, take a few hours' rest in a room adjoining where the sufferer lay. At 6 o'clock, when Dr. Searle went home, this bulletin was issued:

Mr. Beecher has been gradually failing during the night. His death is not, however, anticipated at present.

W. S. SEARLE. A meeting of the parishioners of Plymouth church was held in the lecture room, commencing at 8 p. m. The room was crowded with male and female members of the congregation, and not a few friends from other churches, and there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen from beginning to end of the proceedings. Mr. Tilney presided. The Rev. Dr. Halliday opened the meeting with a moving prayer, in which he desired that their beloved pastor might not even be allowed to seem to suffer, but prepared for him. Heartfelt remarks were made by a number present, and the following letter from Mrs. Beecher was read:

To the beloved members of Plymouth Church: I cannot speak my thanks to each and all of you for the sympathy and love and devotion manifested in these last dark. sad days for your pastor. He can no longer -peak to you for himself. Then permit me to do it for him, for myself, and for my family. Each word of love from people so dear to your pastor's heart has been a comfort and a balm to my heart, wrung almost to bursting. How he loved his church you will only learn in its fullness when you stand with hum in heaven. To each and every one of you my earnest thanks and most carnest blessing. Pray for his wife and children, soon to lose the truest companion and tenderest father, and if we must relininquish all hope of his full recovery, O be oved, pray that his departure may be speedy; that we may not long be agonized by this struggle between life and death. Pray if he must leave us that before another day dawns he may receive his crown,

and be forever with his Lord. EUNICE N. BEECHER.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS NOTES.

The Hon. Patrick Egan has been elected president of the Nebraska branch of the Irish national league.

The Canadian parliament has been conroked for April 17.

The new Austrian minister to the United States will not leave until March 19.

The Portuguese have captured Tumgi bay but the rising in Mozambique still continues.

A grand military tournament is to be held n Nice for the benefit of the earthquake sufferers.

The sultan of Zanzibar has asked England ar Germany to mediate between him and Portugal

Agents for the German government have purchased 200 horses at Dungannon, Ireland, at high prices.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

A Biographical Sketch of the Life and Deeds of the Great Preacher.

Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, the dreary vigil. Dr. Searle was at the post Conn., June 24, 1813. At an early age he had of duty without intermission until nearly 6 a strong desire for a seafaring life, which he renonnced in consequence of a deep religious impression experienced during a revival. studied at the Boston Latin school, in Mount Pleasant institute, and was graduated at Amherst in 1834, then studied theology at Lane seminary, near Cincinnati, O. under the tuition of his father, who was president of the institution. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1837, and married Eunice White, daughter of Dr. Artemas Bullard; then removed to Indianapolis in 1839, where he preached until 1847. In that year he received a call from Plymouth church, a new Congregational society in Brooklyn, N. Y., and almost from the outset he began to acquire that reputation as a pulpit orator which has been maintained for more than a third of a century. The church and congregation under his charge were among the largest in America. The edifice has a seating capacity of nearly 3,000.

Mr. Beecher discarded many of the conventionalities of the cierical profession. In his view humor has a place in a sermon, as well as argument and exhortation and he did not hesitate sometimes to venture so near the comic that laughter could hardly be restrain-He was fond of illustration, drawing maed. terial from every sphere of human life and thought and his manner was highly dramatic. Though his keen sense of humor continually manifested itself, the prevailing impression given by his discourses was one of intense carnestness. The cardinal idea of his creed was that Christianity is not a series of dogmas, philosophical or metaphysical, but a rule of life in every phase. He never hesitated to discuss from the pulpit the great social and political crimes of the day, such as slavery, ntemperance, avarice and political abuses. In 1878 he announced that he did not believe in the eternity of punishment. He believed that all punishment is cautionary and remedial, and that no greater cruelty could be imagined than the continuance of suffering eternally after all hope of reformation was gone. In 1882 he and his congregation formally withdrew from the association of Congregational churches on account of this belief.

Mr. Beecher's theology, under the law of evolution has changed from the strict Calvanism in which he was educated to a disbelief in the eternity of future punishment. His sermons, reported by stenographers, have been printed since 1859, and for several years formed a weekly publication called the "Ply-mouth Pulpit." He very early became prominent as a platform orator and lecturer, in which he had a long and successful career. His lectures came to be in such demand, even at the rate of \$500 a night, that he was obliged to decline further engagements as interfering with his ministerial duties, and for a long time he refused all applications for public lectures and addresses except for some special occasion. In January, 1859, he deliv-

ered an oration at the centenma: Laniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns, which is considered one of his most eloquent efforts. He became a member of the republican party on its formation, and delivered many political sermons from his pulpit; also addressed political meetings, especially in 1856, when he took an active part in the canvass, not only with his pen, but by addressing mass meetings throughout the northern states. During the presidential canvass of 1884 Mr.

Beecher supported the democratic candidate, and by his action estranged many of his polical admirers.

In the long conflict with slavery Mr. Beecher was an early and an earnest worker and from the pulpit of Plymouth church came many of Russia pretends to be not in the least condenunciations of human chat verest hood ever uttered before a public assembly. In 1863 he visited Europe and addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions evolved by the civil war then raging in the United States, with a special view to disabuse the British public in regard to the issues of the great struggle. His speeches exerted a wide influence in changing popular sentiment, which had been previously strongly in favor of the southern confederacy, and were published in London as "Speeches on the American Rebellion" (1864). In April, 1865, at the request of the government he delivered an oration at Fort Sumpter on the anniverary of its fall. Though a man of peace, he did not hesitate to don the uniform of a soldier and appear on parade as the chaplain of a regiment, an office to which he was elected by the 13th regiment, national guard in 1878. In 1871 one of his parishioners, Mr. Henry W. Sage, founded a lecture-ship of preaching called "The Lyman Beecher Lectureship," in Yale college divinity school, and the first three annual courses were delivered by Mr. Beecher. In the summer of 1874 Theodore Tilton, formerly Mr. Beecher's associate, afterward his successor, in the editorship of the Ind pendent, charged him with criminality with Mrs. Til-don. A committee of Plymouth congregation reported the charges to be without foundation; but meanwhile Mr. Tilton instituted a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, laying his damages at \$100,000. The trial lasted six months and above the danger line, the city is threatened at its close the jury, after being locked up for more than a week, failed to agree on a verdict. They stood nine for the plaintiff and three for the defendant. Mr. Beecher was of stout build, florid and of strong physical constitution. He was foud of domestic and rural life; a student of nature; a lover of animals, flowers and gems; an enthusiast in music and a judge and a patron of art. He owned a charming residence at Peekskill on the Hudson, which he occupied during the summer. In 1889 he made a lecturing tour in England, his only visit to that country since the war. His biography has been written by Lyman Abbott (New York, 1883.) During his theological course in 18 6, for nearly a year Mr. Beecher edited the Cincinnati Journal, a religious weekly. While pastor at Indianapolis he edited an agricultural journal, The Farmer and Gardner, his contributions to which were afterward published under the title "Plain and Pleasant Talk about Fruits, Flowers and Farming" (New York, 1859). He was one of the founders and for nearly twenty years an editorial contributor of the New York Independent, and from 1861 till 1863 was its editor. His contributions to this were signed with an asterisk and many of them were afterward collected and published as "Star Papers; or Experiences of Art and Nature (New York, 1855), and as "New Star Papers; or Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects" (1858). The latter has been republished in England under the title of "Summer in the Soul." On the establishment of the Christian Union, in 1870, he became its editor-in-chief. To a series of papers in the New York Ledger he gave the title "Thoughts as they Occur? by "One Who Keeps His Eves and Ears Open," and they were afterward published under the title of "Eyes and Ears" (Boston, 1864). In addition to the foregoing Mr. Beecher published "Lectures to Young Men on Various Important Subjects" (Indianapolis, 1844, re-Vised edition, New York, 1850); "Freedom and War: Discourses suggested by the Times" (Boston, 1863); "Aids to Prayer" (New York, 1864; "Norwood: or Village Life in New England" (1867); "Overture of Angels" (1869) being an introductory installment of "Life of Jesus, the Christ: Earlier Scenes" (1871); "Lecture Room 'Talks: A Series of Familiar Discourses on Themes of Christian Experience" (1870): "Yale Lectures on Preaching" (3 vols., 1872-4); "A Summer Parish: Sermons and Morning Services of Prayer" (1874); "Evolution and Religion" (1885). Also numerous addresses and separate sermons such as "Ar-my of the Republic" (1878); "The Strike and its Lessons" (1878); "Doctrinal Beliefs and Uubeliefs" (1882); "Commemorative Discourse on Wendell Phillips (1884) : "A Circuit of the Continent being an account of his trip through the west and south (1884); and "Letter to the Soldiers and Sailors (1866), reprinted with introduction, 1884). He has edited 'Plymouth Collection of Hyms and Tunes' (New York, 1885), and "Rev.val Hymns"

THE LAST WORDS SPOKEN.

Impressive Memorial Services Over the Remains of Henry Ward Beecher.

New York dispatch: All Brooklyn wasin mourning to-day over the death of Henry Ward Beecher. Public offices were closed business entirely suspended and memorial services were held in a large number of churches. The vicinity of Plymouth church was crowded. Members of Company G, Thirteenth regiment, of which Beecher was chaplain, were stationed at the doors of the church, and no one was allowed to enter without a ticket. While the vast crowd of people gathered outside of the church, the lady members of the congregation were working within. The whole interior was turned into a flower garden, and a fragrant perfume of roses pervaded the air.

The facade of the gallery was covered with potted plants. The pulpit was loaded with flowers and floral emblems sent by friends and different organizations. The casket was placed on a catafalque of white desk. Not a vestige of the black covering of the stillness which prevaded the room and the hushed conversation of the mourners. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the doors were thrown open, and those who had been waiting without for nearly three hours allowed to enter. In the first four seats to the right of the centre aisle, pews were reserved for the relatives of the deceased. Mr. Beecher's family was not present and the family pew was filled with flowers. Mrs. B echer was in church a few minutes before the doors were opened, but left with her sons before the crowd entered. Before the pews reserved for the family

were seated the officers of the Thirteenth regiment, and then came members of the legislative committee. Behind these were delegates from nearly every social, political and religious organization in New York or Brooklyn. There was also a delegation of the Colored Minister's associa tion present.

At 10:30 the Rev. Dr. Hall, accompanied ead the opening services of the Protestant Episcopal burial service, which was folowed by instrumental and vocal music. After the conclusion of the oration by Dr. Hall the public was admitted to view the body. The line of people waiting to view the remains was nearly a quarter of a mile people attended the services in the various churches, and fully twice that number were gathered in the street in the neighborhood of Plymouth church.

Those in charge had intended to close the doors of the church at 3 p.m., but when the appointed hour arrived the crowd was so dense that it was decided to give an hour of grace. The line, commencing at the casket inside the church, extended down Orange street to Henry, down Henry to Fulton avenue, and thence around the corner, where it terminated in an irregular group, which was beyond the pale of police supervision. The engerness of the people to get a favorable position in line, led to a number of mild scuffles with the police. Strange as it may seem, the blue coats had the most trouble with the gentler sex;

FLOWERS ON EVERY HAND.

Emblems of Mourning Not Exhibited in the Presence of the Dead.

New York dispatch: In spite of the rak the streets in the vicinity of Beecher's residence were crowded with people this morn- the death of Captain James B. Eads, which ing. At 8 o'clock a squad of police took occurred at Nassau, New Providence, Bahama their stations in front of the residence. A Islands, March 8, the cause of death being large number of floral designs were received, pneumonia. The last news received from among them being two wreaths from Ellen Terry and Henry Irving, and a pillow of white roses from Mrs. S. W. White. The coffin rested in the center of the front partor and was surrounded by a bank of fragrant flowers, and on all sides could be seen floral emblems from the friends and admirers of the dead divine. The remains were dressed in a suit of black broadcloth. The features were natural and there was a

smile upon the face. Early in the morning before services, Mrs. Beecher went into the parlor and stood by the coffin for some time. She bent over the remains, and after printing a kiss upon the cold lips was led into a back room. Shortly roses and white carnations and white alter 9:30 the Rev. Charles H. Hall, of the smilax, and directly in front of the reading church of the Holy Trinity, commenced to read the burial service from the ritual of desk. Not a vestige of the black covering of the casket could be seen. There was noth-ing to indicate the presence of death except sang several gospel hymns. While the services were in progress in the house, com-pany G, known as the Plymouth company of the Thirteenth regiment, was drawn up in front of the house on Hicks street. Only members of the family and a few intimate friends were present during the services at the house.

At the conclusion of the services at the house, Dr. Hall spoke for fifteen minutes. He was very much affected.

The members of the family retired after the remarks were finished, and the casket was carried to the hearse, which stood in the rear of the Thirteenth regiment. The Plymouth company took position as guards of honor, and the procession moved to the church. The casket was then carried in and placed on a dais, in front of the pulpit. There will be music in the church during the whole of the time which the body lies in state.

The will of Beecher was read this afternoon in the presence of the family. It is by the Rev. S. B. Halliday, commenced to probable it will not be filed for probate, as one of its main provisions authorizes members of the family to settle among themselves the division of what there is left. The chief feature of it is that Mrs. Beecher is first provided for. The contents of it will not be made known unless the will is probated, as it is the wish of the family that long. It is estimated that fully 25,000 no publication of its contents should be made.

To-night the Beecher residence was brilliantly lighted and everything around the house was made bright as possible. Mrs. Beecher had been in her late husband's room a great portion of the afternoon, looking over his papers. It seems a delight to her to be near where her husband spent much of his time. Members of the family are dressed in bright clothing as though going to church on Sunday, and everything around was made light and cheerful as possible, in accordance with the oftenexpressed wish of Beecher in case · of his death. Hundreds of people called during the day and left cards, including Menry

George and the Rev. Dr.' McGlynn. Ail this alternoon a long line of people was passing through the church to view clad in America. he remains and continued to increase and the rush was so great to gain admission that it was found necessary to increase the force of officers around the church door. The throng was made to of almost all navionalities. As the day advanced the lines of neople extended until it reached Fulton street, then down one side of the next block and up the other with another wing across Henry street. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 people passed before the catafalque during the day. There were so many wreaths and bouquets left on the bier that . The scenes of Thursday were steadily re a special place had to be made near the platform at the foot of the pulpit, to receive them. The mayor of Brooklyn issued a procla nation saying: "Inasmuch as Friday, March 11, has been designated for the public funeral ceremonies of Henry Ward Beecher, and the common council of this city has directed that the public offices shall be closed on that day, I earnestly request the citizens of Brooklyn, so far as may be practicable, to close their respective places of trade and business as a mark of respect to the dead and as a token of sympathy to those who, living, mourn the lend.

DEATH OF CAPT. EADS.

The Engineer of National Repute Suddenty Passes Away.

Sr. Louis, March 10 -A telegram was received here late this afternoon, announcing Captain Eads by his family in St. Louis was a telegram on Tuesday from Mr. Karner, his agent in New York, saying that he had received a letter, which must have left Nassau on the 5th, and that Mr. Eads was dangercusly ill with congestion of the lungs. Although he was in delicate health, no such fatal termination was anticipated by his family here. It is impossible to get any further particulars relative to the death of Captain Eads. The dispatch chronicling the fact was received from Nassau by the steamer Lizzie Henderson to day. There is no telegraphic communication with Nassau, and no one on board the vessel which brought the intelligence knows anything about the matter.

MR. EADS' EARLY CAREER. James B. Eads was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., May 23, 1820. His early education was limited, as reverses soon forced him to leave school to assist in supporting the family, When he was only S years of age he became interested in machinery, and before he was 12 years of age he had taken to pieces and readjusted a clock and a patent lever watch, and he was then provided with a small work shop, in which he made all manuer of small machanal contrivances. When he was 13 years of agehis father removed to St. Louis. On the way all the family possessions were destroyed by fire, and the boy became a street peddler of oranges. In the winter of that year he built a locomotive, which was run by a ram tied by the tail on a treadmill in the interior.

After a short time young Eads obtained a position with a firm the senior partner of which-Barret Williams-discovered his memechanical tastes and gave him free access to his library. After a year or two he went on a steamboat as clerk and remained two years, during which period he obtained a valuable fund of information concerning the river.

ENGAGED IN WRECKING.

In 1842 Mr. Eads entered into partnership with Case & Nelson, boat-builders, for the ourpose of recovering steamboats and cargoes which had been wrecked At first the operations of the firm were limited, their machinery and appliances being very primitive and quite inadequate to the work they undertook to perform. Such were the energy, versatility and industry of Mr. Eads, however, that the business rapidly expanded, until in the space of about ten years the firm's property had increased to half a million dollars in value.

In the meantime Mr. Eads had established a factory at St. Louis for the manufacture of glassware. The business did not prove remunerative and he returned to the wrecking business. In 1855-6 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 he took ground against the levying of contributions on southern sympathizers, and headed a movement to raise a fund to take the place of that which the military authorities had determined to exact from the friends of the confederacy in St. Louis.

ENGAGED IN GREAT WORK. Mr. Eads received a contract for building the first seven vessels of the Mississippi gunboat flotilla and he constructed the first iron-

sores in any degree. said Secomb, "bore up wonderfully and with marvelous courage." No crape was hung on the door, Mr. Beecher having always objected to the use of this and the goom associated with the presence of Instead, a magnificent wreath of denth. flowers hung from the left side of the doorway, composed of white and red roses and filles of the valley, tied with white ribbon.

At 10 30 it was given out that the funeral would take place in Greenwood Thursday next. Some time ago H. W. Sage, member of Plymouth church, appropriat ed by will a sum of money to place a statue of Receher in Prospect park after his de-Quincy Wood, the well known CTREES. sculutor, who is to do the work, will call at the house in the course of the day for the surpose of making a plaster cast of his features. It is not intended that any examination of Beecher's brain organism shull be made

The news of Beecher's death spread rap idly to all parts of the city and Brooklyn was soon a city of mourning. Even those who did not always concur with Beecher in his views had no hesitation in expressing their deep regret at his death. As a mark of respect to his memory flags on all public halidings were placed at half mast and the city hall bell tolled.

Dr. Searle makes the following verbal statement in regard to the distinguished divine's last hours: fleath came slowly and stealthily. His respiration gradually became faster and faster until it reached sixty a minute. Pulse variable and often reaching 140. He still remained in the closed, entirely unconscious. Motion of right arm became less frequent and finally stooped almost entirely. About 9 o'clock in the morning we could detect the first symptoms of immediate death. His pulse ran up still higher, flickered and fluctuated antil 0:28, two minutes before his death. His pulse ceased almost entirely at the wrost; so faint that it could hardly be detected and then stopped altogether. There wars a rattling in his throat, painful to these around him but unfelt by him owing to the failure of the nerve center of the restilutory organs together with the failure of the heart's action. His death, which same at 9:30, was very easy, as painless, if not pleasant, as death from suffocation or by drowning is said to be.

At 10:30 the remains will be escorted to the church by the Thirteenth regiment, of which Beecher was chaplain. Company C. called the Plymouth company on account of its members being attendants on Plymouth church, will act as the guard of honor mutil the remains are finally transferred to Greenwood cemetery, where they will be placed in a receiving vault to await final disposition, which will be decided later. It has not yet been decided whether the remains will be removed Friday night or Saturday morning. The funeral services are to take place at 11:30 Thursday morning at the church. There will be no pall bearers. There will be no black drapery in the church or house, nor will the family wear monroing. Many times Beecher has said in his sermons: "Strew flowers on my genve, but 'et no heathenish practice prevall of draping in black as a token of sorrow when man has passed through death to storund life."

The following was among telegrams re-ceived: Executive Mansion, Washington. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher: Accept my heartfait sympathy in this your hour of bereavement with hope that comfort may be vouchsafed from that heavenly source you know so well. GROVER CLEVELAND.

London dispatch: The Daily News commenting upon the death of Beecher says: 'He leaves no theory either of theology or of -hurch government. His influence except as to personal recollection, ends with his life. He was for the Americans a great expositor of his time. He was a great preacher and nothing but a preacher.

The Daily Telegraph, alluding to the death of Mr. Beecher, says: "No preacher, no platform orator in America put more

cerned at the views that the ameer of Afghanistan is preparing for a holy war.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's health is bad and it is thought that he will soon resign the chief secretaryship for Ireland.

The police of St. Petersburg have closed up a printing office and arrested the proprietor and have also arrested a number of soldiers. Father Beckx, general of the Jesuits, is lead.

A son has been born to the crown princess f Denmark.

Frank W. Foster, town clerk and treasurer d Greenfield, Mass., is a defaulter to the extent of \$14,0.0; cause, speculation.

The Canadian Pacific railway has completed arrangments for a steamship connection with hina, and three vessels will be put on by April

Four hundred coke workers on the Hickman canch of the Baltimore and Ohio railway in Pennsylvania have struck because two carpenters were laid off.

The lower house of the Rhode Island legislature has voted to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for roman suffrage.

Although the Ohio river at Cincinnati stands with a water famine from the clogging of the sumping-engines by mud and sand. No hyfraulic elevators are allowed to run.

The banking capital of Canada is \$61,258,-735. The returns for January show an insame condition except breathing. Eyes crease of \$5,000,000 in deposits by the people. A train on an Austrian railway struck an

engine at Franzenstadt, by which seventeen persons were injured.

BRIEFS BY THE WIRE.

General Mahone declares himself as unalterably opposed to the repudiation of one cent of the just indebtedness of Virginia, and hopes to see the amount ascertained by the employment of outside financiers.

The Illinois Central railroad has given notice of its withdrawal from all pools on account of the intestate commerce law.

The congregational clergymen of Chicago, at their regular monthly meeting, declined to send resolutions of condolence to the family of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for fear that they would be considered as an indorsement of his views on future salvation and punishment.

Judge Jackson of the United States circuit court has dissolved the injunction obtained by the Baltimore and Ohio express company against the Ohio and Mississippi railway.

A vagrant lying in jail at Augusta, Kentucky, was sold to the highest bidder for seventy-five days. He was knocked down for \$1 to the jailer, who turned him loose.

Humphrey, Blake & Co., cotton commission brokers of St. Louis, have failed with \$40,000 liabilities and \$65,000 assets. They expect to resume soon.

In a wholesale drug house at Des Moines, a driver named Joseph rows killed Constable E. S. Logan, after the latter had struck and fired at him. The officer showed no warrant to search for beer, but had evidently entered the

store for that purpose, although three members of the firm hold pharmacy permits.

The convention of school superintendents will be held in Washington beginning next Tuesday.

The recent earthquake at Nice caused such a panie that botel-keepers are selling out at a great sacrifice

The license tax imposed in Tennessee on salesmen from other states has been declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court, as interfering with interstate commerce.

Seven thousand seven hundred and sixteen applications for pensions have already been (Boston, 1858). ed by Mexican veterans

more than one lady would plead with eager earnestness to be allowed to stand in the ine near the church in order to save the ong wait necessitated by going down to Fulton avenue. The younger ladies, especially, proved themselves superior to police authority by insisting upon penetrating the lines and calculy ignoring the dismayed policemen who were too gallant to arrest the fair interlopers, and were powerless to keep them out by orders and protestaions.

produced throughout the whole a ternoon There was some determination on all sides to catch a view of the body and the same solemn good order. The line flowed stead ily into the church, dividing at the coffin, until a few minutes after 4, when the doors were shut until the children of the Sundayschool could be gotten in order. When the little ones had formed by columns of two. they were marched in and past the bier, and by their bright clothing and quiet awe gave another phase to the scene of solemnity in the dusky interior. The children seemed each to have a personal attachment for the dead pastor, and more than one youthful pair of eyes was bathed in tears at the first glimpse of the peaceful

face in the coffin. After the children, numbering 3,000 cr of people which continued for several hours

Business was generally suspended. Nearly and a trip through Fulton street, the main thoroughfare, made one think of Sunday. The day was very generally observed by the people of Brooklyn as a day of mourning.

AN ANTI-RANDALL MOVEMENT. NEW YORK special: There is a decided

southwestern members of congress to pre chairman of the committee on appropriations. This movement arises, first, from the desire to avoid the narrow escape by which the important appropriation bills were pulled through; and secondly, because many of the older members are tired of submitting to the dictatorial manner in which the Pennsylvanian rules the house. The members who failed to secure the elsewhere than in one position which gives him so much power. Mr. Carlisle's friends think that in view of the widespread dissatisfaction in the democratic party over Mr. Randall's course in handling the ap propriation bills which resulted in the de leat of the deficiency appropriation as

A YOUTHFUL DESPERADO.

A special from Louisville, Ky., says news has been received from a lonely farming community on Cats Fork, in Lawrence county, of a terrible tragedy. Samuel Smith, aged 16, who had had some difficulty with a neighbor, Stephen Hammond, yesterday armed himself with a revolver and went over to Hammond's, following him into the house. Hammord then reached for his rifle, but Smith fired and killed him. Hammond's wife and children, a boy and girl, attacked the murderer, but he soon fatally wounded Mrs. Hammond, and as the children attempted to escape he filled them with balls. Thinking he had ment was asked to recind that order. In

SOME WASHINGTON NOTES.

The following nominations were confirmed more, had passed, there was another influx by the senate just before adjournment: Henry R. Harris, of Georgia, third assistant postmaster general; D. H. Maury, of all the stores were closed from 10 to 12, Virginia, to be envoy entraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of the Republic of Colombia; James M. Trotter, of Massachusetts, recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia; G. W. Julian, of Livington, Ind., surveyor general of New Mexico; Chauncey R. Shultz, of movement on foot among southern and Missouri, assistant treasurer of the United

States at St. Louis, Mo.; Adolphus W. vent the appointment of Mr. Randall as Greely, Fifth cavalry, chief signal officer with the rank of brigadier general; Captain James H. Gillis, of the District of Columbia to be commodore in the navy.

The postmaster general has made arrangements for a daily fast mail service be tween the east and the southwest. By the new arrangement a special train of postal cars on the Pennsylvania line will leave New York at 8 p. m. and will reach St. Louis at 2:45 a. m. and the mail be transdoor of Randall, who controlled ferred at once to a special train of postal car+ on the Missouri Pacific for Kansas City, Omaha and other western points.

The following reappointments as pres dential postmasters were made on the 7th, the senate having failed to act on the original nominations: Wm. T. Kirk, Atlanta, Ill.; Wm. F. White, Barry, Ill.; Samuel P. Tuits, Centralia, Ill.; Agnes Ross, Ravenswood, Ill.; Joel H. Johnson, Woodstock, Ill.; James P. Carleton, Iowa Falls, Ia.; Richard Burke, What Cheer. Ia.; Geo. W. Lewis, Black River Falls, Wis.

The supreme court has rendered a de cision in the case brought from Tennessee, which involves the right of one state or municipality to impose a license tax on a drummer or traveling salesman from an- panic, thinking it an earthquake. Winother state seeking to sell goods by sample or otherwise. The decision is that the taxation is interference with inter-state commerce and is therefore unconstitutional. The order of the treasury department directing that trade dollars to be redeemed must be deposited in the sub-treasury either at New York or San Francisco, called forth vigorous protests from holders in Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, and from the west generally, and the depart-

From the close of the war to the time of the 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 1839. Various sites were selected and the project met with varying fortunes until Mr. Eads 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 procured the services of Colonel Henry Fiad and proceeded to develop plans which were subsequently followed out and the gigantic bridge constructed. It was completed and opened in 1876.

In 1875 Mr. Eads began the construction of system of jettics for increasing the depth of the water at the mouth of the Mississippi under contract with the government. His plans when proposed were scouted by prominent engineers, but proved eminently successful. He secured a depth of water which allows the argest vessels to sail in the river and unload her cargoes at New Orleans.

HIS LATEST UNDERTAKING.

Mr. Eads' latest and greatest project was he building of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Panama. He endeavored for several years to secure from congress a guaranty if the bonds of his company of which William Windom of New York is president. He was unable to obtain his concession from the overnment and at the session of congress which has just concluded he asked that a charter and the protection of the United States govrnment only be granted to his company but his was refused.

Mr. Eads was married in 1845 to Martha N. Dillon, daughter of Patrick M. Dilion. His wife died to 1852. Subsequently he married his present wife, Mrs. Eunice S. Eads. He had five daughters, three of whom married re-nectively John A. Ubsdell of New York, Estill MeHenry, assistant postmaster at St. Louis, and James F. Howe of this city, secretary and treasurer of the Wabash Western railway company. He was granted the degree of LL. D. by the Missouri state university.

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

Fate of a Careless Young Man in a Dynamile Factory.

New York dispatch: The dynamite works of Mrs. Mary A. Ditmar, at Bay Chester, on Long Island South, blew up for the fifth time at 1 o'clock to-day, killing one man and leveling the building to the ground. The explosion was in the mixing house. The only person in the house at the time was Henry Altinger, a German laborer, aged 23. He was adding the chemicals to a vat of explosives. The vessel was open at the top and was lined with lead. In the manufacture of this mixture it is necessary to keep the temperature down to a certain point. The operator evidently allowed the temperature to rise too high and the explosion followed. There were about 600 pounds of glycerine in the ves-sel, enough to blow the house and everything it contained to atoms. The building was about 13x24 feet in dimensions and two stories high, built of rough boards, and there is not a vestige of it left except a small block of splinters about three or four inches long. The site of the building is marked by a hole about ten feet deep and twenty in diameter. The detonation was heard twenty-five miles. The shock was heard in all surrounding villages and the people ran out of their houses in a dows were broken nearly a mile away. The unfortunate young man's body could not all be found. Coroner Tice gathered up up some teeth, the skull and a foot, which were put into a package and were viewed by the jury, which was immediately summoned. 0.00

Advantages of Sunday School.

A Boston lady prominently indentified with Sunday school work, and who is much interested in bringing our Chinese residents within the pale of Christian influence, called the other day upon one of her celestial proteges.

bassage of bills in which they were particularly interested are almost unanimos in laying the blame at the legislation through the power vested in him by his chairmanship. There is little doubt that Mr. Carlisle will have a majority of the democratic votes in the caucus. but the members referred to above will first insist upon a pledge that Randall shall be provided with a chairmanship

well as all fortification bills, ' he will accede and give the required promise.

	intensity of heart into his discourses than	and the second sec		billed the entire family he fled to the moun-	response to this demand Secretary Fair-	an and other and as are consider to the
	the man whose clarion voice rang every	The St. Paul road has let a contract for az		I the state of the second the Mass		John welcomed her visit to his laundry with
	Sunday in Pylmouth church. With all his	extension of its track from Merrill to Toma-				evident pleasure, and when the greetings were over the Mongolian, in response to her inquiry,
- 14	faults, and they were many, it is doubtful	hawk lake, fifty-three miles, on the way to	board of pardons, Mrs. Smythe and Mrs. Me-	not recover. It was hours after the shoot-	taken by the department to provide for	over the Mongolian, in response to her inquiry,
	if America will ever produce another	Lake Superior.	Mahon, prejured witnesses in the Ford-Mur-	ing before the neighbors became attracted	the redemption of the coins at any of the	gave her to understand that he enjoyed very much attending the Sunday school, informa-
	Beecher."	Matthew A. Manning of West Virginia has been appointed chief of a division of the	pluy murder case, will be relased from the pen-	by the cries of the boy.	sub-creasuries.	the that was manufindly matifular. Anytons
	The Standard says: "Mr. Beecher was	Matthew A. Manning of West Virginia has	itentiary early in April, after one year's ser-		THE rush of travel to the west is taxing	however to receive more practical demonstra-
	one of the comparatively few Americans	been appointed chief of a division of the	vice at hard labor.		the energies of the B. & M. to furnish suffi-	tion of the influence of the school upon him, she asked him if he did not think it did him
	who enjoyed the world-wide reputation of	pension once.	The tenants on the estate of the lord lieu-	The will of George Hutchins of Ancora, N.	cient cars.	she asked him if he did not think it did him
	having a peculiar and exceptional gift for	Inree hundred and hity stove molders of SL	i chant of fighting accepted a reduction of to	o., bequeating eov, our to field, denie to		
- 8	the ministry, and his capacity for work	Louis have struck for 15 per cent increase in	per cent., after demanding three times that	the dissemination of literature on social lib-	MAYOR MEANS, of Grand Island, is a can-	"washee fol le whole conglegation."-Boston
- 1	was amazing."	wages.	amount.	erty, has been admitted to probate.	didate for re-election.	Budget.