

HARRISON'S WILL.

It Practically Disinherits His Son Russell.

The Widow Is Given \$15,000 In Cash and the Interest on \$125,000—At Her Death the Estate Is to Be Divided Between His Daughters and His Son's Children.

Indianapolis, March 20.—The will of Gen. Harrison was filed for probate yesterday. He bequeaths to the Union Trust Co., as trustee, if his wife shall survive him, \$125,000—to be invested—the interest to be paid to her during her life.

At the death of his wife any earned interest not paid to her shall become part of his residuary estate. To his wife he also leaves \$15,000; to his daughter Elizabeth \$10,000, to be paid to his wife as trustee. When Elizabeth becomes of age or marries she is to have any unexpended balance. If she dies before receiving it, such unexpended balance shall go to her mother.

He leaves \$10,000 to be invested by the Union Trust Co. and to accumulate until his grandson, Benjamin Harrison McKee, shall become of age, when he shall have the principal and interest. The trustee is authorized however, to use the interest in the support of the grandson if necessary. If the grandson dies before becoming of age the fund shall become a part of the residuary estate. To each of his granddaughters, Mary Lodge McKee, Martha Harrison and William Harrison, he leaves \$2,500.

Item 16 of the will reads as follows: "If another child should be born to me of my present marriage I give to such child \$10,000. If a boy shall be born to me he shall bear my name and my sword and sash shall be given to him, instead of my son Russell."

He gives to his sisters, Sarah H. Devin and Anna H. Morris, and to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Scott Parker, each \$500.

He bequeaths to his sister, Bettie H. Eaton, an annuity of \$600. He bequeaths to his nephew, Benjamin Harrison, son of his brother John, \$500.

To the Indianapolis orphan asylum he leaves \$500; to the Eleanor home \$500; to the summer mission for sick children \$100; to his secretary, Frank Tibbitt, \$500. He sets out that he has already given to his children, Russell and Mary, the jewelry and other things belonging to their mother. These and other articles belonging to their mother, he bequeaths to these children. This gift, he says, is not to be taken to include articles of furniture purchased by their mother for the home and paid for by him. He confirms to his wife all the gifts she has received, all the articles in the house that were purchased within six months before his marriage with her, and all that have been purchased by either of them since that time.

He gives to his wife all horses, vehicles and stable furnishings. He directs that all the personal property left to his wife for her life shall at her death be divided among his surviving children, the issue of any that may have died taking the parent's share. His wife is not required to file an inventory of property, nor to give any bond, nor be liable for any loss. He leaves to his wife for the term of her life the homestead. He also leaves to his wife six lots in Herkimer county, N. Y.

All debts owing to him by his son Russell are remitted and the executor is directed to cancel any evidence of such indebtedness. To his son Russell he gives the portraits of the first Mrs. Harrison, some other portraits and family relics. To his daughter, Mary Harrison McKee, he leaves a portrait of her mother, some other portraits and family relics. To his daughter Elizabeth he leaves some family portraits, medals and relics, together with a gold watch chain, silver toilet set and all his souvenir spoons. To his grandson, Benjamin McKee, he leaves his watch and chain and his shotgun. To his brother Carter his Loyal Legion badge, and a cane to be selected by his wife. To his brother John his gold sleeve buttons and cane.

It is directed that the provisions made for his wife are in lieu of all her interests in the estate as his widow.

All the rest of his estate is left as follows: It is to be divided into as many equal shares as he leaves children, and one additional share for the issue of any child that may have died leaving issue. One such share is given to his son Russell in trust for the children of Russell, to be used for the support of such children; such portion as is not used before shall be turned over to the child on his becoming of age. In the event of the death of any of such children, his share shall be divided among the surviving children.

The second equal share is given to his daughter, Mary Harrison McKee. A third equal share is left to his daughter Elizabeth.

The will was drawn up April 20, 1899.

Harrison's Estate Worth \$380,000.

Indianapolis, March 22.—K. J. President Harrison left \$40,000 in life insurance. The fact was announced last night by the president of the Union Trust Co., which is executor of Gen. Harrison's will. He said: "Gen. Harrison had four policies of \$10,000 each in force. Our appraisal of the Harrison estate gives its total value at \$380,000."

Increased the Excursion Rate.

New York, March 20.—The passenger committee of the Trunk Line association met yesterday and agreed on certain rates to the Pan-American exposition. Several rates so far made by the association for this event were intended to be good for May only. This announcement created the impression among the public at large that later still cheaper rates would be made. This idea is erroneous. The passenger committee yesterday slightly increased the rate on the ten-day excursion ticket after June 1.

LIBERAL TERMS OF PEACE.

Gen. Botha Rejected Those Offered by Lord Kitchener During the Recent Armistice.

London, March 22.—The Daily Chronicle, professing to be able to give an outline of the negotiations between Lord Kitchener and Gen. Botha, says: "The chief obstacle to a settlement was Lord Kitchener's refusal to grant complete amnesty to the leaders of the rebels in Cape Colony. He offered self-government immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, with legislative bodies partly elected by the burghers.

"The government agreed to provide £1,000,000 to compensate the Boers for property destroyed and articles commandeered by the Boers, provided the signatures of the officers who commanded the Boer forces were forthcoming. He also offered to grant loans on easy terms for rebuilding and re-stocking farms.

"Moreover he agreed that children should be instructed in English or Dutch at the discretion of their parents. The government undertook to make no claim on church property or funds, nor upon hospital funds, nor private investments.

"No burgher of either state was to be allowed to possess a rifle except by special license. "Gen. Botha was generally in favor of these conditions, but he dissented strongly from a proposal to give the full privilege of citizenship to properly domiciled and registered blacks. He was also greatly concerned about the position Jewish capitalists would occupy in the country, and was told that Jews and Christians would enjoy equal rights, no distinction being made in the matter of concessions."

"It is reported here," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that a company of American volunteers, mostly Bostonians, recently landed at Kobi Bay, Tongaland, crossed Swaziland and joined Louis Botha."

A correspondent of the Times, who is near Bloemfontein, gives a report that Gen. De Wet, Gen. Botha and two other Boer commanders, addressing a force of burghers at Senekal on Sunday, said they were still able to continue the war, but were ready to accept annexation on condition that the British would guarantee joint education in Dutch and English, liberty to retain sporting rifles on license, indemnity to the amount of £2,000,000 for burned farms, no franchise for natives and amnesty for all belligerents still in the field.

De Wet, according to the correspondent, has gone north to the Transvaal, after ordering a suspension of active operations until his return.

HE HAS SEEN A NEW LIGHT.

Mrs. Nation Urges Women to Begin a Crusade Against Indecent Pictures in Saloons.

Kansas City, Mo., March 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the anti-saloon crusader, addressing an open meeting of the W. C. T. U. in this city Thursday urged the members to begin a crusade against the indecent pictures that hang on the walls of saloons. She told them that they should not be mere "seat warmers," but active workers in the cause of morality and decency. "But, Mother Nation," complained a W. C. T. U. woman, "haven't we taken down these pictures again and again without succeeding in keeping them down? What are we to do?"

Instantly came the reply: "If you wash your face one day, do the remove the obligation for the next day? You must wash and wash and clean and clean. You must not rest, you must not tire."

While no action was taken several women spoke in defense of Mrs. Nation's efforts against saloons. Earlier in the day Mrs. Nation had entered a saloon and caused a picture to be removed from the wall. "If I had my hatchet," she said, "I would go through the place."

A police officer escorted her out of the place, and upon her promise to do no smashing, Mrs. Nation was released without being taken to the station.

Topeka, Kan., March 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation has signed a contract for six lectures to be given in Cincinnati. She will receive \$100 for each of the lectures and all her expenses.

A PANIC AT A FIRE.

Women and Children are Trampled on in a Rush to Escape Injury from Falling Walls.

Chicago, March 22.—Fire last night destroyed the warehouse of Ford, Johnson & Co., at Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue. The building and everything inside was ruined. The north, south and east walls of the building collapsed while a number of firemen were inside fighting the fire. They were compelled to drop their hose and run for their lives. Several were badly bruised by falling bricks. A panic was created among the thousands of spectators and in a wild rush to escape injury by the falling walls many women and children were knocked down and trampled upon.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It was claimed by some that it was started by an explosion, but W. F. Johnston, secretary of the company, declared that the noise mistaken for an explosion was the falling of the automatic trapdoors in the elevator shaft. There was nothing in the building of an explosive nature, he said. The total damage is estimated at \$200,000.

A Message in a Bottle.

Galveston, Tex., March 22.—A message found in a bottle picked up on the beach yesterday says that the schooner Rover, of New York, was wrecked off Cape Horn and that the two writers of the message, Joseph and James Swift, are captives of the Terra Del Fuego Indians. It is believed that the schooner Rover, of Baltimore, is missing or lost, for an old treasury department list of merchant vessels gives such an ocean-going vessel and the name of the same vessel does not appear in the 1902 book.

A TERRIBLE DEED.

A Massachusetts Woman Kills Her Six Children.

An Appalling Tragedy in a Farmhouse Near the Village of Coldbrook—Murderess Tried to End Her Own Life, but Did Not Succeed.

Coldbrook, Mass., March 22.—Mrs. Lizzie Naramore, while in a fit of insanity Thursday afternoon, killed her six children at her home, a farmhouse half a mile from this village, and then tried to take her own life. The children ranged from 10 years to a babe of ten months, and their lives were taken by the mother with an ax and a club. She laid the blood-drenched bodies on the beds, two on one bed and the other four on a bed in another room, and then attempted to take her own life by cutting her throat with a razor. When discovered she was in the bed on which the bodies of four children were lying. Although she cut a deep gash in her throat and suffered the loss of much blood, it is believed she will recover. Frank Naramore, the husband and father, left his home at the usual hour in the morning and got to his work at a sawmill, and at that time his wife did not attract his attention by acting strangely.

It is supposed the crime was committed shortly after noon, the discovery being made by George Thrasher, an employe of a grocery store, who visited the Naramore house about 2:45 o'clock for the purpose of delivering groceries that had previously been ordered by Mrs. Naramore. He was unable to get in the house by the door and he looked in a window and noticed blood on the floor, while Mrs. Naramore was lying on a bed. He was surprised also by the absence of the children, whom he was accustomed to see playing in or about the house. He returned to this village and told of what he had seen.

A party was made up and a hasty visit was made to the Naramore house. An entrance was effected and the mutilated bodies of the six children were found. Mrs. Naramore was alive, but was very weak from loss of blood. She was removed to the village hotel and at a late hour last night the attending physicians were confident that she would survive.

During the evening a number of neighbors of the family saw and talked with Mrs. Naramore and to them she told how she killed her children.

At the time the party of villagers found Mrs. Naramore she was asked how she did the deed and she said she took the lives in four different rooms, and as fast as she killed one child the body was placed on a bed. The children were three boys and three girls. Ethel, 10 years of age, was the eldest, while the ages of Walter, Charlie, Chester, Bessie and Lena ranged from 8 years to 10 months, Lena being the baby.

Mrs. Naramore told her most intimate friends last night that she first killed Ethel and then followed with the five others, each time taking the next oldest. Five were killed by being struck on the head with the back of an ax, while Lena was killed with a club. She says she fully expected the gash in her throat would cause her death and that when her husband returned at night he would find all of the bodies in the two beds. She appeared rational last evening and displayed signs of sorrow for the deed she had committed.

THE WINTER WHEAT CROP.

Reports from Many Sections Promise a Large Yield.

New York, March 22.—Dun's Review on March 23 will say of the condition of the winter wheat crop: "Reports from a large number of correspondents in the winter wheat belt, show the condition of the growing grain generally favorable. In Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois the acreage is reduced, owing to partial failure last year, and the mild winter in some sections has been unfavorable. There are expressed in some quarters that the ravages of the Hessian fly will be serious, especially if the present dry weather continues. In scattered sections of Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee the grain was winter killed and farmers are plowing it under.

Dry weather during the fall months caused much damage in Kentucky, and in Tennessee the changeable weather of the early winter and lack of rain caused damage. In Illinois wet weather is helping grain and it is hoped that a continuation will enable to outgrow the fly. In Michigan the acreage is less than last year, but damage by the fly will not materially reduce the crop. The best reports come from the southwest. In Missouri the grain wintered well and large yields are expected. In Kansas, Oklahoma and southern Texas there is an increase in the acreage and the condition of the grain was never better.

Big Raise in Pig Iron Prices.

Pittsburg, March 22.—Bessemer pig iron has advanced again, a sale of 5,000 tons having been made at \$16.50 at the valley furnaces. This is equivalent to \$17.25 a ton delivered in Pittsburg. The latest price is \$4 a ton higher than was paid by the Carnegie Co. for the 150,000-ton contract placed two months ago. A comparison of prices now and in March, 1899, gives interesting results. Sheets are \$16 a ton higher; billets \$2 higher; plates \$10 lower, and bars \$2 higher.

A Postal Order.

Washington, March 22.—Acting Postmaster General Johnson has issued a general order prohibiting all renters of lock boxes and drawers at post offices throughout the country from using key not regularly obtained themselves from their respective postmasters; and directing that after April 1 each postmaster shall inform the renters of lock boxes and drawers that all except regular manufacturers of post office furniture are enjoined from making or causing to be made any key or appliance for opening any lock box or drawer in a post office.

RIOTS AT MARSEILLES.

Strike of Dock Laborers Leads to Violence—Cavalrymen Charge a Mob.

Marseilles, March 21.—The situation here is very disquieting, owing to the increasingly aggressive attitude of the strikers. During the disorder yesterday the panic spread to the townspeople, and stores, restaurants and cafes were hurriedly closed. It was feared that the mob, which was charged by mounted gendarmes and hussars, would attempt to pillage.

A crowd numbering 2,000 burst through a Gordon of infantry along the dock side. The cavalry charged and drove the strikers back. A volley of stones was then thrown in all directions and a brigadier, two gendarmes, a hussar and several infantrymen were injured. One gendarme was stung, thrown from his horse and trampled upon by the cavalry. The strikers are irritated at the refusal of the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, to receive the socialist mayor of Marseilles, M. Flassieres, who sought to obtain government pressure to force the masters to negotiate, the masters having declined to do so on the ground that the strike was unjustifiable and a breach of a previous agreement.

Two hundred women, several with babies in arms, took part in Wednesday's demonstration, in spite of the rain. With the exception of the socialist organs the press shows little sympathy with the strikers. The public recognizes that the strike has already done an immense amount of injury and may completely ruin the port.

The government is in an extremely embarrassing position, especially M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, as the socialist demand that the government intervene in favor of the strikers and are disgruntled at the employment of troops. On the other hand the government is urged to take vigorous measures to secure the freedom of labor, especially in view of the fact that the foreign element, chiefly Italian, which preponderates among the striking dock laborers, is utterly indifferent to the fate of Marseilles.

ODELL DEFIES PLATT.

New York's Governor Says He Will Veto the Police Bill if the Legislature Passes It.

Albany, N. Y., March 21.—Gov. Odell has positively and formally declined to sign any police bill, and repudiated the new bill drawn by Senator Platt and his friends, and said last night that if the bill came to him he would veto it, even if it was made plain that it would be passed over his veto.

Frank Platt, son of Senator Thomas C. Platt, arrived here last night with the newly prepared bill. It provides for the reinstatement of the metropolitan police bill of 1857, but including some territory contiguous to New York City. It also provides that, without disturbing the present conditions in New York City, the governor shall appoint a commissioner, whose right to the office should be immediately questioned in the courts and who, in the interim, should not interfere with the present police arrangements in New York City. If the bill was declared unconstitutional then the state should at once assume control of the police.

Mr. Platt told the governor that the bill had been decided upon by those representing the republican organization and he desired a decision as to the governor's attitude on the measure. His suggestion was that the governor should send in a message suggesting the passage of the measure. The governor replied that he could not see the reason for such legislation now. He had repudiated special legislation in his annual message, and the party had agreed with him. He had signed a New York City police bill and the party had agreed with him. Finally he said:

"I will not send in a message urging such a bill. If possible I will remain on friendly terms with Senator Platt, but if such a bill comes to me I will veto it. If the legislature cares to take the responsibility of passing the bill over my veto, very well, but I refuse to be a man of clay and I will not stultify myself."

A HUGE COAL COMBINE.

Illinois Mine Operators Plan to Form a Monster Trust.

Springfield, Ill., March 21.—A movement is said to be on foot among the leading coal operators of Illinois to consolidate the coal producing interests of the state into one mammoth combine. A meeting will be held in Chicago soon to perfect plans for consolidation. The object of the enterprise is to reduce expenses of production and to fortify the operators against the miners' organization, which has gained such a hold of late as to be able to assume dictatorial position in the matter of wages. The projectors of the plan will endeavor to absorb every mine in the state, either by purchase or consolidation.

The project contemplates the formation of a single company, with a capital of \$75,000,000, controlling more than 900 mines throughout the state. The total product of these mines last year was in round numbers 30,000,000 tons and they gave employment to 37,000 men, not including official help.

Struck Oil.

Huntington, W. Va., March 21.—The first discovery of oil in the southern portion of this state was made yesterday in a 300-barrel oil well drilled at Milton, this county.

Will Give \$5,000,000 to Philadelphia.

New York, March 21.—The World says: "Another magnificent gift from Andrew Carnegie will be announced within a few days. It became known yesterday that Mr. Carnegie has offered \$5,000,000 to another American city for the purpose of building libraries. Philadelphia, it is understood, will be the next recipient of the iron master's bounty. It is believed that Mr. Carnegie has offered to build libraries aggregating \$5,000,000 in value on conditions similar to those which accompany his offer to New York."

WITH GIANT STRIDES.

American Manufacturers Are Rapidly Gaining Pre-eminence in the World's Markets.

Washington, March 21.—In a report to the state department Consul General Guenther at Frankfurt, Germany, submits a recent publication in which the Frankfurt chamber of commerce calls attention to the growing American competition in the markets of the world.

The publication says that the harbor authorities of Calcutta advertised for bids on two locomotives. The lowest English bid was \$7,349 for each one, the time of the delivery to be limited to nine months; the lowest American bid was \$5,998, the time of delivery to be limited to six months. The American firm received the contract.

A recent contract for furnishing a large quantity of cast iron pipes for the Dutch colonies was awarded to an American firm, whose bid was nearly 25 per cent lower than German competition. Large orders for rails were placed recently in American hands from Holland. The English government has been obliged to give the Americans preference over their own works on account of the extremely low prices and the quick time of delivery.

The state department has received from Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, a report stating that the Birmingham Mail is responsible for the statement that English tube makers by excessive demands at the last bidding forced the Birmingham gas committee to purchase American-made tubing for fittings.

The British quotations, says the consul, were so high that an American firm succeeded in selling tubing "at a figure which no one in England could touch, and not only was the price cheap, but the quality was vastly superior."

Although the combination, says the consul, in conclusion, is not so strong this year, "so satisfactory has the American product proved that it will hardly be surprising if the gas committee, now ready for a new purchase, asks for tenders from America."

Chicago, March 21.—After devoting several months to personal observation and study of American railroads and the methods by which they are operated, E. Sonokichi and Y. Yamato, respectively traffic manager and mechanical superintendent of Japan's longest railroad, extending from Tokio to the northern extremity of the main island, have started back to the eastern empire. The locomotives found the warmest spots in the hearts of the oriental officials. Mr. Sonokichi said that the American engines, which cost fully one-third less than those bought in England, did better work with the use of less fuel.

CENSUS FRAUDS.

Some Enumerators in Maryland Padded Their Lists with Names of Dead People.

Washington, March 21.—Regarding irregularities in the census enumeration in Maryland, Director of the Census Merriam said yesterday: "I am amazed at the irregularities we have discovered. It is too late to change the figures of the tenth census, but it will be the policy of this office to punish the offenders. St. Mary's and St. Charles counties were the districts in which the worst irregularities occurred. In one county of one of the districts 500 names were wrongfully added by the enumerators. The total population, including the padded names, aggregated 18,136. The enumerator, S. F. Abell, was arrested Tuesday and his case will serve as a sample. The penalty is \$5,000 fine and two years' imprisonment. The padded names included dead and non-residents. We will press all cases of this sort discovered anywhere, though it is too late to change the figures."

Policeman Abell, the man arrested, charged with making false returns while acting as a Maryland enumerator, waived examination in police court yesterday and was held for the grand jury in \$1,000 bail.

SEALED INDICTMENTS.

Reported that They Have Been Returned Against Two Men for the Murder of a Millionaire.

Savannah, Mo., March 21.—A story is in circulation here to the effect that sealed indictments were returned by the special grand jury against two men for the murder of Millionaire Frank W. Richardson, who was killed at the door of his wife's bedroom on the night of December 24. It is said that the indictments will not be made public until after Mrs. Addie Richardson, who was recently indicted for murder in the first degree, shall have been tried for the crime.

It is alleged that Mrs. Richardson will give evidence against the two men if she shall be acquitted of the charge for which she has been indicted. Had the indictments been made public and the two men arrested, when Mrs. Richardson was indicted, she could not, it is argued, have testified against them without turning state's evidence and sharing in their punishment. Mrs. Richardson is to be tried on May 27.

The Thornton's Trip.

Norfolk, Va., March 21.—The torpedo boat Thornton, built by the Trigg Shipbuilding Co., of Richmond, Va., had her final trial trip yesterday over the course at Cape Charles. She showed a speed of 27 knots against a head sea and very strong winds.

Bishop Fowler's Prophecy.

Wheeling, W. Va., March 21.—The Washington conference (colored) of the M. E. church, with an attendance of 200 ministers from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia, opened its sessions here Wednesday, with Bishop Fowler, of Buffalo, presiding. Bishop Fowler, responding to the addresses of welcome, said that in 100 years there would be 100,000,000 negroes in the United States, even without immigration, and from that number an army of 20,000,000 could be raised.

HAS ONLY SHIFTED.

War Clouds Still Hang Over the Far East.

THE CZAR AND MIKADO.

They are Likely to Engage in a Struggle for Supremacy.

WANTS A SLICE OF KOREA.

Russia Covets the "Hermit Kingdom" and the Japs are Determined to Resist Any Attempt at Land Grabbing in that Direction.

London, March 23.—The foreign office takes a pessimistic view of the immediate future in the far east, in spite of the settlement of the Tien Tsin incident, and entertains grave fears that the relations between Japan and Russia may shortly reach the danger point.

Judging from information obtained in various official quarters in London, Japan has confided to some of the powers her determination to oppose at all costs any secret arrangements made between Russia and China by which the former could secure territorial or other advantages contiguous to Korea.

The Japanese government has received no official confirmation that the Japanese fleet is mobilizing, but it would not be surprised to learn that such were the facts.

A highly placed British official said yesterday: "All Japan wants is a free hand against Russia. This she has got so far as England and Germany are concerned, and I presume, so far as the United States government is concerned; although I do not imagine for one moment that any of the powers mentioned would be drawn into a war between Japan and Russia. If Japan sees nothing for it but to fight, she would have the moral support of objections committed to paper by at least two other powers against secret treaties with China. That is all; but Japan seems to consider it sufficient to provide against interference."

Confirmation of the foregoing definition of the situation is afforded by the secretary of the Japanese legation, who said: "While rejoicing at the fact that England and Russia have reached a pacific settlement over the minor issue, the main question—the integrity of the Chinese empire—remains unsettled. In response to pressure brought by Japan upon Russia, it was announced that Russia's secret treaties with China had been modified; but the terms have been withheld. Until we see the treaties, we will not be satisfied that the modification does not consist of words merely, without alteration in the spirit. In this contention we believe other powers will support us."

It appears that Great Britain would be quite willing to refer the whole Manchurian matter to arbitration on the lines of the Hague conference. The Tien Tsin siding affair is not considered important enough to be disposed of in this way, and it will immediately become a matter of diplomatic intrigue between St. Petersburg and London.

The Statist, a former editorially discussing the possibilities of a conflict between Russia and Japan, says: "It is idle to deny that there is danger of complications. Nevertheless we think peace will be preserved and trust that Russia will give satisfaction to Japan in Korea, thus removing the danger of a rupture."

While holding these views, the Statist devotes a column of its financial notes to considering how a Russo-Japanese war would affect the money markets. It says that Russian securities would sell in Paris, which would possibly be able to sell a fair amount of them in New York. Russian credit, the Statist says, might possibly fall very low.

A New Counterfeit \$5 Note.

Washington, March 23.—Chief Wilkie, of the secret service, announces the appearance of a new counterfeit \$5 note on the National Iron Bank, of Morristown, New Jersey. It is a deceptive counterfeit printed on two pieces of paper, between which silk fibre has been distributed. The face of the note is defective in detail. The word "cashier," abbreviated in the genuine to "cash'r," appears in the counterfeit as "cash."

Refused to Grant Pardons.

Washington, March 23.—The president yesterday denied seven applications for pardon and granted two petitions for the restoration of civil rights, remitted one and granted one pardon on account of ill-health. Among the applications denied was that of Joe Martin, convicted of murder in 1889 and sentenced to be hanged. His sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by President Harrison.

Ashore on French Reef.

Key West, Fla., March 23.—The Austrian steamer Styra, from New Orleans for Trieste, went on the rocks at French Reef, 40 miles south of Miami, Fla., on Thursday. Wreckers have gone to the assistance of the vessel.

Two Children Cremated.

Rock Island, Ill., March 23.—Fire yesterday in John Holling's farmhouse on Big Island, near the mouth of the Hennepin canal, destroyed the house, burned the children to a crisp and injured Mrs. Holling and her father. A third child is not expected to live.

Broad Defeats Corbett.

Denver, Col., March 23.—Kid Broad, of Cleveland, put out "Young" Corbett, of Denver, in the fourth round of what was to have been a ten-round fight before the Colorado Athletic association here last night.