

Democratic Watchman

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Bellefonte, Pa., April 21, 1893.

P. GRAY MEER, Editor

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The Public Treasury.

For the last few days Republican organs have been busy trying to get Secretary Carlisle into an embarrassing situation about his policy with the public Treasury. Unlike his predecessor the Secretary is wise enough to keep his own counsel and thereby defeats the aim of the opposition to drag him into a trap as was done with Mr. Foster. The administration expects to be held responsible for the proper conduct of the government finances, and while recognizing this responsibility it sees fit to conduct them according to the views it deems most expedient all well and good. The Philadelphia Times views the situation as follows:

"It is quite unnecessary to discuss, as some papers and even some bankers are doing, whether it was good policy for the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the issue of gold certificates when the amount of gold on hand got down close to \$100,000,000. We had no discretion under the law, which directs him to do exactly this thing. He is to retain a reserve of gold coin and bullion for the redemption of United States notes, and the act authorizing the issue of gold certificates in exchange for special deposits of gold commands that their issue shall be suspended whenever this reserve 'falls below \$100,000,000' so that those who wish currency for gold must take greenbacks instead of certificates and surrender the gold freely to the Treasury.

The importance attached to this preciseness is fictitious and misleading. The evident purpose of the law is that the Treasury should at all times retain a sufficient reserve, as a bank is compelled to do, to meet an unusual demand for the redemption of its notes. \$100,000,000 was regarded as about the proper amount to hold against the \$346,000,000 of greenbacks. It is obvious that if this was no more than sufficient for such a volume of currency it must be quite inadequate when the whole volume of Treasury obligations has swollen to some \$800,000,000. Still, the purpose of the reserve is to redeem the notes, and while it would be a disquieting sign if it were heavily drawn upon and not replenished, it cannot answer its purpose if it is never to be drawn upon at all.

In other words, there is no natural significance in this precise figure of \$100,000,000 and no mandate that it shall not be encroached upon except the mandate of business prudence. This reserve is there to protect the credit of the government, but in itself it is not sufficient for that, since everybody knows that it would go but a short way toward maintaining gold payments in the face of a general demand for gold. The credit of the government actually depends less upon a specific sum in the Treasury than upon general confidence, which could be only artificially affected by ordinary fluctuations of the gold reserve on either side of an arbitrary limit. The Secretary is therefore entirely right in keeping a cool head and holding his tongue. The country well understands that all the lawful powers of the administration will be exercised to maintain the credit of the nation, but its tasks is not going to be helped at all by ignorant and idle chatter.

The bill in substance as follows:

"To prevent and punish the loan, gift, sale or distribution of indecent and immoral writings, printings, pictures, photographs, or representations of all matters of an indecent or immoral character, and of all articles, drugs, recipes, etc., of a certain class," which passed the Senate finally, on Tuesday, will prove an excellent measure if enforced. But too often such legislation remains as an unheard-of addition to the statute books, simply because no one cares to prosecute offenders who come under it. If there is a source of moral evil in the land to-day it is the publication of indecent pictures and obscene "stuff" in the shape of poetry and prose. It inflames the young and excites them to vice, polluting their minds with vile ideas, making moral wrecks of what might otherwise have been honorable men and women.

—There is one man among the Republican thieves in the State Legislature who is entirely out of his element and that one is Representative BUTTERFIELD, of Erie, who had the manliness and courage of his convictions to rebuke his party, on Tuesday, for unseating CHARLES L. BAKER so that AUSTIN L. TAGGART might find room in the House. The people of Montgomery county did not want him there or he never would have had to appeal to that band of political highwaymen at Harrisburg to take him in. Mr. BUTTERFIELD is to be congratulated and should have his vote put on record as it will be a lasting monument to his honesty.

—Up to the first of this month just \$16,708,826 had been expended on the World's Fair buildings at Chicago. This does not include the expenditures of States and foreign countries and as it is twice the amount expended on the Paris Exposition buildings, in 1889, a fair idea as to the magnitude of the affair may be had.

—The Philadelphia public building Commission passed second reading in the House, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday.

To Stop Paying Out Gold Coin.

Carlisle Won't Talk on It.—The story is to the effect that the redemption of the Treasury Notes Issued Under the Act of July 14, 1890 will be made in Silver—Gold Has Been Paid, Out on Them at the Rate of \$4,000,000 a Month—No Verification or Contradiction.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The statement is made that the treasury officials contemplate the advisability of stopping the payment of gold coin for the treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890. Under that act the government was compelled to purchase each month 4,000,000 ounces of silver, and at the same time issue notes for the bullion received. These notes are termed "treasury notes" and on the face of them declare that they are "redeemable in coin." There are said to be \$130,000,000 of these notes in circulation, and, according to the Springer report to the last congress on the circulation of the treasury, about \$21,000,000 of these notes had been presented since last July and gold paid out for them at the rate of \$4,000,000 a month.

Section 2 of the law under which these notes are issued provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin at his discretion. It is claimed that this class of notes has been largely presented by New York brokers in exchange for gold.

No verification or contradiction of the statement that it is in contemplation to issue an order suspending the payment of gold on the treasury notes of 1890 can be obtained from Secretary Carlisle.

The Condition of the National Banks.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The abstract of reports made to the comptroller of the currency showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the time of the last call, Monday the 6th day of March, has been prepared at the treasury department. The aggregate of the resources is \$3,347,731,225. In this connection it is interesting to note that the gold coin had aggregated \$99,857,285; gold certificates, \$69,098,791; gold clearing house certificates, \$4,030,000. Loans and discounts reached the enormous sum of \$2,138,000,000. Among the liabilities, capital stock paid in aggregates \$688,000,000, and individual deposits, \$1,751,000,000.

A Great Actor Dying.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Edwin Booth was stricken this morning with paralysis and is not expected to live. It was announced at the club house that Edwin Booth was sinking and that while he might recover, his condition was more serious than at any time since his attack. The first attack of this kind which Mr. Booth had was on April 3, 1889. He was then playing "Othello" with Lawrence Barrett in Rochester. He appeared weak as the performance went on, and finally another actor had to be put in his place to finish an act of the play. He had for the time lost the use of his vocal organs as in the present case. He recovered in a few days.

A \$250,000 Fire.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 19.—Fire destroyed the great structure of the Clinton Wire cloth company's works at Clinton this morning. The loss is \$250,000. There is an insurance of \$150,000 upon the plant.

No Hitch at the Fair.

Everything Will Be Ready for the Grand Opening. A Vast Amount of Work is Being Done Every Day, and All Obstacles Are Melting Away Like Snow Before the Sun. Midway Pleinence Being Beautified and Made More Attractive Than Ever—No Strike Among the Carpenters, With Indications That All Differences Will Be Settled Amicably.

JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO, April 18.—After to-day just 13 days remain in which to prepare Jackson Park and its attractions for the grand opening. A tremendous amount of work confronts the thousands of busy men engaged in getting things in shape, but the desired transformation is gradually taking place, and on May 1 the Exposition is likely to present a spectacle worthy of Chicago and the energetic managers of the enterprise. During the past week a deal of practical good has been accomplished in the Horticultural building, in the Women's building, in the Machinery building and in Machinery Hall toward getting the structures in a condition to receive and classify exhibits, a large number of which have even now been placed in permanent position.

In the great building devoted to mining an army of men is at work arranging displays, and the same activity is displayed in the building to be devoted to wonders of the electrical force and illumination. The Agricultural building is at present the most interesting, a vast amount of labor having been done there toward the erection of exhibits during the past 10 days. Foreign and State buildings are being pushed to completion, and the end of this week will find the larger number of them ready to receive the valuable consignments which are to interest and instruct visitors to the Fair.

IT IS ALWAYS ATTRACTIVE.

Midway Pleinence, with its unique attractions, continues to be the favorite resort of Sunday and week-day patrons of the grounds, and its boulevard and foreign features are providing excellent advertisements in the shape of "advance notices" for the Exposition proper. Special attention has been paid to the north end, where but a few days ago was a jumbled mass of building refuse and other rubbish, but now a series of stretches of park-like appearance, and when the Fair opens two weeks from to-day the entire scene will have changed to one of enchanting splendor. Teams were sent to-day to every portion of the grounds for the purpose of removing the piles of sand and gravel and other unsightly obstructions, which at the end of the week will have almost entirely disappeared, thus leading a clear field for the landscape artists.

The electric launches have been tested and found to work admirably. An occasional obstruction of sand was encountered and the locality marked on Superintendent Barney's chart. It will take but a short time to prepare the lagoons for all electric craft and gondolas. The launches are substantially upholstered and built to accommodate 30 passengers. There are 32 launches now ready for the opening of the Fair, and they are so pretty and comfortable that one will be unable to resist the temptation of riding in them as often as possible.

ARRANGING ALL DETAILS.

Some 90 ticket sellers have been engaged to sell admission tickets to the Fair, and on Saturday they were kept busy submitting themselves to measurements for the uniforms they will wear on duty. Of the number so far selected not more than 30 of them are permanent residents of Chicago, the remaining 60 coming from nearly every prominent city in the world. The men are required to give a bond each of \$2,500 and a number of them are expert sellers who have been engaged in similar capacities at national and State expositions.

There was no strike of the carpenters at the Fair grounds to-day, however dissatisfied many of the men are over last week's settlement of grievances. The decision not to go out was announced at a meeting of the United Carpenters' Council yesterday, when the trouble with the Fair directors was discussed at length. President Cogswell favored holding a special meeting of all the union carpenters in the city, and leaving to their decision what should be done in the matter. This suggestion was received with favor by the delegates, and a meeting will be called for next Saturday at 2 o'clock. There is little doubt that a final decision will be reached at that time.

The Shooting of Officer Martin.

CARLISLE, April 17.—The authorities have found a large lot of unstamped cigars hidden near the spot where Officer Martin was shot, and this is considered another link in the chain of evidence that will convict "Chas." Salyards of the crime. The theory is that Salyards was on his way to where the cigars were hidden when the shooting of the officer occurred. A few days prior to the shooting Salyards offered to sell a Carlisle hotel man a quantity of unstamped cigars cheap.

Gave Birth to Four Children.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., April 16.—Mrs. John Budner of Beaver Brook, near Blairstown, N. J., gave birth to four children on last Thursday morning. Two of the babies were boys and two girls.

Gresham Confers With Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Gresham had an extended conference with the President to-day. Hawaiian affairs and the Chilean refugee question are supposed to have been the topics under consideration.

Elected United States Senator.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 19.—Samuel Pascoe was elected United States senator to-day to succeed himself.

Ill-Fated Zante.

Another Terrible Day of Earthquake and Destruction.

ATHENS, April 17.—The island of Zante, one of the principal Ionian islands, was visited by a most disastrous earthquake to-day, resulting in great loss of life and property. The shock appears to have been the greatest part of which was destroyed. The church of St. Dionysius and the government offices were thrown down. Advances from the interior show that the whole island has been devastated. Many villages have been destroyed, and it is thought the loss of life is very great. Thus far the bodies of 20 persons, killed by falling walls, have been removed from the debris.

The people are fleeing from all the towns to find safety on the plains and hillsides. All are terror-stricken. Thousands are without shelter, and few have sufficient food. The British minister resident has telegraphed to the British foreign office a request for warships to be sent at once to Zante with men and building materials, that temporary sheds may be erected for the shelterless at once on the plains and hillsides.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Herald's Zante dispatch, timed 9:20 p. m., April 17, says:

Another earthquake of terrific force occurred at half past 7 o'clock this morning. It was far more violent than the first. The island is now entirely ruined. Since then the ground has been in continual movement. The morning broke with lovely weather and a cloudless sky. Without warning the island oscillated with intense violence from east to west for a minute. Clouds of dust from falling walls of houses and churches enveloped the city. The air rung with shrieks of the people buried beneath the ruins. There are fissures in the roads over fifty yards in length. All the church bellies and hotels are either down or tottering to ruins. Not a dozen houses in the whole island are inhabitable. In the villages sixteen, the injured number about 200.

In the villages the destruction is incalculable. Not one stone is left upon another. The southeastern point of the island was nearest the centre of the shock. There are fissures two feet wide in the direction of the shock east and west, precisely where the former ones originated. There was also a distinct tidal wave. The level ground sank one foot after the shock.

Many Chinese En Route to the World's Fair.

After a Heavy Gale Several Boats Were Destroyed or Damaged and It is Believed the Crews of All of Them Were Drowned—Two Thousand Houses Destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The steamer China arrived from Hong Kong via Yokohama and Honolulu yesterday bringing advices from Hong Kong to March 23, Yokohama March 29, and Honolulu April 8. There were 589 Chinese among the China's passengers, a large number of whom are bound for the World's Fair to be part of the inhabitants of the Chinese village. Another installment will arrive on the steamer Belgie, the next vessel due from the orient. A number of the China's Chinese are in transit for Havana and Panama and some for this port. Collector Puelpis is carefully examining each Chinese, using every endeavor to see that none are landed who are not lawfully entitled to.

One solitary remnant of the seventy fishing boats recently carried off at Otaru, Japan, in a gale has turned up. A telegram received by the government states that one of the boats drifted ashore on March 6 and that the crew of six survivors, being in the boat, it is presumed that the occupants had been drowned. Of the other sixty-nine boats no news has been received.

Koen Maru, a steamer owned by the Hokkai Steamship company, of Hokaido, sailed from Otaru on March 14, and the following day tounded in Yakijiri sea. Seventy-two persons were drowned.

Two thousand houses were destroyed by fire at Kawagoe, Japan. Many people were injured but no lives were killed. The Japanese naval department is making preparations for the construction of four new men-of-war.

According to a Tokio paper a large batch of Japanese women is to be shipped to Chicago for immoral purposes. The number intended to be sent over is said to exceed 300. The police are watching departing steamers closely to prevent the shipment of the girls.

A Passenger Steamer Blows Up.

All of the Passengers Injured, Some of Them Seriously.

WINAMAC, Ind., April 16.—The passenger steamer Nellie Bly, owned by J. F. Fishburn & Co., while making a trip down the river this afternoon blew up, seriously injuring eight persons. George Traun, proprietor of the Eagle Machine Shops, of this city, had both legs broken and crushed and was severely injured internally. The others were less seriously hurt. None of the passengers escaped injury. The boat was entirely demolished and sank immediately after the explosion.

Cyclone in Arkansas.

A Town Almost Destroyed and Seven People Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—News was received here to-day of a fearful cyclone in Fourche Valley, Scott county. The town of Boles was almost entirely destroyed. Seven persons were killed and a large number injured.

The path of the storm was a half mile wide and everything was swept before it. The bodies of a number of the killed were carried over half a mile by the storm.

World's Naval Review.

A Gathering of War Ships Such as the United States Never Saw Before—Cruisers of Foreign Powers.

The naval review of 1893 in New York harbor will go down to history as the most imposing marine spectacle the world has ever seen. Never before has such an array of war vessels been gathered together.

School children, as well as many "children of a large growth," have been taught to regard the "Invincible Armada," with which the misguided Philip II, King of Spain, fondly imagined that he would be able to effect the conquest of England, as the most formidable naval demonstration ever known. This is of course a ridiculous error, for on many occasions since then there have been gatherings of war vessels which would have annihilated the misnamed "Invincible Armada" in an hour.

The great Spanish armada was made up of 65 galleons and large ships, 25 urcas of 300 to 700 tons burden, 19 tenders of 70 to 100 tons, 13 small frigates, 4 galleons and 4 galleys, all 130 vessels, with a total tonnage of 75,865 tons. This is less than one-third of the tonnage participating in the great naval review. One vessel of the new United States navy, the Columbia or the New York, could lie at anchor and permit the entire armada to pepper away at her for a week without making a return, and she would not be injured at all. Any one of our rams could destroy the entire armada without suffering any damage and without discharging a single gun.

ROLLOF VESSELS TAKING PART IN THE REVIEW.

These are the ships of the United States navy taking part in the review, Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, commander-in-chief:

- Baltimore, first class cruiser, Capt. W. R. Bridgman, 24 guns.
- Chicago, first class cruiser, Capt. J. S. McGlensy, 27 guns.
- Philadelphia, first class cruiser, Capt. A. S. Barker, 29 guns.
- San Francisco, first class cruiser, Capt. C. Watson, 28 guns.
- Atlanta, first class cruiser, 20 guns.
- Bennington, gunboat, Commander R. Bradford.
- Dolphin, gunboat, Commander B. W. Buckingham, 9 guns.
- Newark, first class cruiser, Capt. S. Casey, 28 guns.
- Vesuvius, torpedo cruiser, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder.
- Yorktown, gunboat, Commander S. Wile, 14 guns.
- Concord, gunboat, Commander E. White, 14 guns.
- Charleston, first class cruiser, Capt. H. T. Picking, 22 guns.
- Bancroft, "practice cruiser," Lieut. Commander Asa Walker.
- Cushing, torpedo boat, Lieut. M. R. Winslow.
- Miantonomoh, monitor.

This places America at the top of the list, as it should be, with the greatest number of ships in line.

DISPOSITIONS OF THE SHIPS SENT BY FOREIGN POWERS.

- Argentina: Nueve de Julio, protected cruiser.
- Brazil: Aquidabad, battleship; Tiradentes, gun vessel; Republica, protected cruiser.
- England: Blake, armored cruiser; Australia, armored cruiser; Magicienne, protected cruiser; Tartar, partially protected cruiser; Partridge, partially protected cruiser.
- France: Jean Bart, protected cruiser; Aréthuse, unprotected cruiser; Hussar, unprotected cruiser.
- Germany: Kaiserin Augusta, protected cruiser; Seeadler, unprotected cruiser.
- Holland: Van Speyk, unprotected cruiser.
- Italy: Erna, protected cruiser; Giovanni Bausani, partly protected cruiser; Dogali, protected cruiser.
- Russia: Domitri Donskoi, armored cruiser; General Admiral, armored cruiser; Rynda, partially protected cruiser.
- Spain: Reina Regente, protected cruiser; Infanta Isabel, unprotected cruiser; Nueve Espana, torpedo vessel.

NATIONS REFUSING TO TAKE PART. Eleven foreign nations respectfully declined to participate—China, Japan, Denmark, Siam, Mexico, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Belgium, Salvador and Costa Rica; but, with the exception of the first three, those nations have no navy at all, or none to speak of, and the defense ships of China and Japan are never permitted to leave their own shores. Moreover, China and Japan do not specially desire to have their war ships inspected by other nations.

Keely Has Not Sold Out.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The statement in a morning paper that the Leslie E. Keely Company had sold out its parent plant for the cure of inebrates at Dwight and its 110 branches in this country and 10 in Europe for \$10,000,000 is incorrect. An Eastern syndicate is negotiating for the reorganization of the Keely Company, with increased capital and facilities for extending the business. It is carried out members of the present company will retain control of the reorganized company.

Trouble in Chile Not Yet Adjusted.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The trouble between Minister Egan in giving shelter and protection to two Chilean refugees has not been adjusted. Secretary Gresham refuses to say to-day what action he had taken in the matter. He stated that he expected additional information from Santiago by cable, but up to the hour of closing the department this afternoon no such message had been received.

Mr. Hoke Smith Sick.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A telegram was received to-day from Secretary Hoke Smith from Atlanta, Ga., stating that he was ill with a cold, but will return to Washington in a day or so. Since his appointment as secretary of the interior Mr. Smith has given from fifteen to eighteen hours a day to his official duties. In consequence he is overworked and greatly in need of rest.

Zante Still Shaking.

ATHENS, April 19.—Earthquakes shook the island of Zante repeatedly during the afternoon. Many families are leaving this city. Wooden barracks have been built outside the city to shelter those who have abandoned their homes.

Enforcing the Blue Laws.

Warrants to be Issued for the Carnegie Steel Company and Others.

PITTSBURG, April 16.—The new Law and Order League put in a busy day to-day getting evidence on which to base informations for warrants that are soon to be issued against violators of the Sunday law of 1794.

The old Law and Order Society is run solely for revenue, the informant getting half the fine, and this has made the law so obnoxious that those who want a more liberal Sunday law organized to retaliate by a strict enforcement of the blue laws, so that a repeal of the strictest features will be demanded.

Alderman McNeirney to-day went to Homestead, where he walked through the mammoth steel works of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited. He saw there so many men at work that he decided to issue warrants against the members of the firm for permitting Sunday work. He was told by the workmen that the firm was not compelled to keep the fires going Sundays.

Carlisle Is Refused.

The Secretary of the Treasury Refuses to Outline His Financial Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The action of Secretary Carlisle in suspending the issue of gold certificates caused all sorts of gossip here in relation to the supposed financial policy of the administration, and Mr. Carlisle was, in consequence, besieged with inquiries concerning his plans. But the Secretary does not propose to bring upon himself the criticism which followed his predecessor's open discussion of the Treasury prospects, and he declined to give any information whatever in reference to the policy which has been formulated for maintaining the integrity of the reserve fund for the redemption of outstanding legal tenders.

The only thing which Mr. Carlisle would say to-day was that he will issue no bonds unless compelled by some emergency. But he declined to define his meaning for the word "emergency," and refused to say whether in his judgment the wiping out of the free gold in the Treasury would constitute a reason for issuing bonds.

May be Made an Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—At the request of Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian minister, his government has detailed Captain Merivago as naval and military attaché of the legation in Washington, and he is expected to arrive here with his family in a few days. Captain Merivago is a naval captain of the first rank. He was detailed; it was said, for the reason that the naval interests of this country are paramount to those of the army, at least so far as construction and improvement go, and the Russian government desired to be represented here by a naval expert, but one who would at the same time be competent to observe and report on the progress of military achievement. The Russian legation in Washington has not had a military attaché for years, and this indication of the appreciation of the growing importance of the Washington station by the government of the Czar, it is confidently expected, will soon be followed by the promotion of Prince Cantacuzene to be an ambassador.

Fourteen Soldiers Wounded.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—In the fight between the workmen and civic guard in the streets of Mons to-day fourteen soldiers were wounded. Three will not recover. They were removed to the hospital, where there are no more statements were taken for the police. Dispatches from Antwerp this evening show that the situation in that city has grown more threatening hourly since noon. Crowds are still gathering in the northern districts this evening and more fighting is expected. The concert halls of the city are empty and several theatres are closed. The petroleum reservoirs are guarded by the militia.

Egan Again in Hot Water.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The trouble between Minister Egan and the Chilean authorities over the action of Mr. Egan in giving shelter and protection to two Chilean refugees has not been adjusted. Secretary Gresham refused to say to-day what action he had taken in the matter. He stated that he expected additional information from Santiago by cable, but up to the hour of closing the department this afternoon no such message had been received.

Mrs. Maybrick Attempts Suicide.

LONDON, April 17.—A report has been circulated and generally credited in Woking that Mrs. Florence Maybrick tried to kill herself in the Woking Prison on Saturday. She is said to have stabbed herself severely in the throat and chest with a table knife, which was taken from her barely in time to save her from inflicting mortal wounds.

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