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ANOTHER QUARREL.

Trouble Threatened Between the United States and Spain, Says a French Paper.

THE APPOINTMENT OF H. HANS AS CONSUL

On One of the Caroline Islands is the Cause.—Spain Does Not Want Him.

By Telegraph to the News.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Serious Quarrel is Said to be Threatened.

PARIS, April 6.—The Journal des Débats today says that a serious quarrel is threatened between Spain and the United States, owing to the latter country appointing Mr. H. Hans as consul at Ponape, one of the Caroline Islands. Mr. Hans is the sister brother of the mutinous Hans, the leader of the Cachinos, who were the authors of the recent trouble between the Spanish authorities and the natives of the Caroline. Spain the Debats adds, insisted in her refusal to grant an exequatur to Mr. Hans, and the United States refuses to withdraw his appointment, consequently the consul is at a deadlock.

THE SILVER RESOLUTION.

Senator Morgan Calls it Up in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—After the morning business session, Senator Morgan, at 12:30 called up the silver resolution offered yesterday, and yielded to Senator Wolcott, who proceeded immediately to address the Senate on the subject of silver, beginning with the blunt statement that the silver bill had been put to sleep in the House and the Senate might as well get the truth on the silver question. Apparently there was no interest for the people, in fact, although the Senate present listened with some degree of attention, the gallery contained the usual number of unwinded spectators. Senator Wolcott said he had little to attach upon the Administration. He admitted that the silver men had suffered defeat in both houses, and charged that it had been accomplished by the Administration, the free trade force, which had offered no concentrated in its efforts to defeat the silver bill. It appeared to devote a great deal of excitement of action upon the question, before the national convention was held. He asserted that the Democratic party, with decisive unanimity, would recommend the present Executive, because on other most of greater moment it had been unanimously, because at the time that struck silver aside. It became equally manifest that the Democratic party would present the name of Grover Cleveland whose views on no other issue and who was willing to be concentrated again in public affairs so that the greater part of the people were unrepresented by any party. He (Wolcott) charged that the Administration had cracked the party lash and had succeeded, but there would be a tomorrow. It was a humiliating spectacle, and the Administration should at least have allowed Congress to express its opinion without duress.

The necessity of a vote had to be prevented, if possible, and so the committee work began. Office holders had been called out the party whip was cracked, and wavering members were gained. The work apparently had been effectively done, and yet there was always a tomorrow. Nobody was deceived, but that would be a grievous act in the outgoing President to have permitted the two Houses of Congress to have voted according to their own inclination on a measure of national importance. He (Senator Wolcott) was glad it was, viewed that it was but an outgoing change of front by a great section of the Democratic party. During the last session that party stood manfully to its party traditions in opposition to hard money. A clear majority of its members had taken the stump before election and pledged its members to vote free and unlimited coinage. A sudden change would be ridiculous, if its results were not tragic. One prophet of the Democracy summoned that battle cry, "Down with the slogan, another talisman that being a Democrat was the test.

Senator Wolcott wound up his speech with an eloquent peroration which was applauded by the Senate and spectators. Great attention was paid to his eloquent speech, which was delivered with great force, although mostly from manuscript. The Senate chamber was much fuller than usual and every Senator was in his place, unusual thing, he undivided attention to the speech. At its close Senator Morgan resumed his seat, without comment. They are still on the silver star.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The Senate was addressed by Senator Vanderbeer, who went over the depredations of the Sioux outbreak last year, attributing it, on the authority of General Miles, to hunger.

THE R. I. ELECTION.

No Republican Plurality for State Officers Probable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—At 12:30 this morning the returns from all over the State are in, owing to the tedious counting necessary under the Australian system. The returns at hand are sufficient, however, to indicate that there is no election for State officers, with a probability of a Republican plurality. The State law requires a majority to elect, and there are a sufficient number of Republicans returned to the Senate to secure the election of Senator Aldrich to the United States Senate and the choice of the Republican candidates for State officers, and Governor probably elects but one representative, and it will require another election to determine the choice of the other four. It requires 54 members of the Legislature to elect on joint ballot, and the Republicans have at present 51, with every probability of having six more. The city of Providence were Democratic by about 1,000 majority, but the city assembly is in doubt. Newport was carried by the Democrats by about 100 majority and Woonsocket by a fifty vote. The Democratic township ticket in Woonsocket is elected by fifty, but the Democratic assembly ticket is in doubt. The city polled the largest vote in the history of the State. The result is unknown to everybody, and those that think are several thousand people in the State who in the party struggle can never locate.

For Cleveland.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 6.—Up to date nearly half of the 104 counties in Kansas have held their Democratic conventions to send delegates to the State convention on Tuesday, April 26th. Every county so far has voted for Cleveland. Many have instructed their delegates to vote on him.

Spanish Affairs.

ADELAIDE, April 6.—Advices from Samoa state that affairs there are still wearing more unsettled, and that a trial was imminent. The greatest excitement is manifest in Apia, the capital of the group.

London Anarchists.

LONDON, April 6.—The Anarchists in Great British propose to hold a demonstration in Hyde Park, to show their sympathy with the Western Anarchists recently convicted to various terms of imprisonment.

Lady Dunlapper in Gaolet Quch.

DUBLIN, April 6.—Mrs. Mouncin was today put in a coarser garb and begun serving her yearly imprisonment for the killing of her daughter Helen.

The Pension Investigation Still Again.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The pension investigation started again today. Mr. Lane wished to know if, immediately after the completed files were was issued, Lamar did not endorse Dawes's note for $10,000. The commissioner directed the answer question relating to his private business and Mr. Lane then had just years testimony, as to the transactions between the two gentlemen. Eaton declaimed against the correctness the order as leading nowhere and resulting in great pecuniary benefit to Lamar and other attorneys.

The War in Sahoary.

PARIS, April 6.—Private advices from Fetih Nisi show that the situation arising from the warlike attitude of King Behanzin of Dahomey is far more serious than the official statements claim. The force of Whydah is intended against any attack of the French by 700 warriors, whose armed with Gatling rifles. The French assert that the Germans are conspiring with King Dahomey to perpetuate the slave trade.

Man Against Shark.

A desperate fight between a man and a shark occurred recently in Marblehead harbor. Mr. Henry Jacobson, who is employed at the North Mansion Hotel as branch light keeper, was out in his boat about six o'clock in the morning when it was struck by a squall and swamped and the occupant left in the water. Jacobson dived and endeavored to relieve the ballast, but without success. He then grasped an oar and with a good substantial stroke on for land but as a thrust this was running he was swept from the harbor a distance of three miles. At that point he was attacked by a large shark, which grabbed at his heels. He kicked and blood boiled over, with the oar, which he tried to ram down the shark's throat.

The fish then made a circle around him, and renewed the attack. In this lively chase, and yet there was strange little Green, and desperately stabbed the shark, rigging its side open, so that the water became red with blood. A further attack was made, when Jacobson again stabbed the monster into the tail, and it swam away. At this time a boat came in sight, and Jacobson exhausted, was hauled into the boat, having been in the water two hours and thirty minutes.—New Zealand Herald.

Courtesy from Cuba.

A French element, who has been giving considerable attention to the problem of heating and lighting from a single source, has written to several Spanish authorities in opposition to the use of heating stoves. It is so arranged incidentally that the waste of heat is utilized for the generation of electricity. This is said to be a source of portable stoves of about four, containing the necessary metallic cement for furnishing the current. These elements are to be utilized by jalousie, and the author is a Spanish party in the place in which the metallic stoves are now sold partly by a circulation of air.

The account attached to our paper is unusual, but the result of the circuit would be to the Spanish Government. Spanish authorities are used for stoving up the apartments and to the heating is required for a much longer period than for lighting, the combined energy, which would be lost during the hours of daylight, is saved. A point of considerable importance is that the heat utilized in this way is made heat, so that any portion that can be recovered in the form of electricity is much gain.—Philadelphia Record.

The Rule for of the Military Step.

Dr. Colin, commercial physician to the French army, has published the results of his investigations into the effects of prolonged marching on the physical health upon soldiers. The regulation of the step causes the individual repetition of a shock of the brain and brain, inducing severe deterioration than an irregular walk. And in this respect the regulation of the shock to the same parts of the body are also the peculiar aches, pains and illness of the troops.

In a six day march, he says, the shock is repeated one hundred and eighty thousand times, and often the compact pace, who can walk the march distance without difficulty when sent in fast, certainly to the strain in two or three days. Dr. Colin's prescriptions is a rubber heel heel in military boots. The heel has been used in the boots in the French infantry, he says, and the result has been found to be a great relief to the soldiers. The experiments with the rubber heel are still in progress.—Medical Record.

ANARCHISTS AT WORK.

The French Dynamiters Continue Their Terrible Methods of Destruction.

THE LATEST SCENE OF THEIR ACTIVITY.

A Dynamite Bomb Exploded in the Police Headquarters at Lyons, The Sixth Time.

By Telegraph to the News.

FRENCH ANARCHISTS.

A Dynamite Bomb on the Window Sill of the Police Headquarters.

PARIS, April 6.—Notwithstanding the precautions to protect any outrage against the police headquarters, a dynamite bomb was found yesterday morning there were who never they are conspicuous. The latest scenes there occurred in Lyons, capital of the department of Rhone and Loire, but that is not exactly from the metropolis. A dynamite bomb was quietly placed upon a window sill of the police department. The bomb exploded, and the anarchist withdrew. Everything was quiet in the police department and no one was injured. Then suddenly there was a flash and a terrific roar, that caused momentary consternation in the neighborhood. Everyone of office in the window of the police department and the adjoining building was shattered, and the dead itself was quite badly damaged. One policeman was in the building at the time, but fortunately no one is the perpetrators of the outrage.

Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania Lines.

CHICAGO, April 6.—It has just leaked out now that a combination has been formed between the Brooklyn Bridge the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines in the East and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe in the West, by which these companies agree to the division the respective territories and to relieve competition. The combination is a division of the interchange of passenger business in accordance with the agreement signed. There are other weak ends, and which cannot the exclusion, so far as possible, of all other lines from participation in this business. The work which are practically bypassed by this arrangement are the Rock Island, the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City and the Illinois and Atlantic in the West, and the Grand Trunk, the Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, and their connecting lines in the East.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Sir Powell's Opinion of our Secretary of State.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—At a meeting here this evening Sir George Baden Powell said he had met a South time of Blaine America, although he had met Lord Salisbury on intellect superior to that of any man in America. Mr. Blaine was the only man he had ever met, and he had agreed to submit to arbitration the only proposition that would create bad blood between America and England. Sir George thought the selection of this method for the adjustment of difficulties would be a great precedent for the settlement of the fishery disputes with other nations.

Interest and Bankers.

ST. PAUL, April 6.—The Legislative committee investigating committee today reported its report for the year. There are a number of changes in the laws of the week. "The prevailing interests of the State are at this time, and have been for some time past, the victims of the greed of unscrupulous bankers and money manipulators of the country. Chicago speculators have often deprived the market, which involves great loss to the farmers. The committee will be prepared to suggest an appropriate resolution to the Legislature to meet this mounting evil."

INDIANA IDIOTS WANTED

As to the Treatment of Americans in Russia.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—A joint resolution was agreed upon by the House committee on foreign affairs, requesting the President to inquire into whether any Americans citizen of Jewish faith is subjected in Russia to restrictions which violate the treaty. It is reported to the House by Representative Chipman today. The accompanying report says that the subject is of great concern to the people of the United States. Every citizen in the country is entitled, at home and abroad, to the treatment and protection of the laws of the land of which he is a citizen and to the treaty guaranteed to him.

New Orleans in a State of Excitement.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A special cable to the Post from New Orleans says: The city of New Orleans has been in a state of the wildest political excitement today, over the action of the committee of seven of the Democratic governing board in entrusting our Mayor to the primary election, and nominating a Democrat independent candidate. The result will probably be a split among the Democrats in the State and national election.

The Elections in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The latest returns from the municipal elections held throughout Missouri yesterday show that where party lines were drawn the Democrats are in the main and except in the Republican strongholds, where the latter had been victorious. Under the Australian system, the election in Arkansas passed off quietly. The Democratic ticket was generally successful.

In the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 6.—In the house of Commons today, Henry Labouchere said whether in view of the fact that the American Congress had authorized President Harrison to conclude treaties with other powers, providing for the arbitration of disputed questions, the government intends to enter into negotiations with the United States with the view of the negotiation of such a treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

J. W. Lowther, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied that in 1883, Gladstone, then prime minister, expressed a similar wish, and that he was not prepared to do anything of the sort. Although he had the same opinion as Gladstone on Labouchere's question, he was not in a position to give more an exact statement of its views, for the government, Mr. Lowther added, had always deeply felt the difficulties of arbitration. Lord Salisbury, in reference to arbitration several months ago had spoken with many reservations. But there are questions, now in progress, which would form foreign rights, which the government would not choose itself to be forced to submit to arbitration.

To Contest Power Concession.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A Caracas correspondent to the Herald states that it is no longer a secret that the Venezuelan government is preparing to contest the grant of concessions. The guards around the Yellow House in Cura Alandra have been doubled. Every one is on the qui vive. Rumors are in circulation that the government has taken a position the presidents life, and the dynamite bombs the other night were intended to destroy the president and it has not recovered its equilibrium. Not only has the magistrate so hurriedly consulted in the field, but in the city the people are in a state of excitement. Rumors are in circulation that the life of the police force of Caracas, upon whose fidelity the government relies, is not strongly affect, and it is said that many of the police have deserted and gone over to the enemy.

Express Messengers Discharged.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Since April 1st the Southern Express Company has discharged about twenty express messengers for being members of the Messengers' Brotherhood. The men were entirely unexpected to the members of the brotherhood. The Express Companies have been following the example set by the Adams and other charging the Brotherhood men and filling their places with non-union members.

AN AGED COUPLE.

Mr. Walter Harvey Has Been Mother-in-law.

LONDON, April 6.—Sir Edwin Watkin and Mrs. Ingram, widow of the proprietor of the Illustrated London News, were married this morning at St. George's Hanover Square. The bride is 84 years old and the bridegroom 78. Sir Edward is one of the most powerful magnates in Great Britain, and his fortune is immense. Sir Edward has a son who is known to a daughter of his bride.

A Plum Pudding in Russia.

Does any one remember Mrs. Jarbeau plum pudding? If so, she will be interested in the report that the Nihilists plum pudding story may strike them as somewhat a parallel. When engine at St. Petersburg for Christmas some Nihilists friends of the young lady employed in the engine room of the officers to her relies, and for a memory plum pudding as a gift. Imagine for amusement and legislation when it was announced in a plum pudding paper of a large fort, supposed to contain no forbidden relics, directed to the young singer, had been deposited at the nearest police station. A letter received her from an unknown friend, who was now authorities about to do. Please open the enclosure in the plum, but do not take of any the bit, fearing it might be dangerous to the fires, but do take of any the bit valiant enough to compare the dead, the bit dangerous to the dead.

Her impressed to undertook to die in the affirmed, and on arriving at the police station, for that express purpose was somewhat relieved to find the large pudding contained no explosive bomb, but a large quantity of paper, tied with a large lock of wooly. Some time elapsed before the arrying of the doctor text, and there appeared a capsule in one without an orthodox text, the pudding ceased to be a plum pudding and the Nihilists or the Bill of Lading, as it was called, was found. The police still refused to be satisfied, and insisted that the terrible thing might shoot a mysterious bomb. After a hard amount of persuasion and prodding, the pudding was finally cut and to the destruction, and lo! in and the jaw were heavily seized by the Nihilists party.—Guildenstern.

A British Minister Interview.

Captain Wilson, R. N., of the largest battleship ship Vesuvius, has invented an explosive for cutting through the torpedo nets with which modern warships are protected against torpedo attacks. The instrument also can be made power to the frighter against the immediate power of the new invention, which has fully realized all the expectations claimed for it. The Vesuvius has been ordered to the Medway and the Nore, and the Admiralty will be able to see for itself what it can do. The Vesuvius is a new type of iron ship under the Conservatives.

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STORM AND RAIN.

Railroads and Other Property Damaged by Heavy Floods in Mississippi.

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE STRIKES NEW YORK.

Another Town Blown Out By a Cyclone.—Lives Reported Lost in Arkansas.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE STORMS IN THE SOUTH.

More Reports of Death and Destruction.

WEST POINT, Miss., April 6.—The most southern storm that ever visited this section is now prevailing. Rain falls steadily, and for last days which continued to rain and snow for which report from Greensboro on the Alabama line, and from Macon in Central, the storms have all over. Rivers have broken out everywhere, railroad tracks are submerged, and many farms are ruined. On the Georgia Pacific four miles of track have been washed away, and in this county alone the loss of cotton is enormous. The rivers are higher than ever before, and have been so for nearly for miles around. Many houses have been washed away. Four entire families are reported drowned. At Aberdeen the water covers several streets, and the people are greatly alarmed. It is still rising.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 6.—Telegrams from Grenada, Aberdeen, and other points in Mississippi state that it has been raining hard for several days. The rivers are out of their banks, and great damage is being done to railroads and other property.

A CYCLONE IN NEW YORK.

OLEAN, N. Y., April 6.—A terrific cyclone struck this city last night, wrecking the Methodist church. One woman was killed and a number of people seriously injured. There were sixteen people in the church when the cyclone, which was carried away last night.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RISES.

MONTREAL, April 6.—The St. Lawrence continues to rise, and the river grew fears of a flood. The lake is still continuing to rise, and the arrival is looked forward to with much anxiety. The water is now within a few inches of the top of the Commission street, and is slowly rising. The merchants are clearing goods from their cellars.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

DETROIT, Tex., April 6.—The report has just reached here from Dekalb, that a small town in Pickens County, Chickasaw nation, was wiped out by a cyclone Sunday night. Two persons were killed outright and several injured. Every house in the village was levelled. The city of Pickens County, Chickasaw nation, was probably totally injured. Its town and vehicle were caught in the cyclone and hurled through the air. There is no telegraph or railroad connection with the town.

RAIN AND SNOW.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 6.—Monday's snow storm was heavier and more general in South Dakota than at first reported, but no casualties have been reported so far. The fall of snow was nearly three inches, the greatest ever known here at any one time in April. Despite this terrible picture of the State, the Northern Pacific, Illinois and Minnesota, Indiana that Horse got the heaviest fall, while other railroads were blocked by more or less snow. West of Huron and extending into the Black Hills country, the fall of snow was five to seven inches, and very heavy with wind.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

BRENTISS, Ark., April 6.—The wind and rain storm that have for the past two days been prevalent in this district have caused great damage to property, and in some cases injury to persons. At Carlisle, a small station west of here, one life is reported to have been lost and several persons seriously injured in the cyclone of yesterday afternoon.

Fatal Accident.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—The Milwaukee and Northwestern road collided with a freight near Waukesha early last evening. The Northwestern flyer came to a stop and any injuries, but it is thought that two tramps were killed. A relief train with doctors is at the scene of the wreck.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 6.—At Lock No. 8, on the Kentucky river a fall is reported to have gone to pieces and six men are drowned.

FORT MADISON, Ia., April 6.—The family of S. V. Sidwell, consisting of seven people, were burned to death by a fire in the Mission Hotel, which began early this morning. An explosion of powder prevented their escape.

Systematic Robbery.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A systematic robbery of the banking house of Dix & Plyle, 6 Wall street, by his employee, Charles Carpenter, for two years, by the peculiarly engaging name of Oscar Creamer, a clerk in the bank and a resident of Brooklyn, during the absence of the two members, is said to have taken $1,000 worth of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad bonds. The detectives were discovered that Creamer, who is but 19 years of age, conspired with William F. Carpenter and another young clerk in the bank to rob the firm. James T. White, the friend of the conspirator, was introduced at the Park National bank by a false letter of introduction, purporting to come from Dix & Plyle, and he opened an account with the bank, beginning with a deposit of $300, on March 5th. Subsequently he deposited at different times $1,000, $600, $500, $1,000, $75. These deposits were made in checks purporting to be from Dix & Plyle, drawn payable to cash, and with the firm's signature of Dix & Plyle forged. April 1st White drew a check for $3,000 against his account, and two days later another check for $2,000, leaving a balance in the bank of about $4000. Carpenter was arrested yesterday, and confessed that Creamer was stealing from the firm. The regular bookkeeper was expected home shortly, and he said that Creamer wanted to get hold of as much money as he could before that time. It was arranged between them that Carpenter should have the robbery of the money. He had long ago foreseen that it was buried in a cellar at 437 Quincy street, Brooklyn. Yesterday the detectives went over to the place, and after searching found bond bottom in a pile of ashes in the cellar the following securities: $11,000 first mortgage bonds of the company, Burlington and Quincy, and $1,000 in bills. They are now in charge of the police. White and Creamer are supposed to be on board the steamer Oakland," which, with money, leaving at the Atlantic docks, Brooklyn. Her destination is Chesapeake. An effort will be made to catch a $5 note and pull out and get the two fugitives.

To Complete Work for Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Rumors were in circulation to-day as to the formation of a big sugar refining company to compete with the sugar trust, which has been in the field for the business of sugar refining in the United States. It is said that the backers of this movement were the German sugar refiners, Havemeyer, Sr., Fred and other sons, and the idea was to have organized that the projectors were already negotiating for a suitable property on Staten Island for their plant. It was further reported that Thomas Wyman had been interested in the organization and was to be the president of the proposed corporation. Mr. Wyman, when asked about the matter, declined to say who the gentlemen of the enterprise were, but said he thought they were up to means enrolled in New York.

Dressing Incident.

MELBOURNE, April 6.—The Downing inquest was continued today, when more damaging testimony was given against the accused murderer. In the beginning of Downing was incident throughout the proceedings, constantly interrupting witnesses with remarks.

New Foundland and Canada.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 6.—After a long debate in the assembly, Morris's resolution for a bounty treaty with Canada was defeated by a straight party vote. Several supporters of the government refused to vote at all. Mr. Bond declared that he would publish the side of last Canadian action in the Bond-Blaine correspondence and been assented to. He also said that Newfoundland was treated in a manner by the United States, but they are not yet made public.

Tempered Materials.

At the Bethlehem of works and manufacturers for the production of accidents in industries and otherwise, prizes were awarded for the following problems: Best method of preventing the spreading of fire in a building, best method of testing the tensibility of fibers, and best machine and theatrical scenery for fight fires, strongest possible mixture of explosives, fire proofing compounds, best method of preventing explosions in coal mines, best method of preventing boiler scale, best powder stacks, best powder mixtures, best powder gatherer, and tempering the gatherer, best method of tempering of steel. Hardening and tempering with the process, carbonizing and tempering of steel, best method of tempering steel, best method of tempering steel. The cure of the sufferer, saying about fire in four weeks is impossible to impossible fifteen years of age.

"I know full well that the charge of locality was false, and understood perfectly why one one his strong opinion as to the future of the war, and for easily his frank and open but one declaration could be used as evidence of humility or even insanity."

The speaker went on to show how the drift of events gave Sherman an opportunity to demonstrate his sanity, saying in his part to the battle of Shiloh, the senator said that Grant commenced his friendship with Gen. Grant, which, like that of Damon and Pythias, has been made the subject of song and story. It was one of the most interesting incidents of the war, and continued unbroken.

Speaking of the row which was raised over the first surrender arranged between Sherman and Johnson, the senator says he knew that the general believed that, in agreeing to that terms, he was carrying out the policy outlined by President Lincoln in the famous interview at Hampton Roads. He did not know, however, that the brutal murder of Lincoln had stunned in the minds of Northern people a deep feeling of resentment, which would not tolerate the liberal terms granted to Johnston and his remnant of rebel forces. "I had hoped that it changed the whole situation. But for the accident of the whole history of reconstruction would have been reversed. As it was, I could cry against Sherman was naught stirred, until the generous kindness of General Grant came to his relief; new letter were agreed on, and the War closed."

Speaking of the traits of the General's character, the Senator said that he was distinguished, first of all, from early opinion, by his love and veneration for, and obedience to his mother and his affection for his family. He spoke of the affection in the army for "Uncle Billy."

The Modus Vivendi.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The British minister called at the White House this morning and had another conference with the President in regard to the modus vivendi during the coming season. It is understood that a conclusion in the matter has practically been reached.

Warrant for the Arrest of Hurlburt.

LEXINGTON, April 6.—A report that has just been made by Sir Augustus Stephenson, solicitor for the treasury and public prosecutor, to Sir Charles Russell, the attorney general, confirms the statement made some time ago, that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of William Henry Hurlburt, on the charge of perjury in the suit for breach of promise of marriage brought against him by Miss Gertrude Ellis, otherwise known as Gladys Evelyn. Every precaution was taken to conceal the fact that Hurlburt were being made, but it appears that it was impossible to prevent Hurlburt from being arrested that he was likely to be arrested. Hurlburt fled from England

IN HONOR OF SHERMAN.

The Senator Reviews the Career of the General From Early Childhood.

WHY HE WAS OPPOSED TO SECESSION.

The Row Raised Over the First Surrender Arranged Between Sherman and Johnson.

By Telegraph to the News.

LOYAL LEGION BANQUET.

Senator Sherman Reviews the History of His Illustrious Brother.

NEW YORK, April 6.—At the Loyal Legion banquet tonight Senator Sherman responded to the toast in honor of the memory of General W. T. Sherman, in an interesting speech of great length. He in brief the career of the General from early childhood. He spoke about the warm confidence and affection which had always existed between them, and how they separated after the death of their father, and stated that at that time when the General went to West Point, there commenced between them a correspondence which continued up to within one week of the General's death, only interrupted when the threat of their lives separated them together in Washington. He detailed the General's career in California through the gold excitement as a banker and lawyer, and subsequently to the East and his engagement in military service in Louisiana. As to the General's rising slice in the war, the senator said that the movement which led him into it was his intense patriotism. Secession would destroy the Union, and therefore he

WAS OPPOSED TO SECESSION.

This is certain, he did not enter the military service on account of slavery, for his sympathies and friendships were largely with the South. In a letter written to the fall of 1861, congratulating his brother upon his election as a member of Congress, he said: "As a young member I hope you will not be too forward, especially upon the question of slavery, which, it seems, is rising every year, more and more, into a question of real danger, notwithstanding compromises. Having lived a great deal in the South I know the practically more about slavery than you do. If it were a new question, no one would condemn it for introducing it, but this is an old question and that you must take as you find it."

After reviewing General Sherman's resignation from the Louisiana Academy, etc., the Senator said that the general came to Washington in March, 1861, to advise the authorities on the condition of affairs in the South and offer his services. He was appointed at the capital in June. Retained to President Lincoln, who said he hoped they would not lose sight of the fact that was said by Lincoln was kindly meant, but it had an unpleasant effect on General Sherman, who, when leaving, said to his brother: "Tell Mother she is growing on a volcano but I have done my duty."

The Senator touched on the

ATTACKS OF CERTAIN NEWSPAPERS

on the general at the time of his assertion that 200,000 troops would be required to open up the Mississippi river, and said, in reference thereto:

"I knew full well that the charge of locality was false, and understood perfectly why one one his strong opinion as to the future of the war, and for easily his frank and open but one declaration could be used as evidence of humility or even insanity."

The speaker went on to show how the drift of events gave Sherman an opportunity to demonstrate his sanity, saying in his part to the battle of Shiloh, the senator said that Grant commenced his friendship with Gen. Grant, which, like that of Damon and Pythias, has been made the subject of song and story. It was one of the most interesting incidents of the war, and continued unbroken.

Speaking of the row which was raised over the first surrender arranged between Sherman and Johnson, the senator says he knew that the general believed that, in agreeing to that terms, he was carrying out the policy outlined by President Lincoln in the famous interview at Hampton Roads. He did not know, however, that the brutal murder of Lincoln had stunned in the minds of Northern people a deep feeling of resentment, which would not tolerate the liberal terms granted to Johnston and his remnant of rebel forces. "I had hoped that it changed the whole situation. But for the accident of the whole history of reconstruction would have been reversed. As it was, I could cry against Sherman naught stirred, until the generous kindness of General Grant came to his relief; new letter were agreed on, and the War closed."

Speaking of the traits of the General's character, the Senator said that he was distinguished, first of all, from early opinion, by his love and veneration for, and obedience to his mother and his affection for his family. He spoke of the affection in the army for "Uncle Billy."

The Modus Vivendi.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The British minister called at the White House this morning and had another conference with the President in regard to the modus vivendi during the coming season. It is understood that a conclusion in the matter has practically been reached.

Warrant for the Arrest of Hurlburt.

LEXINGTON, April 6.—A report that has just been made by Sir Augustus Stephenson, solicitor for the treasury and public prosecutor, to Sir Charles Russell, the attorney general, confirms the statement made some time ago, that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of William Henry Hurlburt, on the charge of perjury in the suit for breach of promise of marriage brought against him by Miss Gertrude Ellis, otherwise known as Gladys Evelyn. Every precaution was taken to conceal the fact that Hurlburt were being made, but it appears that it was impossible to prevent Hurlburt from being arrested that he was likely to be arrested. Hurlburt fled from England