

THE PALMER'S VISION.

BY J. C. HOLLAND.

Noon o'er Judeal All the air was beating,
With the hot pulses of the day's great heart;
The birds were silent; and the rill retreat-
ing
Shrank in its covert, and complained
apart.

When a lone pilgrim with his scrip and his
burden,
Dropped by the wayside weary and dis-
tressed,
His sinking heart grown faithless of its
guerdon—
The city of his recompense and rest.

No vision yet of Galilee and Tabor!
No glimpse of distant Zion thronged and
crowned!
Behind him stretched his long and useless
labor,
Before him lay the parched and stony
ground.

He leaned against a shrine of Mary casting
Its balm of shadow on his aching head.
And worn with toil, and faint with cruel
fasting,
He sighed: "O God! O God, that I were
dead!"

"The friends I love are lost or left behind
me;
In penury and loneliness I roam;
These endless paths of penance choke and
blind me,
Oh come and take thy wasted pilgrim
home!"

Then with the form of Mary bending o'er
him,
Her hands in changeless benediction stay-
ed,

The Palmer slept, while a swift dream up-
bore him
To the fair paradise for which he prayed.

He stood alone wrapt in divinest wonder,
He saw the pearly gates and jasper walls
Informed with light, and heard the far-off
thunder
Of chariot wheels and mighty waterfalls!

From far and near, in rhythmic palpitations,
Rose on the air the noise of shouts and
psalms;
And through the gates he saw the ransom-
ed nations,
Marching and waving their triumphant
palms.

And white within the thronging Emphy-
rean,
A golden palm-branch in his kingly hand,
He saw his Lord, the gracious Galilean,
Amid the worship of his myriads stand!

"O Jesus! Lord of glory! Bid me enter!
I worship thee! I kiss thy holy rood!"
The pilgrim cried, when from the burning
center
A broad-winged angel sought him where
he stood.

"Why art thou here?" in accents deep and
tender
Outspoke the messenger. "Dost thou not
know
That none may win the city's rest and
splendor,
Who do not cut their palms in Jericho?"

"Go back to earth, thou palmer empty-
handed!
Go back to hunger and the toilsome way!
Complete the task thy duty hath command-
ed,
And win the palm thou hast not brought
to-day!"

And then the sleeper woke, and gazed
around him;
Then springing to his feet with life renew-
ed,
He spurned the faithless weakness that had
bound him,
And, faring on, his pilgrimage pursued.

The way was hard, and he grew halt and
weary.
But one long day, among the evening
hours,
He saw beyond a landscape gray and
dreary
The sunset flame on Salem's sacred towers!

O, fainting soul, that rearest well this
story,
Longing through pain for death's benig-
nant balm,
Think not to win a heaven of rest and
glory
If thou shalt reach its gates without thy
palm!

—Scribner for February.

We have heard prayers which
have reminded us of the following
incident: A couple of deacons went
to call on a church member, and,
finding him at his devotions, stood
by the doorway in the attitude of
reverence. When the prayer was
finished they complimented their
friend on his fervor and earnest-
ness. He replied, however, "Ah,
if I had only known that you were
listening I would have shown you
what I can do, but I thought I was
all alone."

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 5.—*Tribune's* Washing-
ton: The President has decided to
veto the so-called "Pine Log" bill,
which provides for holding extra
sessions of the United States Court
in the south to hear cases of seizure
of logs by government.

The *Tribune's* Washington spe-
cial says: The President reiterated
his opinion, to-day, that the effects
of the silver bill may disappoint
him.

Secretary Sherman takes a cheer-
ful view of the case, and complains
chiefly that the sale of four per
cents has stopped, but the Euro-
pean bondholders are beginning to
see that even if they are paid in
silver the interest will much larger
than upon any other bond they can
find in the market. The Secretary's
theory is that he will put silver in
circulation as fast as possible, pur-
chase silver bullion with gold, and
retain the greenbacks in the Treas-
ury for internal revenue tax, thus
gradually contracting the green-
back circulation, possibly within
the first year to \$300,000, the limit
fixed by the resumption act, and
will, in that way, bring legal ten-
ders to par in advance of actual
resumption.

It may be stated that our govern-
ment will extend a formal recogni-
tion to the government of Diaz at
an early date. Diaz will make no
pledge or stipulation, but an exten-
sive correspondence has devel-
oped an earnest desire on his part
for friendly relations and for avoid-
ing all cause of complaints.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., 5.—About
1.30 o'clock this morning, fire broke
out in a shanty occupied by a negro
named Greenlee. The fire commu-
nicated to the French restaurant,
and thence north and south on both
sides of the street. All the build-
ings are burned north of Rockafel-
low's drug store, and south below
the Malvern crossing. About 250
buildings have been destroyed and
immense amount of goods. As
there is but one street in the val-
ley, the steamer was cut off and
could afford no relief to the lower
end of town until the flames had
been checked above them. The
horses, firemen and engine dashed
through the flames to the Sumpter
House and came around the ave-
nue and Quinn Hill, and are now, at
8 o'clock, fighting the flames at the
south end of the town.

Among the buildings destroyed
at Hot Springs are the American
and Earl hotels, the French res-
taurant, Valley and State banks,
post office, the daily *Sentinel* office,

CINCINNATI, 5.—Four members
of a family named Grassheim were
arrested by United States detectives
to-day, on a charge of counterfeit-
ing trade dollars. Moulds, electro-
plates and three hundred counter-
feit trades were secured.

and Hoffman & Hamilton's bath
house, the Western Union Tele-
graph office, Blake & Co., jewelers,
the Mause bath house.

It is impossible to estimate the
loss but it will be \$200,000 or \$300,-
000.

The mountains are covered with
people driven from shelter, and
goods carried from the stores. No
lives lost. Very little insurance.
During the excitement the *Daily*
Telegraph office was maliciously
damaged. The Western Union
telegraph office has been re-opened.

ST. PAUL, 5.—Bismarck letters,
from Fort Keogh, of the 20th ult.,
say that Miles was organizing an
expedition of 850 men, besides the
150 recruits, into the Indian coun-
try. Sitting Bull is now on the
other side.

CLEVELAND, 5.—The funeral ser-
vices of the late Senator Wade, at
Jefferson, Ohio, were simple, short,
and largely attended by prominent
friends of the deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—Wool is firm-
er, but not higher; supply and de-
mand moderate. California, fine
and medium 20 @ 33, coarse 24 @
27.

Capt. Harrison, who was a pas-
senger on the wrecked steamer
Metropolis, and who subsequently
made himself conspicuous in rescu-
ing and caring for the passengers,
was arrested, to-day, on the grave
charge of appropriating such of the
effects of the victims as were wash-
ed ashore. It was noticed that
when he reached Norfolk, on his
return homeward, he had several
trunks in his possession, and detec-
tives were put on his track. In his
rooms was found considerable cloth-
ing bearing marks of civil engineer
Moore and others of the wrecked

passengers. He was locked up in
default of bail. Harrison's wife
was drowned when the *Metropolis*
was wrecked.

ELIZABETH, N. J., 6.—Incen-
dary fires, last night, burned the
Wilcox House, Coddington, Mc-
Nabb & Co's lumber yard and
other property; loss \$35,000, par-
tially insured.

CHICAGO, 6.—The *Tribune's*
Washington special says: Congress
is hopelessly behind hand with its
work, and the prospect for the
longest session, within reasonable
memory, is beyond question. The
appropriation committee of the
House has never been so negligent
and slow. The 77th rule of the
House requires that all appropria-
tion bills shall be reported to the
House by the committee within 30
days from the assembling of Con-
gress, and yet three times 30 days
of the 13 have thus far been reported.
One of these, the military academy
bill, is now before the Senate com-
mittee, and the other, the consular
and diplomatic, is still in the
House. Important bills and those
requiring long discussion, are still
in committee, and nobody knows
when they will come into the
House. If the House does not get
on faster, a tropical midsummer
will find Congress still here. Said
a prominent Senator, There
never has been such an inefficient
House. It seemed wholly without
leaders, and seemed to stumble
through from day to day without
any apparent policy or system, or
any clear idea of what it had to do.
Such procrastination as the appropria-
tion committee is guilty of was
never known before, and he cannot
help thinking the fiscal year will
expire and leave several of the bills
still hanging between the houses.
Most of the well-informed in both
houses have made up their minds
that there is not the slightest
chance of anything being done
with the tariff this season.

The *Tribune's* London special
says: England seems to be prepar-
ing to assume the position of the
dog in the manger, willing neither
to define a policy of her own or to
agree to that of others. Three of the
leading newspapers, this morning,
while admitting that England will
take part in the Congress, claim
that she will do so under an
express understanding that she
is not to be bound by its
decisions if she is not satisfied with
them. The *Times* may well ask
"What, then, is the good of a con-
gress or conference?" It is unwise
to understand what England
wants, for it would seem as though
her interests had been left quite
unthreatened. The feeling through-
out Europe is one of great relief,
and little prospect of a further war
is mentioned, but here there are
vague hints and insinuations that
danger is not yet passed, and that
the Congress may end between
England and Russia as that of last
year ended as regarded Russia and
Turkey.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 6.—About
150 buildings were destroyed by
the Hot Springs conflagration,
nearly all business houses and resi-
dences. It is estimated that 1,000
people were made homeless, and
aid is asked for the poor. All the
buildings were wooden structures.
The loss is estimated at \$300,000,
insurance \$25,000.

WASHINGTON, 6.
The ways and means committee,
to-day, considered the rate of tax
on wools, and made the following
amendments: Duty upon wool of
first and second classes, which shall
be imported washed, shall be twice
the amount of duty to which it
would be subjected if imported
unwashed, and the duty upon wool
of all classes which shall be import-
ed scoured, shall be three times the
duty to which it would be subject
if imported unwashed, and the
duty upon wool of sheep or hair of
the alpaca goats, and other animals
which shall be imported in any
other than ordinary condition as
now, and heretofore practiced, on
which shall be changed in its char-
acter or condition for the pur-
pose of evading duty, or which
shall be reduced in value
by the admixture of dirt or
any other foreign substance, shall
be twice the duty to which it would
be otherwise subject. Wools of
first-class value, whereof at the
last port or place whence exported
to the United States, including
charges in said port, shall be 16
cents or less per pound, six cents
per pound; wools of first-class, the
value whereof at the last port or
place whence exported to the
United States, excluding charges

in said port, shall be over 16 and
not over 32 cents or less a pound,
10 cents a pound. Wools of the
same class value, whereof at the
last port or place whence exported
to the United States, excluding
charges in said port, shall be
over 32 cents a pound, 12 cents a
pound.

The House committee on public
lands agreed to report favorably a
bill which provides that notices of
contest, now provided by law un-
der the homestead, pre-emption,
and tree-culture laws of the United
States, shall hereafter be printed in
some newspaper printed in the
county where the land in contest
lies, and if no newspaper be printed
in such county, then in a news-
paper printed in the county nearest
to such land.

NEW YORK, 6.—The annual re-
port of the stockholders of the Uni-
on Pacific Railroad, for 1877, shows
the gross earnings, exclusive of the
Omaha bridge, to be \$12,473,203;
operating expenses, including taxes,
\$5,273,421. Leaving surplus
earnings of \$7,199,782. Total inter-
est and dividends disbursed \$6,224,-
710; the funded debt of the com-
pany has been decreased \$278,000, dur-
ing the year \$229,479 has been
expended for new construction.
The company has on hand still
unsold 10,764,947 acres of land.

The following directors were
elected: Sidney Dillon, David Dows,
Jay Gould, J. Richardson, all of
New York; Elisha Atkins, F. G.
Dexter, Frederick Nickerson, F. L.
Ames, E. H. Baker, all of Boston;
W. L. Scott, of Erie, Pa.; H. H.
Porter, Chicago; S. H. H. Clark,
Omaha; John Sharp, Salt Lake
City; G. M. Dodge, Council Bluffs;
W. V. H. Loveland, Colorado.

Resolutions were adopted ac-
knowledging the necessity for a
sinking fund to provide for the
final payment of the government
debt and expressing willingness to
anticipate the debt upon any basis
submitted by government that is
not a menace to the present or fu-
ture prosperity of the roads. They
declare the company is not justified
in accepting any sum in excess of
\$1,000,000 on yearly payment to
the sinking fund, such sum to in-
clude all claims, annual or other-
wise, now made by the govern-
ment, and the board of directors is
advised not to accept any settle-
ment that fixes the sum in excess
of this amount.

The board of directors are re-
quested to establish a volunteer
sinking fund that will ultimately
provide for the principal and inter-
est of the government debt, the
semi-annual contributions to it not
to exceed \$1,000,000.

Some of the stockholders declar-
ed that the action of the govern-
ment in its dealings with the com-
pany for the last two years was un-
just and unreasonable, and that
while the company had carried out
their contract with the govern-
ment, the latter had failed to keep
equally good faith with the road.

SAN FRANCISCO, 6.—The *Chronicle*
this morning states that charges
against Mint Director Linderman
have been forwarded from this city
to Glover, chairman of the commit-
tee on expenditures in the Treasury
Department. They are to the ef-
fect that Linderman directs the
affairs of the mints, especially the
San Francisco mint, to enable pri-
vate individuals to make large
gains at the expense of dealers in
good faith on trade dollars, and dis-
closes prematurely the orders of the
Treasury Department for illicit
purposes.

George A. Abbott, the abscond-
ing partner of the firm of brokers,
Abbott & Co., was arrested on the
steamer *Georgia*, at Acapulco, by
the United States consul, John A.
Sutton, Jr.; \$15,000 was recovered.

Fire commissioner Orderstein is
missing. As the widows and orphans
fund of exempt fire companies, of
which he was custodian, is found
to be short about \$5,000, he is sup-
posed to have absconded.

FOREIGN.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—The Sultan
has sent the following telegram to
the Emperor:

"Constantinople, 3.
"On the occasion of your majesty's
accession to the throne, I offer
my congratulations, with a desire
of renewing our friendly relations."

The Emperor, in reply, telegraphed
as follows:

"I thank your majesty for your
congratulations, which I received
simultaneously with the news of
the signature of peace. I perceive

in this coincidence a presage of
good and lasting relations between
us."

LONDON, 5.—A special from St.
Petersburg says it is believed in
well-informed circles that Austria
will eventually occupy Bosnia and
Herzegovina.

A Vienna correspondent tele-
graphs that the time of the Russian
occupation of Bulgaria has been re-
duced to eight months, and the
western extension of Bulgaria is
reduced so as not to include the
railway from Salonica to Mitrovit-
za.

Negotiations relative to the meet-
ing of the congress at Berlin have
been proceeding between Vienna,
Berlin and St. Petersburg. The
project will be submitted to all the
other powers, and if they accept it,
Germany will issue formal invita-
tions.

The Austrian government in-
tends to demand a vote of credit
from the delegations on Friday, as
well as 60,000,000 florins for the use,
should circumstances require it, of
the minister of war. Three millions
are to be demanded to be used un-
der any circumstances.

A Paris correspondent hears from
a thoroughly reliable source that
France and Italy intend to propose
the neutralization of the Bosphorus
and Dardanelles.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the
peace prospects, the fairly abundant
granary stocks, and heavy antici-
pated arrivals both from America
and southern Russia have combin-
ed to reduce the wheat trade to a
lamentable state of depression.
During the past week the inactivity
has been such that in the absence
of sales it has been a matter of some
difficulty to record the fluctuation
in price.

PARIS, 5.—The disruption of the
senatorial group known as the Con-
stitutionalists, is authoritatively
announced by the *Soliel*, their or-
gan. Twenty members have de-
clared for freedom of action.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., 5.—A fever,
supposed to be typhoid, has broken
out in the institute for the deaf and
dumb here. Four pupils have died
within a few days. Ten or fifteen
others are prostrated. The Ontario
government has ordered an inquiry
into the cause of the epidemic,
which is supposed to be impure
water.

BERLIN, 5.—It is said that Bis-
marck has renewed the negotiations
relative to the entry of Herr Von
Bismarck and other liberals into
the ministry, requesting them not
to insist on the demand for consti-
tutional guarantees as a condition
of their accepting office.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Paddock, from
the committee on public lands sub-
mitted a resolution authorizing the
committee considering the mem-
orial of Wm. McGarrahan, to send
for persons and papers, take testi-
mony, and employ a stenographer.
Agreed to.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6.—The treaty
bears the title "Preliminaries of
Peace," and contains 29 articles.
The opening articles relate to Mon-
tenegro, Serbia, and Bulgaria. The
indemnity is fixed at 1,410 million
rubles, but eleven hundred million
are covered by territorial cessions.
Nothing is fixed concerning the
terms and period of payment of the
three hundred and ten million. No
guarantee is stipulated, nor is there
mention of the Egyptian or Bul-
garian tributes or the Turkish fleet.
The treaty simply states that Rus-
sia and Turkey shall agree subse-
quently about the payment.

Pirot remains Bulgarian. Serbia
includes Simnitza, Novi Bazar and
Vranja. Montenegro includes An-
tivar, Spuz, Podgoritz and Nie-
sics. All the Bulgarian fortresses
are to be razed, and the Turkish
troops withdrawn. A military
road will be established for Otto-
man posts and telegraph, and the
passage of the troops, which,
however, must not make any
considerable halt while passing
through the country. The Mus-
suls may return to Bulgaria. Any
property of Mussulmen, who have
not returned, which they leave un-
disposed, will be sold after two
years for the benefit of the widows
and orphans fund. The arrears of
taxes in Bosnia and Herzegovina
are to be remitted. The revenue,
until 1880, is to be applied to in-
demnify for the sufferers by the in-
surrection and provide for local
needs. Austrian and Russian com-
missioners will arbitrate in all dis-
puted claims. Navigation of the
straits is declared free for merchant
vessels during peace or war. Six
divisions of Russian infantry and
two cavalry will occupy Bulgaria