

SUNSHINE OF RELIGION.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage Talks of the Christian's Life.

Religion is the Daughter of God—The Sunshine of Christian Society—Why the Children of God Should be Happy.

The following discourse, with "The Sunshine of Religion" as its subject, was delivered by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the Brooklyn tabernacle. The text was:

Her ways are ways of pleasantness.—Proverbs viii, 20.

You have all heard of God's only begotten Son. Have you heard of God's daughter? She was born in Heaven. She came down over the hills of our world. She had quietly step. On her brow was celestial radiance. Her voice was music. Her name is Religion. My text introduces her. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

But what is religion? The fact is that theological study has had a different effect upon me from the effect sometimes produced. Every year I tear out another leaf from my theology until I have only three or four leaves left. In other words, a very brief and plain statement of Christian belief.

An aged Christian minister said: "When I was a young man, I knew everything; when I got to be thirty-five years of age in my ministry I had only a hundred doctrines of religion; when I got to be forty years of age, I had only fifty doctrines of religion; when I got to be sixty years of age, I had only ten doctrines of religion, and now I am dying at seventy-five years of age, and there is only one thing I know, and that is, that Christ came into the world to save sinners." And so I have no need in the study of God's word, and in my contemplation of the character of God or the eternal world, that it is necessary for me to drop this part of my belief and that part of my belief as being non-essential, while I cling to the one great doctrine that man is a sinner, and Christ is his Almighty and Divine Saviour.

Now, I take these three or four leaves of my theology, and I find that in the first place, and dominant above all others, is the sunshine of religion. When I go into a room I have a passion for throwing open all the shutters. That is what I want to do this morning. We are apt to throw so much of the sepulchral into our religion and to close the shutters, and to pull down the blinds, that it is only through here and there a crevice that the light streams. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is a religion of joy indescribable and unutterable. Whenever I can find a bell I mean to ring it.

If there are any in this house this morning who are disposed to hold on to their melancholy and gloom, let them now depart this service before the fairest and the brightest and most radiant being of all the universe comes in. God's Son has left our world, but God's Daughter is here. Give her room! Hail! princess of Heaven. Hail! daughter of the Lord God Almighty. Come in and make this house thy throne room.

In setting forth this idea the dominant theory of religion is one of sunshine. I hardly know where to begin, for there are so many thoughts that rush upon my soul. A mother saw her little child seated on the floor in the sunshine, and with a spoon in her hand. She said: "My darling, what are you doing there?" "Oh," replied the child, "I'm getting a spoonful of this sunshine." Would God that to-day I might present you with a gleaming chalice of this glorious, everlasting, gospel sunshine!

First of all, I find a great deal of sunshine in Christian society.

I do not know of anything more delightful than the companionship of the mere fun-makers of the world—the Thomas Hoods, the Charles Lambes, the Charles Matthews of the world—the men whose entire business it is to make sport. They make others laugh, but if you will examine their autobiography, or biography, you will find that down in their soul there was a terrific disquietude. Laughter is no sign of happiness. The man who laughs, the hyena laughs. The loon among the Adirondacks laughs. The drunkard, dashing his decanter against the wall, laughs.

There is a terrible reaction from all sinful amusement and sinful merriment. Such men are cross the next day. They snap at you on the exchange or they pass you, not recognizing you. Long ago I quit mere worldly society for the reason it was so dull, so insane and so stupid. My nature is voracious of joy. I must have it.

I always walk on the sunny side of the street, and for that reason I have crossed into Christian society. I like their mode of repartee better; I like their style of amusement better. They live longer. Christian people, I sometimes notice, live on when by all natural law they ought to have died. I have known persons who have continued in their existence when the doctor said they ought to have been dead ten years. Every day of their existence was a defiance of the laws of anatomy and physiology, but they had this supernatural virility of the Gospel in their soul, and that kept them alive. Put ten or twelve Christian people in a room for Christian conversation, and you will soon hear more resounding glee, see more bright strokes of wit and find more thought and profound satisfaction than in any merely worldly party. Now, when I say a "worldly party," I mean that to which you are invited because under all the circumstances of the case it is better that you go, and leaving the shawls on the second floor, you go to the parlor to give formal salutation to the host and hostess, and then move around, spending the whole evening in the discussion of

the weather, and in apology for treading on long trails, and in effort to keep the corners of the mouth up to the sign of pleasure, and going around with an idiotic he-he about nothing, until the collation is served, and then after the collation is served, going back again into the parlor to resume the weather and then at the close going at a very late hour to the host and hostess and assuring them that you have had a most delightful evening, and then passing down off the front steps, the slam of the door the only satisfaction of the evening.

Young man! come from the country to spend your days in city life, where are you going to spend your evenings? Let me tell you, while there are many places of innocent worldly amusement, it is most wise for you to throw your body, mind and soul into Christian society. Come to me at the close of five years and tell me what has been the result of this advice. Bring with you the young man who refused to take the advice, and who went into sinful amusement. He will come dissipated, shabby in apparel, indisposed to look anyone in the eyes, moral character eighty-five per cent. off. You will come with principle settled, countenance frank, habits good, soul saved, and all the inhabitants of Heaven, from the lowest angel up to the archangel and clear past him to the Lord God Almighty, your coadjutors.

This is not the advice of a misanthrope. There is no man in the house to whom the world is brighter than it is to me. It is not the advice of a dyspeptic—my digestion is perfect; it is not the advice of a man who can not understand a joke, or who prefers a funeral; it is not the advice of a worn-out man, but the advice of a man who can see the world in all its brightness; and, considering myself competent in judging what is good cheer, I tell the multitudes of young men in this house this morning that there is nothing in worldly association so grand, and so beautiful and so exhilarant as in Christian society.

I know there is a great deal of talk about the self-denial of the Christian. I have to tell you that where the Christian has one self-denial the man of the world has a thousand self-denials. The Christian is not commanded to surrender anything that is worth keeping. But what does a man deny himself who denies himself the religion of Christ? He denies himself pardon for sin; he denies himself peace of conscience; he denies himself the joy of the Holy Ghost; he denies himself a comfortable death pillow; he denies himself the glories of Heaven. Do not talk to me about the self-denials of the Christian life. Where there is one in the Christian life there are a thousand in the life of the world. "Her ways are ways of pleasantness."

Again, I find a great deal of religious sunshine in Christian and Divine explanation. To a great many people life is an inexplicable tangle. Things turn out differently from what was supposed. There is a useless woman in perfect health. There is an industrious and consecrated woman a complete invalid. Explain that. There is a bad man with thirty thousand dollars of income. There is a good man with eight hundred dollars of income. Why is that? There is a foe of society who lives on doing all the damage he can, to seventy-five years of age; and here is a Christian father, faithful in every department of life, at thirty-five years of age taken away by death, his family left helpless. Explain that. Oh! there is no sentence that oftener drops from your lips than this: "I can not understand it. I can not understand it."

Well, now, religion comes in just at that point with its illumination and its explanation. There is a business man who has lost his entire fortune. The week before he lost his fortune there were twenty carriages that stopped at the door of his mansion. The week after he lost his fortune all the carriages you could count on one finger. The week before financial trouble began people all took off their hats to him as he passed down the street. The week his financial prospects were under discussion people just tipped their hats without any bending the rim. The week that he was pronounced insolvent people just jolted their heads as they passed, not tipping their hats at all, and the week the sheriff sold him out all his friends were looking in the store windows as they went down past him.

Now, while the world goes away from a man when he is in financial distress, the religion of Christ comes to him and says: "You are sick, and your sickness is to be moral purification; you are bereaved; God wanted in some way to take your family to Heaven, and He must begin somewhere, and so He took the one that was most beautiful and was most ready to go." I do not say that religion explains everything in this life, but I do say that it lays down certain principles which are grandly consolatory. You know business men often telegraph in ciphers. The merchant in San Francisco telegraphs to the merchant in New York certain information in ciphers which no other man in that line of business can understand; but the merchant in San Francisco has the key to the cipher, and the merchant in New York has the key to the cipher, and on that information transmitted there are enterprises involving hundreds of thousands of dollars. Now the providences of life sometimes seem to be a senseless riddle, a mysterious cipher; but God has a key to that cipher, and the Christian a key to the cipher, and though he may hardly be able to spell out the meaning, he gets enough of the meaning to understand that it is for the best. Now, is there not sunshine in that? Is there not pleasure in that? Far beyond laughter, it is nearer the fountain of tears than bolterous demonstration. Have you never cried for joy? There are tears which are eternal rapture in distillation.

There are hundreds of people in this house who are walking day by day in the sublime satisfaction that all is for the best, all things working together for good for their soul. How a man can get along through this life without the explanation is to me a mystery. What is that child gone forever? Are you never to get it back? Is your property gone forever? Is your soul to be bruised and to be tried forever? Have you no explanation, no Christian explanation, and yet not a man? But when you have the religion of Jesus Christ in your soul, it explains everything so far as it is best for you to understand. You look off in life, and your soul is full of thanksgiving to God that you are so much better off than you might be. A man passed down the street without any shoes, and said: "I have no shoes; isn't it a hardship that I have no shoes? Other people have shoes; no shoes, no shoes," until he saw a man who had no feet. Then he learned a lesson. You ought to thank God for what He does instead of grumbling for what He does not. God arranges all the weather in this world—the spiritual weather, the moral weather, as well as the natural weather. "What kind of weather will it be to-day?" said some one to a farmer. The farmer replied: "It will be such weather as I like." "What do you mean by that?" asked the other. "Well," said the farmer, "it will be such weather as pleases the Lord, and what pleases the Lord pleases me."

Oh! the sunshine! the sunshine of Christian explanation! Here is some one bending over the grave of the dead. What is going to be the consolation? The flowers you strew upon the tomb? Oh, no! The services read at the grave? Oh, no! The chief consolation on that grave is what falls from the throne of God. Sunshine, glorious sunshine. Resurrection sunshine.

Again, I find a great deal of the sunshine of this Bible and of our religion in the climacteric joys that are to come. A man who gets up and goes from a concert right after the opening of the orchestra begins, has a better idea of that concert than that man has who supposes that the chief joy of religion are in this world. We here have only the first note of the eternal orchestra. We shall in that world have the joy of discovery. We will in five minutes catch up with the astronomers, the geologists, the scientists, the philosophers of all ages, who so far surpassed us in this world. We can afford to adjourn astronomy and geology and many of the sciences to the next world, because we shall there have better apparatus and better opportunity. I must study these sciences so far as to help me in my work, but beyond that I must give myself to saving my own soul and saving the souls of others, knowing that in one dash of eternity we will catch it all. Oh! What an observatory in which to study astronomy! Heaven will be not by power of telescope, but by supernatural vision; and if there be something doubtful ten million miles away, by one stroke of the wing you are there, and by another stroke of the wing you are back again, and all in less time than I tell you, catching it all in one flash of eternity.

And geology! What a place that will be to study geology, when the world is being picked to pieces as easily as a school girl in botanical lessons pulls the leaf from the corolla! What a place to study architecture, amid the thrones and the palaces and the cathedrals—St. Mark's and St. Paul's rookeries in comparison.

Sometimes you wish you could make the tour of the whole earth, going around as others have gone; but you have not the time, you have not the means. You will make that tour yet, during one musical pause in the eternal anthem. I say these things for the comfort of those people who are abridged in their opportunities—those people to whom life is a hum-drum, who toil and work, and toil and work, and aspire after knowledge but have no time to get it. "If I had the opportunities which other people have, how I would fill my mind and soul with grand thoughts!" Be not discouraged by your friends. You are going to the universe yet. Death will only matriculate you into the royal college of the universe.

Oh! unglow your hand and give it to me in congratulation on that score. I feel as if I would shout. I will shout hallelujah! Dear Lord, forgive me that I ever complained about anything. If all this is before us, who cares for anything but God and Heaven and eternal brotherhood? Take the crape off the doorbell. Your loved ones are only away for their health in a land ambrosial. Come Lowell Mason; come Isaac Watts, and give us your best hymn about joy celestial.

What is the use of postponing our Heaven any longer? Let it begin now; and whosoever hath a harp, let her thrum it; and whosoever hath a trumpet, let him blow it; and whosoever hath an organ, let him give us a full diapason. They crowd down the air, spirits blessed, moving in cavalcade of triumph. Their chariot wheels whirl in the Sabbath of sunlight. They come. Hail! Armies of God! Hail! until we are ready to join the battalion of pleasures that never die.

O my friends! it would take a sermon as long as eternity to tell the joys that are coming to us. I just set open the sunny door. Come in, all ye disciples of the world who have found the world a mockery. Come in, all ye disciples of the dance, and see the bounding feet of this heavenly gladness. Come in, ye disciples of worldly amusement, and see the stage where kings are the actors and burning worlds the footlights, and thrones the spectaculars. Arise ye dead in sin, for this is the morning of resurrection. They of Heaven submerge our soul. I pull out the trumpet stop. In thy presence there is a fullness of joy; at thy right hand there are pleasures forevermore.

Blessed are the saints beloved of God, Washed are their robes in Jesus' blood; Brighter than angels, let thy shine, Their glories splendid and sublime. My soul anticipates the day, Would stretch her wing and soar away; To aid the song, the palm to bear, And bow the chief of sinners there.

Oh, the sunshine, the glorious sun shine, the everlasting sunshine!

WILL PROTECT HAWAII.

President Harrison's Views on the Question—Annexation Desirable Only as a Last Resort—England Would Not Grumble, He Thinks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—President Harrison seems to hold the key to the solution of the Hawaiian difficulty. His attitude on the matter of annexation is a matter of speculation among the leading men of both parties. From a high authority it is learned that the president is strongly inclined to send to congress a treaty which, when ratified, will amount to a positive protectorate over the islands. He favors annexation only as a last resort, but is strongly disposed from the information at hand to give ample protection to American interests on the island, if need be, by annexing them. His action will be determined only after consultation with the commissioners from the provisional government, who will arrive this week.

The objection interposed against annexation of Hawaii to our country has only reinforced the determination of President Harrison to extend a protecting arm over those islands. There is the best of authority for the statement that the recent landing of the 300 American troops from the United States man-of-war, Boston, at Honolulu, which act had the effect of precipitating a revolution, resulting in the dethroning of Queen Lilioukalani, was not without design upon the part of our government, and that it has been the intention of President Harrison for some time to extend a protectorate over the Sandwich islands. The president is not favorable, as has been stated, to the annexation of the islands to the United States except as a last resort, a coup which is not at all likely to be presented. He believes that we should enter into a protectorate compact with the new power, and guarantee noninterference upon the part of any other government.

The senate can ratify a protectorate, which will bind our government to protect the islands and a new government without the necessity of legislation which would require action by both houses of congress. Annexation could not be accomplished without the adoption of a bill by both branches of congress, and with the poverty of information which will be at our command, even after the commissioners have reported, it is not thought advisable to move in the direction of annexation at this time. Besides, it is well known that President Harrison regards a protectorate sufficient and much more desirable than annexation. Should there be any warlike demonstration on the part of England or any other nation, and our interests upon the islands should become jeopardized there can be annexation when congress meets either in regular session or the new administration can convene congress for that action.

The president believes that England will submit to protection from our government without much murmur, but he would not be deterred in his purpose, even should there be the most violent British interference. President Harrison has made up his mind to proceed in this affair just as though he had months or years yet to serve at the white house, and as though there was no such government or nation as England. His ears will be deaf to all British threats. The interests of the United States and her citizens upon the Sandwich islands are many times greater than those of Great Britain and her subjects, and American interests are paramount to us at this time.

The cabinet agrees with the president that if we do not annex the islands no other power shall, no matter what the cost may be. Secretary Foster, who was to have sailed for Europe in a few days, will postpone his departure until the propositions of the Hawaiian commissioners are considered and some definite conclusion is reached on that now most important subject.

LIVED ON HUMAN FLESH.

Awful Story of Suffering Endured by Shipwrecked Sailors.

HAMBURG, Feb. 1.—For sixteen days the three sailors rescued from the Norwegian ship Thekla subsisted on human flesh. The three strangled a fourth companion and lived on raw strips of meat cut from his corpse. From the time of their rescue until Tuesday the three unfortunates have been insane from their sufferings in the rigging of the foundering ship.

Two of them recovered sufficiently to tell the story of the Thekla's voyage. The Thekla was in heavy weather, they say, from December 2, when she left Philadelphia. Her decks were flooded almost constantly, deck-houses and rails were swept away and the steering apparatus was broken.

When it was found that there was no hope of bringing the ship into port the master, mate and eight seamen got away in a boat. The other boats had been smashed by the waves before they could be lowered. Nine men were obliged to remain in the rigging. They were unable to get food from below, and five of them, made insane by exposure and privation, jumped overboard. The other four remained aboard from December 23 till January 7, the day of the rescue.

On the thirteenth day lots were drawn to determine which one of the four should be killed and eaten. The lot fell twice in succession to a Dutch sailor, and he was strangled and devoured raw by the other three. The only drinking water the seamen got was the dew they licked from the ropes.

Shoots a Gas Well.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 1.—Mrs. William Walters distinguished herself Tuesday by doing something no other woman ever did, and a few men will undertake, that of shooting a gas well with nitroglycerine. The deadly explosive requires the most careful handling. The brave little woman worked carefully until she had lowered the sixty quarts 900 feet in the ground. She then dropped the weight and ran away from the well. In a few seconds Mother Earth trembled, and the work was successfully done. Mrs. Walters' husband is engaged in the dangerous business.

THE END COMES.

James G. Blaine Succumbs to the Great Destroyer—His Death Occurs at Washington—President Harrison Issues a Eulogium Expressive of the Nation's Grief.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—James G. Blaine is dead. The end came shortly before 11 a. m. Friday. It was preceded by a sudden relapse.

Death came peacefully. As the end drew near the members of the family drew around the bedside and there they stood until all was over. Dr. Hyatt and Johnston came out of the red house a few minutes after the death and gave the news to the death watch.

To a correspondent Dr. Hyatt said: "The end was peaceful as any I have seen. We thought at 9:30 that he could not live through the day. He had at that time suffered the relapse and although we administered the most powerful restoratives they failed to produce the slightest appreciable effect. On the contrary, he continued to sink; but as the end approached his old-time clearness of mind came back and his mental strength seemed to increase. At the same time he did not speak. The members of the family were all summoned and gathered around the bed watched with anxious eyes for some signs of revival. We continued to apply the restorative remedies, but they had no more effect than water. He seemed conscious of his condition, but he did not speak. I doubt if he could speak. At half past 10 it was plain to see that he had but a few minutes longer to live. We could do nothing more. And as he showed no signs of pain we merely watched and waited. His eye grew brighter and it seemed at times as if he were about to speak. But his lips did not move. His breathing became fainter and fainter, and at just a minute or two before 11 he took one look around the room, peered into every face, closed his eyes and, without a cry of pain, or aught that would indicate he was doing more than falling into a peaceful sleep, he died."

At 11:25 President Harrison, accompanied by Private Secretary Halford and Dr. Parker, walked over to the



JAMES G. BLAINE.

Blaine mansion. The president showed marked signs of grief. Postmaster General Wanamaker followed the footsteps of the president.

The president has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, January 27, 1893.—It is my painful duty to announce to the public of the United States the death of James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in this city to-day at 11 o'clock. For a full generation this eminent citizen has occupied a conspicuous and influential position in the nation. His first public service was in the legislature of his state. Afterwards for fourteen years he was a member of the national house of representatives, and was three times chosen its speaker. In 1876 he was elected to the senate. He resigned his seat in that body in 1881 to accept the position of secretary of state in the cabinet of President Garfield. After the tragic death of his chief, he resigned from the cabinet and devoted himself to literary work, gave to the public his "Twenty Years of Congress," a most valuable and enduring contribution to our political literature. In March, 1889, he again became secretary of state, and continued to exercise this office until June, 1892. His devotion to the public interests, his marked ability and his exalted patriotism have won for him the gratitude and affection of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. In the varied pursuit of legislation, diplomacy and literature his genius has added new luster to American citizenship. As a suitable expression of the national approbation of his great public services and of the general sorrow caused by his death, I direct that on the day of his funeral all the departments of the executive branch of the government at Washington be closed and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half staff; and that for a period of thirty days the department of state be draped in mourning.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, By the President: JOHN W. FOSTER, Secretary of State.

The doctors authorize this announcement of the cause of death: "Chronic interstitial nephritis (a form of chronic Bright's disease) due to, and associated with, general changes in the arteries of the body and with dilatation of the heart. This condition was complicated with disease of the lungs of a tubercular nature. The immediate cause of his death was connected with the heart."

The following additional statement was given out Friday night:

"The beginning of Mr. Blaine's illness dates back some years. The earliest signs of ill health were associated with and no doubt due to a gouty tendency, which manifested itself in subacute attacks of gout, disturbances of digestion, and progressive emaciation and anemia."

"Subsequent events prove that at this time changes were going on in the arteries of the body which resulted later in symptoms of obliteration of vessels and chronic disease of the kidneys. "In December signs of lung complication appeared which were no doubt connected with the chronic disease, but as no bacilli were found in the sputa it is probable that there was some tubercular infection as well. Much of the distress which Mr. Blaine suffered was associated with this disease of the lungs and his death was certainly hastened by it. For three days before Mr. Blaine's death there was no marked change in his condition, and on the night before his death he did not seem to be in any immediate danger. Towards the morning of the 27th his pulse was observed to be very feeble and his breathing became embarrassed. As a result of the heart failing action oedema of the lungs occurred, and he died without much suffering at 11 o'clock."

"Drs. Jeneway and Loomis, of New York, were called in consultation and rendered important service by their advice."

"WILLIAM JOHNSTON, M. D. "FRANK HYATT, M. D."

One Hundred Have Lost Their Lives.

BUDA PEST, Jan. 30.—Fifty-seven of the men who were entombed by the explosion in a coal mine at Lokod Grau were taken out Friday night. There are seventy-three men still in the mine. They are beyond all doubt dead, as the whole interior of the mine is a roaring furnace. About 100 men have perished in the disaster.

Defalcation Only \$300.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Comptroller Hepburn said that the defalcations of the president of the Capital national bank, of Lincoln, Neb., would amount to about \$300.

ANTI-OPTION ADOPTED.

The Bill Passes the Senate by a Vote of 40 to 29—Opponents of the Measure in the House Will Try to Defeat It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The senate Tuesday passed the anti-option bill by a vote of 40 yeas to 29 nays. The bill which was passed differs in some features from the original Hatch bill, and will of course be sent to conference. The Vilas amendment was defeated. The George amendment was beaten by a vote of 50 to 21, and the Vilas amendment by a vote of 51 to 19.

The most striking feature of the closing debate was the explanation of his vote by Senator Vest (Mo.). Senator Vest had been instructed by the Missouri legislature to vote for the bill. He declined to do so on the ground that he regarded the bill as unconstitutional, and that he should be violating his oath as a senator if he should vote for a measure which he considered unconstitutional. While declaring his utmost respect for the legislature of Missouri, he stated that he would justify himself before the people of the state for not voting in favor of the measure, which he considered as unconstitutional.

Mr. Washburn is very happy. He has made a fight against great odds, some of the greatest lawyers in the senate being against him. He is very confident that the bill will be sent to the president. Some of the friends of the measure in the house, however, are very much less confident of this than Mr. Washburn is. There are those in the house who are opposed to it who say they will resort to all manner of filibustering resolutions and expedients to prevent the passage of the measure in its last stage.

When the anti-option bill was called up in the senate Mr. Wolcott (Col.) said he opposed the bill because it was not sanctioned by the constitution, as vicious in principle, and was not calculated to work benefit, but injury, to the people in whose interest it professed to be framed. Mr. Wolcott did not hesitate to say that he hoped some way would be found to defeat the execution of the bill if it became a law. It was a lie on its face, and more immoral than the thing it seeks to defeat.

He was listened to attentively and was followed by Senator Gray, of Delaware, who spoke on the constitutional questions raised by the bill.

Senator Higgins, of Delaware, spoke in favor of the measure.

At 3:10 the speaking was ended, and the reading clerk, Mr. Johnson, read the George amendment. The first vote was on Mr. Vilas' amendment eliminating the revenue clause therefrom. It was defeated by a vote of yeas, 21; nays, 50.

Senator Power offered an amendment that all silver bullion purchased by the United States be paid the day of or succeeding the purchase. This was voted down. Senator Power shot in an amendment including options on silver bullion in the bill. The amendment was declared to be lost. Senator Wolcott presented an amendment including petroleum, highwines and whisky in the bill. It was defeated and then the bill came up on third reading for final action.

All of this was perfunctory and at 4:40 the last roll call was had. The roll call ran along and on the first call a good many senators dodged, but it was plain to be seen that the bill as amended was going through. The senate was exceedingly quiet, beyond a little sparring as to pairs. Mr. Washburn kept tab on the roll call.

The result was as follows: Yeas, 40; nays, 29. Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Allison, Blackburn, Call, Carey, Chandler, Cockrell, Cullem, Davis, Dubois, Faulkner, Felton, Fry, Galigner, Gordon, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hunt, Ivey, Kyle, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrill, Pepper, Perkins, Pettigrew, Proctor, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stockbridge, Teller, Turpie, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson, 40.

Nays—Berry, Blodgett, Butler, Caffery, Cameron, Coke, Daniel, Dawes, Dixon, Gibson, Gorman, Harris, Hill, Hisscock, Hoar, Jones (Ark.), McPherson, Mills, Palmer, Platt, Pugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Stewart, Vest, Vilas, White, Wolcott, 29.

Pairs were announced between Messrs. Carlisle and Paddock, Aldrich and Quay, Bate and Allen, Jones (Nev.) and Saunders, Pasco and Casey, Vance and Warren.

The bill passed and went to the house for action on the amendments made by the senate.

BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.

Father and Son Believed to Have Perished in a Fire at West Newbury, Mass.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 1.—The dwelling house of James Addison at West Newbury was burned at 4 a. m. Mr. Addison, aged 40, and his son William, aged 16, probably perished in the flames. The house was in a sparsely settled locality, with only a few neighbors near. How the fire originated no one knows, as when first seen by a neighbor the house was all in flames.

Valuable Gold Productions.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—Late advices from British Guiana state that the value of the gold produced by the newly developed gold fields during the year and reported up to the sailing of the first mail in December was close upon \$2,150,000, and it was expected that the shipment by the mail of the 29th would bring the total close to \$3,200,000. This is a large increase over last year's total and shows that the gold industry of the colony promises soon to overshadow all other industries.

Colored People's Grand Jubilee.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The joint committee on ceremonies of the World's Columbian exposition have set apart a day in August, 1893—probably the 17th—for the use and pleasure of the colored people of the United States. And they propose to have a day of praise and thanksgiving. There will be at least 100,000 present. Their best talent in oratory and music will take part. The afternoon will be entirely devoted to music. There will be a large chorus of 2,000 voices, an orchestra of 100 Afro-American instrumentalists and a male chorus of fifty voices.