

ing the wounded as far as possible, but the shore was not reached till three officers and ten men had been killed and forty wounded.

The latest dispatch from Bathurst says the marines landed from the warship and a detachment from the West India regiment are still missing and fears are entertained for their safety.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 25.—In a sermon on the "Catholic Church in America" at the Cathedral today, Archbishop Ireland said the church under the Constitution had all the rights and privileges she desired. The anti-Catholic agitation, the archbishop said, would soon die out if not noticed. He strongly deprecated mixing the church with politics, and said it would be a great misfortune if the church were to be the ally of one special party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The following telegram was received at the department of state this afternoon:

"CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 24.—Congressman Wilson has developed marked typhoid fever. His general condition is grave, though the fever is yet a mild type."

DES MOINES, Feb. 24.—The general executive committee of the Knights of Labor today made a public statement that they intended to investigate the record of P. M. Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood. They charge Arthur with being responsible for the failure of all their strikes since 1884, when they won the Union Pacific strike.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The police today raided the lodgings of a number of anarchists, two of whom were arrested. A quantity of chlorate powder and documents were seized.

VIENNA, Feb. 26.—After an absence of nearly two years, spent in exploring northeast Africa, Lieutenant Ludwig Ritter Von Hohnell, of the Austrian navy, has returned to Vienna.

The explorer gives an account of his exploring expedition in Africa with the Chanler party, which started September 16, 1892, with 185 men, and told of the ill-luck and hardships which beset the expedition. They fought one whole day with a hostile tribe of Wamsara and with Maunlecher and Werndt guns inflicted great loss upon the natives.

August 22nd, 1893, Hohnell was badly wounded in an encounter with a cow rhinoceros, and only within a few days has recovered from his injuries. This episode compelled him to part the company with Chanler.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Morgan, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, today presented the report of the investigations of that committee made under the resolution requiring it to report "whether any and if so what irregularities had occurred in the diplomatic or other intercourse between the United States and Hawaii, in relation to the recent political revolution of Hawaii." The report is prepared by Morgan and concurred in by Frye, Dolph and Davis, the Republican members of the committee, who make also a supplemental report. Butler, Turpie, Daniel and Gray, Democrats, submit a minority report. These reports together with the mass of evidence taken by the committee is very voluminous.

The committee finds the treaty not negotiated too hastily, as charged, because both parties considered its

speedy conclusion desirable in the interests of good government. Moreover, the danger of the islands falling into the hands of a European power made prompt action necessary.

The report finds that Stevens's earnest advocacy of annexation is not open to criticism, being in line with Marcey and nearly all his successors as secretary of state and with many of Stevens's predecessors in Hawaii. It declares: "His dealings with the Hawaiian government is characterized by becoming dignity and reserve, and not in any way harsh or offensive. The only substantial irregularity in the conduct of any officer of the United States was the declaration of the protectorate by Stevens, though no actual harm resulted from this act which merely required to be disavowed as a precedent."

The Republican members in their supplemental report express accord with the essential findings of the main report, but declare that Blount's appointment was unconstitutional, and the placing of the naval force at Honolulu under his orders illegal; the hauling down of the American flag at Honolulu by Blount's orders was unwarranted, because it created public excitement and distrust; the President had no authority to re-open the question of the legality of the provisional government or attempt to restore the monarchy. He could not act without the joint consent of both parties.

GEORGETOWN, Colo., Feb. 26.—A petition is being circulated which calls upon the silver states to secede and join the republic of Mexico. Mayor Parker, whose name heads the petition, says it will be circulated in every mining camp in the West.

#### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

At the usual time and place about 1,200 students assembled to listen to Dr. Jas. E. Talmage in his lecture on the thirteen articles of faith. Leaflets containing a synopsis of the subjects considered were distributed among the audience.

After the opening prayer by Bishop Preston, incidental questions relating to miracles and the laws of nature received attention. The lecturer then finished the consideration of the seventh and proceeded to the eighth article of faith, which reads as follows: "We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God."

Defining the word "Bible," it was stated that the Greek Bibla should be translated "books" or "a collection of holy books," and not "a book" as given by some biblical scholars. Although a record of God's dealings with His people, the account in the Bible for all periods after the deluge was confined to the eastern hemisphere. The instructor here gave a careful analysis of the Bible, discussing the divisions and books in a detailed yet concise and brief manner. He spoke also of the numerous versions, explaining the merits of the principal ones from the Septuagint (Greek) to the Revised Version of 1885. The Bible was then considered as an authentic, record and attention drawn to the individuality of each writer, which, it was stated,

appeared as marked to the earnest student as their uniformity in spirit and devotion. Comparisons between the records of the holy scriptures and profane history were made, showing that no important features of difference between the two had yet been pointed out. When the many "uninspired translations" of these wonderful and prophetic records were considered, the student might well wonder that not more errors could be detected. Such errors in the text were the fault of other men, not of the authors themselves.

The Book of Mormon was then introduced and its claims fully defined. It was an abridgment of the record of a remnant of the house of Israel who lived on this continent, also a record of the people of Jared, who were scattered at the time the Lord confounded the language of men at the tower of Babel. There were fifteen books contained in this important record the arrangement of which was considered at some length. Instructor Talmage announced that this subject would be concluded at the next session and asked the students to prepare by studying the authenticity of the Book of Mormon together with its title page and the testimony of the three witnesses. After benediction by Elder H. P. Freeze, the class adjourned for two weeks.

#### MARCH WEATHER.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the records of observations for the month of March, taken at this station for a period of twenty years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Mean or normal temperature, 42 degrees; the warmest March was that of 1879, with an average of 50 degrees; the coldest March was that of 1876, with an average of 35 degrees; the highest temperature during any March was 77 degrees on March 30th, 1879; the lowest temperature during any March was zero on March 1st, 1890; average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring), April 1st.

Average for the month, 2.01; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10; the greatest precipitation was 4.66 inches in 1891; the least monthly precipitation was .35 inches in 1887; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 1.17 inches on March 30th, 1874; the greatest amount of snowfall recorded in twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 8 inches on March 20th, 1884.

Average number of cloudless days, 11; average number of partly cloudy days, 11; average number of cloudy days, 9.

The prevailing winds have been from the northwest. The highest velocity of the wind during any March was 48 miles on March 7th, 1877.

GEO. N. SALISBURY,  
Observer, Weather Bureau.