

**A Festive Tough Called Down.**

Holyoke (Colo.) special: A shooting scene occurred here last night, in Sullivan Bros. saloon, Jeff Piershall being the victim and Bartender Dan Sullivan doing the shooting. Several weeks ago Piershall entered the saloon in a drunken spree, and shot a few holes in the floor, and chased Sullivan up stairs, for which he was arrested and fined. Last night he attempted to repeat the act, when Sullivan shot him. The ball penetrated the left breast, directly above the heart. It struck a rib, and as yet has not been found. Piershall is living, but recovery is doubtful.

**SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

*A Synopsis of Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.*

**HOUSE.**—Ford of Michigan, from the committee on immigration, reported a bill to regulate immigration. The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the fortification appropriation bill. After discussion the bill passed. Public business was then suspended and the house proceeded to the consideration of the resolution expressive of the sorrow of the house at the death of T. W. Robertson of Louisiana, who died a member of the fifty-fifth congress. Eulogistic addresses were delivered and resolutions adopted, and the house as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

**SENATE.**—In the senate on the 19th, the credentials of Hoar for his new senatorial term commencing March 4, were presented and placed on file. The certificate of the presiding officers of the Delaware legislature to the election of Anthony Higgins as senator from that state was presented and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill and took up the sugar schedule. No amendments were offered. The paragraph as to pen knives and razors was then taken up, the motion being on the amendment reported on the 16th inst. The amendment was agreed to. A message was received from the house announcing the passage of the bill for the admission of Iowa as a state, with amendments, and on motion of Platt the bill and amendments were referred to the committee on territories.

**SENATE.**—The senate continued consideration of the tariff bill on the 21st, but did not come to a vote. Senator Allison asked to have the debate limited under the ten minute rule after this day's proceedings, but Senator Vance objected on the ground that there was too little time for the consideration of the bill, and that he should object to any agreement that did not contemplate extension of the time for debate on the bill. He asked that the time for voting on the bill be extended twenty-four hours. An evening session was held, adjournment taking place at nearly midnight.

**HOUSE.**—In the house on the 21st under suspension of the rules, the bill passed authorizing the five civilized nations of Indians to lease lands within their boundaries for mining purposes, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior; also the bill to increase the maximum of international money orders from \$20 to \$100. Shortly after the introduction of bills was begun, Mr. Payson, of Illinois, and Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, began filibustering by offering long bills and asking their reading in extenso. The friends of the Oklahoma bill having announced that they would offer certain amendments should be offered, and the friends of the Pacific funding bill having assured both Mr. Payson and Mr. Anderson that their bill would not be called, these gentlemen desisted from further filibustering, and the call of states was continued without further interruption. At the conclusion of the call of states Mr. Warner, of Missouri, withdrew his pending motion to suspend the rules and pass the Oklahoma bill, and in lieu thereof moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution providing for a final vote on that bill at 4 o'clock Thursday next, with permission to Mr. Payson, of Illinois, to offer an amendment to the section relating to towns.

**SENATE.**—The senate on the 23d resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being the amendment offered by Reagan to the wool-wool. It was rejected. Numerous other amendments were offered, some of which were adopted and others rejected. A vote was then taken resulting yeas 32, nays 30, as follows: Yeas—Edwards, Blair, Bowen, Cameron, Chase, Chas. Clark, Cullum, Davis, Davenport, Dolph, Edmunds, Ervins, Farrell, Frye, Hawley, Hisecock, Hoar, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Mansford, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Lyon, Sherman, Spooner, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson (La.)—32. Nays—Bates, Berry, Brewster, Brown, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquhoun, Daniel, Estess, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Morgan, Pasco, Payne, Pugh, Hanson, Morgan, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walcott, Walbridge, Wilson (Md.)—30. The senate at 8 p. m. adjourned.

**HOUSE.**—In the house on the 23d Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, endeavored to have the Smalls-Elliott election case considered, while Mr. Randall thought that the river and harbor bill should have precedence. The house refused to consider the election case. After a delay of half an hour, caused by filibustering tactics on the part of Mr. Chesley, of Indiana, the house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill. After considerable filibustering Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey, moved to strike out the appropriation for the improvement of Annapolis harbor, Wisconsin. After a lengthy discussion by the advocates of the other appropriations the motion was lost, and the house soon adjourned.

**SENATE.**—In the senate on the 23d the census committee reported back with sundry amendments the house bill to provide for the taking of the eleventh and subsequent censuses, and Hale gave notice he would at an early day ask the senate to proceed to its consideration. Sherman, from committee on foreign relations, reported two amendments to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill to protect the interest of the United States in the Samoan islands. The concurrent resolution for counting the electoral college was taken up and passed. It provides that the two houses of congress shall assemble in the hall of the house of representatives the afternoon of Wednesday, February 15, 1889, to receive the vote of the electoral college. Chandler gave notice that he would soon ask the senate to take action on his resolution proposing an investigation of the election in Louisiana last April. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up, but not discussed.

**HOUSE.**—In the house on the 23d the sundry civil appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, but no definite action was taken. Lawler, of Illinois, offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the repairs and preservation of the custom house building at Chicago. Agreed to. Landers, of Illinois, moved to strike out the

**THE DIPLOMATIC DISPUTE WITH GERMANY**

*Dispatches from Berlin and London. Topics of General Discussion in Washington.*

Washington dispatch: The dispatches from Berlin and London in regard to the attitude of Germany on the Samoan question were the subject of general discussion to-day. A representative of the Associated Press was accorded a brief interview with Secretary Bayard this evening. He said he had read the dispatches in question, but it would not be proper for him to discuss their subject matters at this time. In regard to the statement that Germany would violate no treaty in acquiring ascendancy in Samoa, Bayard called attention to the declaration concerning the boundaries of the German and English dominions in the West Pacific ocean, signed at Berlin, April 6, 1886, and said he thought this agreement precluded German acquisition in Samoa, and that she was bound to respect the rights of that island.

Assistant Secretary Rives intimated that the dispatches in question in the statements made by the North American Gazette and the president's message to congress of the 16th inst., in regard to the treaty rights of Germany, Great Britain and the United States in the Samoan matter. He declined to point out the discrepancies, but it is understood that he referred particularly to that passage in the message where the president says: "Acting within the restraints which our constitution and laws have placed upon the executive power, I have insisted that the autonomy and independence of Samoa should be scrupulously preserved according to the treaties made with Samoa by the powers named (Germany, Great Britain and the United States) and that the Samoan people should be treated as equals with each other. I have protested against every act apparently tending in an opposite direction, and during the existence of the Samoan troubles one or more vessels of war have been kept in Samoa waters to protect American citizens and property."

Secretary Whitney said that the policy of the government was fixed, and any change in it would be made only if it should come from the state department. Senator Edmunds, when made acquainted with the tenor of the utterances of the Berlin Gazette, said: "I suppose that the expression of such opinion will not be made in regard to the people from carrying out any policy they may adopt as desirable or necessary. The Samoan islands are of great importance with relation to the development of trade via the projected canals across the Isthmus of Panama. It is not surprising that foreign affairs should be seen to-night were averse to discussing freely the present state of our Samoan relations, in view of the fact that the subject is now before the committee, and they are expected to communicate their views formally to the house in the shape of a report. Representative Russell of Massachusetts, when told of the position taken by the Berlin Gazette, remarked: "I don't believe we are going to be eaten up by any European power."

**NEBRASKA MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.**

*Mr. Paddock's Bill for the Establishment of Additional Land Districts—Inter-State Law Amendment.*

**PADDOCK'S LAND DISTRICT BILL.**

Washington dispatch: In the senate this afternoon Mr. Paddock alluded to and had passed, his bill, introduced on the 14th inst., establishing two additional land districts in Nebraska. The measures are to be known as the Broken Bow and Alliance land districts. Senator Paddock has secured a favorable report on the bill by the house committee on public lands, and says it will probably be adopted by the house within a few days. He has pushed the subject with vigor, impressing all who have had to do with it, with the necessity for additional land office facilities in the territory named.

**NEBRASKA'S ELECTORAL VOTE ARRIVES.**

George H. Hastings, of Crete, the messenger bearing Nebraska's electoral vote for General Harrison, delivered it to President Pro Tem. Ingalls in the senate this morning. Nebraska's contribution to republican success was deposited in a safe with the others of a similar character, all of which are under guard until the meeting of congress on Wednesday, the 18th of February. Mr. Hastings is accompanied by Charles F. Iddings, of North Platte.

**THE INTER-STATE LAW AMENDMENTS.**

There was another long meeting at Senator Cullom's committee room this afternoon of the conferees on the amendments to the conferees on the commerce law. The points of contention between the two houses have been given heretofore. The meeting did not result in an ultimate agreement, although a report is to be made by the conferees on the subject of the amendments to the conferees on the commerce law. The Standard Oil amendment, requiring railroad companies to give the same rates for the transportation of oil in barrels as that carried in tanks, will probably be withdrawn by the conferees on the part of the house indicating this afternoon that they were willing to recede. The house recedes from the uniform classification cause, the principal point at issue, and really the only question which has not been referred to the conferees on the part of the house for instructions, is that giving state courts jurisdiction. This is an original house clause, and is the main feature. It will be remembered in Reagan's original inter-state commerce bill that the conferees on the part of the house contended ever since the inter-state commerce law was proposed that the state courts should be given jurisdiction, while the senate has taken the position that only federal courts should have jurisdiction, because the question is a national one, and the law authorized by the federal constitution.

**A NEBRASKA LAND CASE DECIDED.**

The secretary of the interior has reversed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in the case of A. E. White vs. James Meahan, from the district court of that state. He appealed from the decision of the commissioner, which held for cancellation of the final certificate for a tract of land in the district named, and has won.

**OF INTEREST TO SOLDIERS.**

Private Dalzell, of Ohio, has published as a fact the soldiers' interest in the accounting officers here, to 28 cents a day for the time they were in prison. He has also asserted that soldiers are entitled to 5 cents per mile on account of transportation of their families, and are entitled to compensation of rations for the time they were on furlough. General McFieley, chief of commissary and subsistence, war department, states in a communication to-day to Senator Mansford, that he has no objection to their commutation of rations while on furlough by the proper commissary in the field, on their return; that soldiers furloughed to go home to vote were not entitled to a commutation at all, and that if no pay in any given case they can apply and the claim will be adjusted, provided they forward their original furlough, the latter being a prerequisite in these cases, as the officers invariably when liquidating these claims, increased payments on the furlough, and that secondary evidence of the existence merely of the furlough will not entitle the claimant to pay. He also says that soldiers are not entitled to 5 cents per mile on account of transportation, as stated by Dalzell. Senators are longed with letters from veterans concerning this matter, and it is giving them and the soldiers also a great deal of unnecessary annoyance.

**The River and Harbor Bill.**

The members of the committee on rivers and harbors are becoming disheartened by the ill-success attending their efforts to secure the passage of their appropriation bill, resulting from the obstructive tactics in the house. Having arrived at a conclusion that extraordinary effort is necessary to save the bill, a paper is being circulated among the members and generally signed, requesting the speaker to entertain the motion the next suspension day, to pass the measure under a suspension of the rules.

The firm of Kinney & Herrigan, saloon keepers, were arrested at Exeter and fined \$36 and costs for selling intoxicating drinks to minors.

**LIKELY TO BE A LIVELY WEEK.**

*Both House and Senate Lined With Measures Full of Juice for Politicians.*

Washington special: The senate, relieved of the incubus of the tariff bill, has succeeded in clearing its calendar of all necessary miscellaneous legislation and is ready now to take up half a dozen measures on the calendar of importance second only to the tariff bill, but whose necessity was not so imminent. During the coming week the senate will endeavor to dispose of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, the Sherman anti-trust bill, the Pacific railroad bill and the Chandler resolution for the investigation of the Louisianians election.

Senator Chandler's motion to strike from the record the speech interpolated by Senator Gibson after the proceedings of Wednesday will come up for consideration this morning. If Senator Gibson is in the chamber, it may cause a discussion, but this is hardly likely. It is expected that Senator Sherman will call up his anti-trust bill to-morrow in the morning hour and try to have it pass a protest before the adjournment. If it should be taken up, Senator Sherman has given notice that he will endeavor to have a vote taken on it without further delay and he may persuade Senator Frye to give way at 2 o'clock, when the Pacific railroad funding bill will come up as unfinished business.

The special committee having charge of legislation relating to the Pacific railroads will hold a meeting to-morrow morning before the senate during the morning hour on the amendment to the funding bill offered by Senator Mitchell. It would bring under the conditions of the bill now pending in the senate the Central Pacific railroad. It is probable that if any report is made by the committee, it may cause a discussion, and this will arouse the antagonism of Senator Mitchell. Senator Plumb is known to be opposed to the bill, and it is likely to be finally disposed of. It is the intention of Mr. Frye to push it to a vote.

Senator Hale has given notice that he will call up the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, the only appropriation bill on the calendar, at an early day this week.

Senator Sherman says that it will be called up to-morrow. This will postpone the consideration of the funding bill. As the appropriation bill contains two amendments, one relating to the bill which will bring the Samoan question before the senate for discussion for the first time since the trouble began, and the debate on these two amendments—both of which are of great importance—is likely to take the direction of a serious discussion. The course of the secretary of state may consume fully two days. It will afford, perhaps, the last opportunity of republican senators to revive, before the inauguration of a resident elector, Harrison, the question of the Samoan islands, and to give the present administration a parting blow. This business will doubtless occupy the attention of the senate during all of the coming week.

It is possible that the appropriations committee will call up the legislative appropriations bill which is now under consideration in the committee, but it will not be called up for consideration until next week. Other subjects likely to be taken up are the Chandler bill up the Louisiana election resolution. The house is all at sea. Monday is District of Columbia day and Mr. Hemphill, chairman of the district committee, will call up the bill for the consideration of which will occupy the entire day. He may be (and very likely will be) antagonistic to the sundry civil appropriation bill. In that case the district committee is likely to come out on the side of the Chandler bill. If he has three days to finish the sundry civil bill, if the opportunity occurs Mr. Clardy will present the conference report on the Nicaragua canal bill which is expected to give rise to an animated debate. The bill will be taken up on the river and harbor bill under control, is anxious to have it disposed of and he will watch his opportunity to push it. Unless he can get it up this week he will move on the following Monday to take it up and pass it under a suspension of the rules.

**THE SUBMISSIONISTS SCORE A VICTORY.**

*Their Measure Passed in the Senate After Their Measure Passed in the Senate After*

Lincoln special of the 25th: The action of the senate in fixing 2:30 this afternoon for the consideration of Senate File 31 resulted in packing the galleries and floor of the senate chamber. The ladies especially were out in force, and standing room was at a premium. Mr. Paulson, of Douglas, offered an amendment providing that all property damaged should be paid for by the state. The amendment was lost by a vote of 10 to 11. Mr. Nesbit took the floor after the vote was announced, and made a very strong speech. He dwelt upon the past history of temperance legislation, and paid a high compliment to the good work accomplished by the Slocum law. He said he was in favor of the amendment, and then another, he was followed closely by the large audience. Up to this time he had not expressed himself upon the question. But when he concluded by placing "the dollar on the table," he was met by a storm of applause, and announced that he would vote for submission, in obedience to the demands of his constituents, the spectators and submission senators applauded to the echo.

It was regarded as a test vote, and the bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading. The anti-submissionists will evidently have misunderstood the temper of the senate upon this question. There are nineteen pronounced submissionists in the senate, and the government amendment requires twenty votes in the senate to secure its passage. After the vote was announced a recess was taken to enable the spectators to retire from the chamber. In the preliminary skirmish the submissionists have won a decided victory. Mr. Paulsen followed with a written address, in which he dwelt at length upon the evils which he claimed had descended upon Iowa, and the conclusion a standing vote was taken, and the bill was favorably recommended by a standing vote of 21 to 10.

The senate resumed its session, and Mr. Ransom moved that the bill be inrolled and passed. It was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Dern, Jams, Maher, Paulsen, Paxton, Palk, Pope, Hanson, Raymond, Wolbach—10. Nays—Beadsley, Barton, Conner, Cornick, Funck, Gallogly, Hoover, Howe, Hurd, Jewett, Keeckley, Lindsay, Linn, Manning, Nesbit, Norval, Pickett, Robinson, Roche, Shanner, Sutherland, Taggart, Wetherald—23.

The bill was then taken up on an enrolled bill reported the submission amendment, senate file No. 31, and it passed by the following vote: Yeas—Burton, Conner, Cornick, Funck, Gallogly, Hoover, Howe, Hurd, Jewett, Keeckley, Lindsay, Linn, Manning, Nesbit, Norval, Pickett, Robinson, Roche, Shanner, Sutherland, Taggart, Wetherald—21.

Nays—Beadsley, Dern, Jams, Maher, Norval, Paulsen, Paxton, Pope, Ransom, Raymond, Wolbach—11.

**Pramply Tabled.**

A resolution offered in the Indiana house by Representative Brown that the committee on temperance be instructed to prepare a bill for a local option liquor law was promptly tabled.

**THE CHICAGO BANKER'S WIFE IN COURT.**

*She Gives a History of Her Life and Tells About Her Courtship and Marriage.*

As the end of the trial of Mrs. Rawson, who attempted to kill one of her husband's lawyers, approaches, says a Chicago dispatch, the interest increases, and to-day the court room was crowded. The sensational features of this case—old banker here, how their married life was very unhappy, and how her son, by a former marriage, shot Rawson as he was coming out of church—are all well known. Ralph Lee, the son, who is now in jail, was in the court room to-day, and on the table in front of him was a large bunch of flowers. As soon as the court was called to order Mrs. Rawson herself stepped briskly from her seat to the witness stand and was sworn. She was dressed in black, and although she was pale, there was no evidence of nervousness about her.

Mrs. Rawson said she was born in New Orleans and was thirty-seven years old. She was married to her husband there until 1878, when she went to Washington to accept a position in the patent office. She remained there until 1882, when she was honorably discharged from "Uncle Sam's" service and went to New York where she opened a boarding-house on Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Rawson told in detail about her courtship and marriage, occasionally taking a sip of water from the glass which a butler had placed before her. When she related something that made everybody laugh she laughed too, but when she told of her husband's indignities there was a frown on her handsome face. She never knew, she said, that Mr. Rawson was married until four months after she became acquainted with him, and then discovered it by accident. "Mr. Rawson's attentions to you became marked, did they not?" asked Mr. Cress.

"Yes. After our business transactions began to pay me occasional social visits. He always seemed to admire me very much. He could not understand why I had never married, but I had not had time to get married. I did not think it was his business, anyhow, and I did not explain why. Mr. Rawson was very cautious and wary, so much so that he amused me. I never had to fish for anybody and always had enough to eat. He was a very kind man. Mr. Rawson proposed marriage in the early part of 1885, but he did it in such a condescending, patronizing way that I treated the proposition with indignation. In New York he invited me to take dinner with him at the Fifth avenue hotel. In the evening his son Fred and my son went to the theater. I was standing at a window in the hotel parlor when Mr. Rawson came up and renewed his proposal of marriage. He said he loved and admired me, and that I was just the kind of a wife he wanted. He said he wanted a woman that would paralyze the west-side. It did paralyze them, too."

The witness laughed a rippling merriment, and a slip of paper under her hand. "Mr. Rawson related how the banker persisted in his attentions and how she at last consented. She then continued: "During the Christmas holidays I went to New York to see my wedding clothes, and Mr. Rawson, who seemed to be afraid I would change my mind, followed me there. He went with me from one store to another, carried bundles and waited for change. During the time he was with me he was as kind as a sort of pet name. One evening, after he had taken me to my hotel, he said to me: 'Old woman, when we were in Tiunber's store to-day the tears came into my eyes when I looked around at you. You are just what I need for my own living. It made me think of Flora Temple hitched to a milk cart.'"

The witness then related at great length her experience as Mr. Rawson's wife. She said she had never had a quarrel with her former friends, because they were not good enough to associate with her in her new position. She said one thing that induced her to marry the banker was the fact that he had no other children, and that she had two former marriages she had been much troubled with mothers-in-law, but in her third venture she found she had the friends of both of Mr. Rawson's former wives to harass her. She said that Mr. Rawson was a very kind man, but that he was a very old man, and that she had been married to him for five years, treated her with contempt, and she discharged her. "One day Mr. Rawson said to me: 'I guess I have made a mistake in marrying you. You are just what I need for my position you hold. Bridget can preside over my house better than you can.' This made me indignant beyond words—to think that an ignorant woman should talk to me like that and humiliate me before my friends."

Mrs. Rawson said that for a week before the shooting she felt that she was going mad. The night previous to it she did not sleep a wink, and something seemed to say to her that "Kill him." She said she started for the court room with the revolver in her pocket she was in a dazed condition. Her cross-examination was postponed until to-morrow.

**A Useless Waste of Paper.**

Washington special: The Nebraska and Iowa delegations in congress are being flooded every day by applications for office from their constituents. These letters are almost invariably answered by the senators and representatives addressed, with the statement that until the next administration is settled, the cabinet announced and the policy of President Harrison and his assistants is understood, no information can be given to those who aspire to federal positions of any class. It is suggested that the cabinet members and their correspondents to have their letters in congress at this time almost immediately thrown into pigeon-holes or waste baskets they would save themselves considerable expense in labor and the disadvantage of having their letters placed where they will not again be referred to, and of having both the men and women they will lean for their influence in Washington. Men and women who want appointments would do well to wait until after inauguration, meanwhile getting their local endorsements and influence in proper shape. Till the new cabinet is organized, the government gets into motion, senators and representatives are in the dark and can and will do nothing.

**The Samoan Relief Fleet.**

It is said at the navy department that it will take six weeks at least for the war ships Trenton and Vandalla to make the run from this continent to Samoa. Thus the Nipsic will be the only vessel representing this government at those islands for some time. The Trenton sailed from Panama about a week ago, and the Vandalla, which sailed from Mare Island, San Francisco, on the 21st, is a faster vessel and will take a more direct route than the Trenton, and will probably reach Samoa about as soon as the latter ship.

**TACT AND GOOD JUDGMENT NEEDED.**

*The Sort of Men to Whom Ought to be Given Management of the Indians.*

Washington special: The last meeting of the board of Indian commissioners in this city has probably been the most valuable to the people of the west in advancing the prospects for settlement of the Indian question of any ever held here. These meetings are usually attended by a large number of eastern philanthropists, who take a great interest in the Indian question and who have for years had a greater influence in shaping Indian legislation than any class of people. They have generally been called sentimentalists by western people and their "advanced" views upon this subject have proven the greatest obstacle in the way of settlement of the vexed question. The theories have been kept in practice for a great many years, and the Indian has made little or no progress. They are coming to see their mistake, and in the addresses delivered at the last meeting of the board a great advance was shown in the feelings of these people, and from this on their influence will be thrown in the direction of a speedy and stalwart method of civilization. They have found the vagabond instinct developed in the Indian to be strong and have given up hopes that his own pride will lead him to push himself forward in the race for civilization. The eastern philanthropists have accepted the theory at least that whatever is done to further the Indian in this must be done without waiting for his consent and any fair just legislation which congress may take for the Indian will be sanctioned by these eastern influences. This question settled, the methods already provided by congress to civilize the Indian, attention of these people. The allotment act, the defects of which have already been pointed out, will receive attention first and it is not unlikely that amendments may be made to give certain of the discrepancies of the laws so that more rapid progress can be made with allotments next year should congress furnish the money. An important feature of the discussion was the consideration of the question raised by Oberly, in his annual report respecting the improvement of the Indian service, which has suffered through the present disposition toward advancement and civilization among their fellows. McLaughlin, of Standing Rock agency, and Cramsie, at Devil's Lake agency, are spoken of as probably the two best agents in the service. They are men of good ability, but they are tact and good judgment, and the Indians at both agencies have great faith in them. It is not unlikely that a congress will so raise the qualifications demanded of agents as to secure good men for the service in the future. The first thing to be done, however, is to raise the salaries of all agents to something like a living figure.

**SOME NOTES FROM THE OLD WORLD.**

Mr. Charles Phelps, son of the American minister, will return to America with his father on January 31. A man was arrested in Madrid having in his possession four 6 per cent interest bonds with forged titles to the value of 400,000 francs. Lieutenant Chadwick, naval attaché of the American legation, will shortly return home and be succeeded by Lieutenant Buckingham, United States navy.

The Glasgow liberals have called a hurried meeting to protest against the arrest in that city of the Rev. Dr. Geffen, member of parliament for the county of Galway, on a warrant issued in Ireland. The czar of Russia has presented gold tokens of remembrance to all of the persons who were present on the occasion of the disaster to the imperial train at Borki. They consist of miniatures of a sacred picture which hung in the dining room of the czar's carriage, and which, when the catastrophe took place, had been unincurred.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to the case of Professor Geffeken, asserts that Prince Bismarck and his son, Count Herbert, are now regarded as the rulers of Germany. They have been unable to keep Geffeken in prison as a traitor, the court having decided that there was no evidence to sustain the charge, and they are now endeavoring to have him shut up as a lunatic.

There is general regret among the adherents of Irish home rule that Mr. Gladstone has decided not to go to Rome. Cardinal Manning and other eminent Catholics and home rulers pleaded with the ex-premier and urged that his presence in Rome and the circumstance of his being received by the pope would have an excellent effect in favor of the Irish cause. Mr. Gladstone was obdurate to their entreaties.

The proposal on the part of the United States to strengthen their immigration laws by domestic enactments has stirred up a good deal of feeling on the subject in London, involving criticism by no means gentle or fair. Not only is the matter watched with keen interest in England, but the question is exciting a similar degree of concern on the Continent. Not, perhaps, as a measure of retaliation, but as a means of purifying the moral atmosphere. It is suggested that the colonies, Canada in particular, have recourse to similar legislation, and thus close the gates against the only classes who are likely to leave the United States and who do leave that country both for the country's good and in order to keep out of jail.

**Senator Frye on the Samoan Question.**

Senator Frye of Maine, in an interview regarding the Samoan question, said: "When we made out the treaty with the Samoans we distinctly asserted that in the event of trouble between them and foreign powers we would exert our good offices in their behalf. Yet, when their hour of trouble came we allowed them to be despoiled of their lands and shot down like beasts of the field without raising a hand to prevent it. If I had my way, congress should instruct President Cleveland to restore the former status at once. If Germany refused, then we should compel her. I think that a decisive action all that is necessary. Do not believe that war would follow. There is no nation that cares to go to war with us so long as they can accomplish their purposes and defraud us of our rights through the medium of diplomacy. They do not care to, but under no circumstances should we avoid war by a weak and pusillanimous policy."

**CALLERS ON THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.**

*Who Among Prominent Visitors Have Called on General Harrison and How They Have Been Received.*

General Harrison had the usual large number of early callers to-day, says an Indianapolis dispatch, and was occupied pretty much all day in receiving visitors, snatching a few minutes now and then to dictate a reply to some letter. His mail continues to be loaded down with applications and petitions for small offices, which he finds no time to examine now.

Among the prominent out-of-town visitors was Hon. T. H. Carter, delegate-elect to congress from Montana, and Hon. G. A. Matthews, delegate-elect from Dakota. They stopped over to have a talk on territorial matters. L. Bradford Prince, ex-assistant justice of New Mexico, and George Christ, out of the style of writing, and General Prince is a warm friend of Warner Miller. His visit, however, had no reference to politics, but to territorial affairs. Judge Prince says that the republicans of New Mexico are unanimously for the election of General Harrison as governor of Arizona. He is a native of Iowa, and was formerly a special treasury agent. He says he merely called to pay his respects and not to press his candidacy.

C. K. Michael, of Brooklyn, a member of the executive committee of the International Typographical union, called to talk about the recognition that organized labor desired to secure in several departments of the government. He expresses himself as satisfied with the interview.

In connection with the cabinet gossip floating about an interesting bit of history has been divulged. This is that when President Garfield was making his cabinet he offered General Harrison his choice of cabinet seats excepting the state and treasury portfolios. General Harrison did not care to leave the senate, and suggested to General Garfield that Governor Porter, who had just been elected, would make an excellent cabinet officer, whose appointment would be a great honor to the state. General Harrison did not care to leave the senate, and suggested to General Garfield that Governor Porter, who had just been elected, would make an excellent cabinet officer, whose appointment would be a great honor to the state.

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**AN ILL-MATED PAIR SEPARATED.**

*The Last Act in One of Chicago's Social Sensations.*

Chicago special: The fact has just leaked out this evening that a divorce was granted Wilson Ames, the wealthy treasurer of the Phoenix distillery, from his wife, in Judge Collins court, in this city, last Friday. It will be remembered that Mr. Ames created a great stir last summer in the fashionable society in which he and his wife, Mrs. Abigail Ames, moved, by suing for a divorce. He charged that for three years prior to Christmas, 1887, his wife kept her in style by living on the destitute correspondence and intimacy with James J. Cummings, an Omaha real estate man. He detailed how Mrs. Ames' restless and dissatisfied nature had caused him enormous expense to keep her in style by living on the destitute correspondence and intimacy with James J. Cummings, an Omaha real estate man. He detailed how Mrs. Ames' restless and dissatisfied nature had caused him enormous expense to keep her in style by living on the destitute correspondence and intimacy with James J. Cummings, an Omaha real estate man.

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