

EDHEM PASHA TO BE PEACE ENVOY.

A MEANING APPOINTMENT.

Greek Government Must Treat Directly With Turkish Conqueror of Thessaly.

It is reported in Athens semi-officially that E. H. Pasha, commander of the Turkish army in Thessaly, has informed the Greek officers, who, in conjunction with the Turkish officers, are arranging the neutral zone, that he is empowered to negotiate the terms of peace with Greece direct.

A later dispatch says: "It is again semi-officially asserted that E. H. Pasha has received his statement that peace must be negotiated with him, and is now pressing for the appointment of a Greek plenipotentiary to conduct the settlement of terms."

The correspondent of the London Standard at Constantinople writes: "The peace negotiations continue. It is asserted that the amount of indemnity will be reduced to 8,000,000 liras (\$1,600,000), 2,000,000 to be paid in cash to Turkey, and 6,000,000 to be accepted by Russia as part payment of indemnity owed her by Turkey."

"It is said that after the suspension of hostilities, the Greeks, under pretense of visiting their lines, crossed the bridge over the Artina and were attacked by the Turkish commander, who drove them back, after heavy fighting for ten hours."

The Athens correspondent of the Standard says: "The Government and people are now only anxious for the signing of the final treaty, and they confidently rely upon General Smolenskii to see that the negotiations of peace have been agreed upon. The Greek army is paralyzed, and news comes from Salonica of the dispatch of large Turkish reinforcements to Thessaly. At Larissa, Thessaly and Kozani, Turkish seized corn valued at 1,000,000 drachmas."

"Great indignation is displayed at the story that Clement Harris was killed with the butt of a rifle because he was unable to walk."

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Focus and Senate Conference Agree Upon the Amendments to the Measure.

The conferees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have agreed. The most important amendment to the bill was that revoking the order of President Cleveland of February 22, 1897, which set aside 21,000 acres of forest reservations. The Senate amendment was made by providing that the President may modify or revoke the proclamation and it is provided that the lands embraced in the reservation not disposed of by August 1, 1898, shall be subject to operations of the order of February 22, or as they may be modified by the President. The general provisions for the government of the forest reservations are retained as provided in the Senate amendments. A provision is inserted allowing settlers to take other lands in the public domain.

The appropriation for Pearl harbor, Hawaii, is reduced to \$10,000. The appropriation for a government exhibit at the Omaha Exposition is left at \$200,000. The appropriation of the Senate being struck out. The amendment for investigation of sugar production remains in the bill. The appropriation for the improvement of the Lower Mississippi river is increased to \$2,553,333 and is made immediately available by contract or otherwise in the discretion of the Secretary of War. The net reduction from the Senate amendments is \$300,000. The total of the bill as agreed to is \$53,622,651.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WEYLER.

He Says Recognition of Cuban Horse-Thieves Would Be Ridiculous.

The New York Morning Journal prints, under date of Cleveland, Cuba, May 21, an interview with Capt. Gen. Weyler. Speaking of the action of the Senate in passing the Morgan bill, Weyler said: "I am not surprised, nor shall I be, if the house should concur in the senate resolution and send it to the president. Your jingoes are in the saddle, and evidently bent upon forcing the country into some serious foreign complications in order to distract attention from the last approaching internal crisis. The few scattering bands of Cuban dynamite, railroad wreckers, horse and cattle thieves, plantation burners and highwaymen, now in the field here, who hold no report and possess no seal of civil government, have no right to expect recognition. Such distinction at President McKinley's hands, issued in the face of my own proclamation officially declaring the greater part of the island to be already pacified, would hold the Washington executive up to the ridicule of European powers and prompt a healthy outburst of sympathy."

BANK OFFICIALS GO WRONG.

Cashier and Teller Short in Their Accounts.

National Bank Examiner Channing Bingham has sworn out warrants before a United States Commissioner, Kierulff, at Easton, Pa., for the arrest of John B. Meixell, cashier, and Willis H. Hoch, teller, of the South Bethlehem national bank, for embezzlement. The amount is not yet definitely ascertained, but from what has been discovered it might be as high as \$100,000. The embezzlement was discovered by several of the directors to be \$8,000 or \$9,000, which amount will not materially injure the bank. The entire loss will be made good from undivided profits and by the directors.

BANK TAX IS LEGAL.

The Pennsylvania Act of 1891 is Constitutional.

The constitutionality of the legislative act of 1891 of Pennsylvania regarding the taxation of national banks was affirmed by the United States supreme court. It was the case of the Merchants & Manufacturers' National bank of Pittsburgh against the commonwealth, and the opinion of the court, which was handed down by Justice Brewer, affirmed the decision of the supreme court of the state.

Bullies Prevent Elopement.

May Campbell, a variety actress who came to St. Louis from Cincinnati, hid in a clothes closet in Maud DeVore's room and listened while her husband and Miss DeVore arranged for an elopement. Then Mrs. Campbell emerged with a revolver and put five bullets into her husband and one into Maud DeVore. She then walked to the Court House and gave herself up. Campbell was taken in a dying condition to the City Hospital. When a detective brought in his wife and asked him to identify her as his assailant he refused to do so and kissed her affectionately. Campbell is faintly shot through the lungs and in the throat. The woman's wound is not believed to be fatal.

DEEDS OF BRUTALITY.

Dr. Winn Tells of Awful Things he has Himself Seen.

Dr. Foster S. Winn, who is with the Cuban hospital corps in the field near Havana, has forwarded the following under date of May 9:

The wanton destruction of property, the assassination of pacifists and the razing of Cuban hospitals are merciless butchery of helpless ill or wounded Cubans by Weyler's Spanish legions continue. I have seen enough within the past week to arouse any American. Myself and staff of native assistants have seen on the jump day and night. The majority of our wounded and sick I have been compelled to transfer to different mountain caves, for fear of a sudden attack upon our recent hospital headquarters. Others are hidden securely in thickly wooded spots in the foothills with a small escort and a few trusted scouts.

I ride from place to place to attend them as required. One of these poor fellows was discovered by the Spanish column of Pinar, and I went later to dress his wounds. He had been mangled, literally hacked into pieces by Weyler's men. I ordered his body buried. Whilst looking for a spot to inter my man, not 50 yards away, ran upon the assassin, a Negro soldier, who had been murdered by the same Spanish column when it had marched past their field. These victims of Weyler's peculiar pacification tactics were also buried.

SENDING RELIEF TO CUBA.

A Humanitarian Expected From Spain.

The President, on the suggestion of Secretary Alger, is considering the plan of assigning an officer from the commissary department of the regular army to take charge of the assembling of relief supplies for Americans in Cuba. Through the good offices of the Spanish government it is probable that in the event it is decided to send food supplies to Cuba in addition to remittances of money, our government will be able to send relief more than would be the case if duty were exacted upon the goods imported. An intimation has been given that such supplies will be admitted duty free. The duty on flour is \$4.50 per barrel, or above its original cost, and the \$50,000 appropriation will be practically null and void in value by the saving of tariff deductions.

CHASED BY SPANISH GUNBOATS.

Fruit Steamer Ethelred Had an Exciting Experience.

After being twice chased by Spanish gunboats the British fruit steamer Ethelred arrived at Philadelphia from Port Antonio, Jamaica. The Ethelred left May 12, it was the intention of Capt. John D. Hart to accompany her, but he was arrested as he was about to go aboard. It is supposed agents of the Spanish government notified the Spanish authorities at Havana that Hart would be on the vessel. The first encounter occurred off Cape Maisi, on the trip down. On Sunday evening, May 16, a gunboat shot out from under the Maisi capes and steered directly for the fruit vessel. All steam was crowded on the Ethelred, when a solid shot cut the water half an inch above her bows. Then came a second and third shot, each nearer than the others. Capt. Israel kept on his course and after another hour's chase the Spaniards gave up.

ONLY THE GILT SIGN LEFT.

Two Blind Pool Concerns Fail in New York.

The sign of "C. T. Smith & Co., Investment agents, stocks, bonds, grain and provisions bought and sold," is still up in gilt letters on the door of the office on the floor of the Syndicate building, Liberty and Nassau streets, New York, but the office is empty. The furniture was sold last Thursday to satisfy a chattel mortgage. C. T. Smith & Co. advertised that their disreputable associates paid customers over 6 per cent a week.

POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Supreme Court Decides That He Can Remove Officers at Any Time.

The United States supreme court rendered an important decision. Among them was one adverse to the claim of L. E. Parsons, late United States district attorney for the Northern district of Alabama. Parsons was removed by President Cleveland, but set up a claim that he was entitled to hold the office for four years. The court ruled that the appointment might be terminated at any time at the discretion of the President. This is an important decision, as it confers upon President McKinley the power to remove officials whose terms have not expired.

STEEL FENCES FOR THE C. AND P. R. R.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Lines is to be Protected from Cattle by Steel Fences.

One thousand steel posts have been ordered from the Bond Steel Post company of Adrian, Mich., and they are to be put down at once. It is understood that women wire steel fences will be attached to the posts. Such fences are very handsome and durable, and easily kept in repair, and are rapidly taking the place of other kinds of fences.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Nebraska Prohibition state convention omitted a money plank as an olive branch to the free silver prohibitionists.

The large grain elevator at Redford, Ill., owned by Wilkes & Shull, was destroyed by fire. The structure had just been rebuilt.

A St. Louis millionaire and his secretary were arrested in New York for attempting to smuggle \$8,000 worth of jewelry into the country.

CASUALTIES AND CRIMINAL DEEDS.

AN AWFUL COLLISION.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Idaho in Which Nine Were Killed.

A collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, 25 miles west of Pocatello, Idaho, caused the death so far as known of nine men and the serious injury of eight others. Two of the latter will die. It was the worst wreck that has occurred on the short line in many years.

The west-bound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station. The freight coming east ran away on the hill. It is thought the mistake was caused by the fact that the freight, running 50 miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train, which was already backing up right in front of the station. Two men were on the station platform, of whom one was killed and the other fatally injured. The station building was shattered. Both engines were converted into scrap iron and 30 freight cars piled up in a heap. Eight sheep sheeters and tramps were crushed to death.

SHOT FOUR MEN.

Brother of One of the Victims Then Killed the Murderer With a Gun.

The little town of Oakman, Walker county, Ala., was the scene of a desperate shooting affray. The following are the dead: Isaac Appling, aged 50, mayor of Oakman, and leading merchant of the place. Charles Williams, aged 30, a machinist. Andrew Richards, clerk in the store of Appling Bros., shot in the head; will die. Montgomery Appling, brother and business partner of Isaac Appling, shot in the body; would not fatal. William Duncan, an Englishman, shot in the head and back; will die.

The two Applings, Duncan and Richards were shot by Williams. The latter was slain by Montgomery Appling. Williams was a traveling machinist, who recently came to Oakman from Mississippi to secure work at the coal mines. While intoxicated he entered the store of Appling Bros., the largest business house at Oakman, and became boisterous.

Mayor Appling, after ordering him out, was about to call the police, when Williams drew a revolver and opened fire on Appling, who fell dead at the first shot with a bullet in his heart. Montgomery Appling, who was standing behind the counter only a few feet away, snatched up a Winchester rifle and began firing on the murderer. Williams received two rifle balls in his body, but after he had fallen continued firing until he had emptied his pistol.

Andrew Richards, a clerk, was shot in the head by Williams while trying to escape from the place. William Duncan, who has been prospecting in Walker county, was shot in the leg and back. Montgomery Appling was also wounded. It is thought both Duncan and Richards will die.

SILVER MEN SHUT OUT.

No Room in National Republican League Convention.

The National Republican league has served notice upon the league in the Western silver States that the delegates to the National convention in Detroit in July must be in accordance with the party platform. The Executive committee of the league met to make arrangements for the coming convention. The condition of the league in the Western States where the party vote was nearly wiped out last fall was brought up through the presence of John A. Dewesse, of Denver, who said he represented the Republicans who voted for McKinley, and he wanted to know what the convention proposed to do in the way of reorganizing the Republicans who stood by their party in the silver States. He disclaimed being a place hunter, but he thought the league should recognize that the leaders in Colorado had deserted the organization last fall. He suggested the league be reorganized in the States. The Executive committee delegated to President Woodmansee and Secretary Dowling the duty to appoint a provisional organization in Colorado and any other States in which it might appear that the old organization is no longer in control of Republicans in accord with the party. The basis of representation to the July convention was made four for each congressional district and 10 at large in each State.

A TENDENCY TO IMPROVE.

President Thomson, of the P. R. R., Talks After an Inspection Trip.

President Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad company, has returned from an inspection trip over the lines between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the Pennsylvania company's lines west of the latter city. Mr. Thomson said: "I am very much pleased with the general condition of the property, notwithstanding the enforced economic stringency of the past eight or nine months. In Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, Indianapolis and Chicago I found the tendency toward improvement strong. The universal opinion in the west was also very favorable to the coming season will be unusually heavy."

SIX MILLION POUNDS.

Powers Decides This the Highest Mark for Indemnity.

"The dispatches which the government has received from the representatives of Greece abroad all indicate that the peace negotiations have taken a turn more favorable to Greece. Turkey's proposal to occupy Thessaly no longer receives any consideration owing to England's attitude, while the proposal to abolish the captulations in the case of Greek subjects in Turkey is rejected and the suggested extradition treaty is apparently set aside."

"The powers have fixed 46,000,000 as the highest limit of indemnity and will allow only such a stipulated alteration of the frontier as will not involve the subjection of any inhabited district to Turkish rule. Germany's demand for an international control of Greek finances has not been favorably received, as the government hopes to raise a loan abroad on the guarantee of England, Russia and France at low interest, to pay the indemnity, conceding certain revenues but not accepting the principle of foreign control."

ABSCONDER MADE RECEIVER.

A Runaway Cashier Gets Work at Cripple Creek.

Harry Clark, the cashier of the Bridgeport O., National bank, who absconded two weeks ago, is in Cripple Creek, Col. Within a week he was arrested at Cripple Creek. He was appointed receiver for a failed bank there, the name of which is unknown to his friends, who were appraised of the fact in a long letter received by Mrs. Clark.

1,200 AMERICAN VICTIMS.

Full Reports From Cuba Show the List of Deaths.

Secretary Sherman received a dispatch from Consul-General Lee, stating that the number of Americans who are starving to death in Cuba because of Gen. Weyler's orders confining non-combatants to fortified cities will number at least 1,200.

In his former dispatch, placing the number at 800, Gen. Lee had not received returns from all consular districts of Cuba, so that the number was partially an estimate. He has now received a return from the consul at Sagua, stating that there are at least 450 Americans in that district who will require relief. From Matanzas he received a report stating that there were at least 250 starving in the district.

Gen. Lee has already drawn \$10,000 which is being distributed to the consuls throughout the island. The appropriation of \$20,000 will not last very long, considering the enormous prices that have to be paid in Cuba at the present time for food. It is said that butter cannot be obtained in the interior at any price which is equal to 21 having 40 and 50 cents per dozen. The Spaniards have killed off the cattle to feed their soldiers.

Unless something is done to change the situation in Cuba before a great while comes, there will be a wholesale exodus of Americans to the United States. Gen. Weyler is starving to death along with the Cubans. It is given out that Mr. Calhoun, who went to Cuba to investigate the Ruiz affair, will not make a report by mail. He will return to Washington and make the report in person.

HUNDREDS DROWNED OUT.

El Paso, Texas, Flooded by the Breaking of a Levee.

The levee of the Rio Grande broke at El Paso, Tex. Not less than 120 homes were swept away, and several hundred men are at work on a new levee. The splash of the houses as they fell was mingled with the shrieks of women and children who are driven from their homes. Several hundred families are now housed in cars. The ringing of the fire bells saved the lives of many people who were asleep, ignorant of their danger.

BIG STRIKE OF MINERS.

National Executive Board of United Mine Workers Decide to Take Action.

One of the biggest strikes in the history of the coal industry is about to begin. This has been decided by the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. It will be the climax of a series of long struggles, and the Pittsburgh district will be the center of operations. With the miners in the Pittsburgh district, the diggers in Ohio and West Virginia will also go out. When the order to strike goes into effect, in a few days, more than 50,000 men will begin a grand struggle to get higher rates for the production of coal.

It will be a strike against a strong combination of coal interests, which by reason of business opportunities has been formed. It was organized with any concerted action of understanding. All of the largest operators went into the scheme to get control of the business, and if the mines were kept running during the strike season they would be masters of the situation, as far as the price concerned. This year the conditions in the coal industry are entirely different from what they were in former years. Time was when the smaller operators could market coal on the lake front, but this year all has been changed. Now they cannot dispose of any coal unless it goes through the hands of one of the larger companies.

While the miners in the Pittsburgh district have been battling against a reduction of 54 cents a ton the operators have been quietly at work on the lake fronts. Every foot of dockage is now in the hands of one of the larger companies, and coal mined at 24 cents, they would be in virtual control of the market and need not fear inroads by any of the smaller operators.

KITES AS WEATHER PROPHETS.

The Forecasts to Be Improved by Readings From Aloft.

For some weeks the weather bureau has been experimenting with kites sent up from one or two miles above the earth, and as a result the officials believe that they will soon be able to forecast the weather for at least 12 hours longer than at present and with greater accuracy. The experiments have been taken at three altitudes, and the fact has been established that shifting of the wind occurs at a mile to 16 hours before the same change of direction occurs on the surface. This is due to the same forces which operate to cause windshifts to produce a storm, one condition being dependent on the other. The most imperfect part of weather forecasts now is the prediction as to rain or snow. Meteorologists for the past 10 years have been impressed with the fact that future data as to storms must come from a knowledge of upper air conditions. The aeroplane investigations have reached that point where it can be safely stated that within six hours of the time a storm is forecast from the first time in the history of any meteorological service, can construct a telegraphic synoptic chart based on air conditions one mile above the earth. This chart will cover the conditions between the Alleghenies and the Rockies at the outset.

BOOTH-TUCKER CONVICTED.

Found Guilty of Maintaining a Disorderly House at the Barracks.

Frederick De La Tour Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, was convicted of maintaining a disorderly house at the big army barracks in West Fourteenth street, New York. Sentence was postponed until June 8, and the commander was liberated on the same bail as had been under. Complaint was made by residents of the neighborhood of the barracks, who alleged that they were greatly disturbed by the singing and band playing there that lasted all night. Booth-Tucker was defended by ex-Mayor A. Oakley Hall, who quoted from the Scriptures to show that Miriam was the first hallicujah lassie, and that trumpets, cymbals, harps, cuneets, cornets and timbrels were used by the ancient Hebrews in the worship of God. The judge's charge was unfavorable to the defendant. The jury was out five hours.

Bayard's Trust Executed.

The Bradford trust executed by the late John F. Bayard, which was entrusted to ex-Ambassador Bayard by the consistory of London, was delivered to the State authorities by Mr. Bayard. The ceremony of presentation took place in a joint convention of the Legislature, at which Gov. Wolcott and the executive council were present. Senator Hoar made an address, in which he related the value of this history of the Pilgrim fathers and his own efforts to bring it to Massachusetts. Mr. Bayard expressed his pleasure that he was able to deliver this priceless document. Gov. Wolcott received the book and pledged the faith of the commonwealth "that for all time the manuscript should be guarded as one of her chief treasures."

First Vote on the Tariff.

The first vote on the tariff bill was taken in the Senate on the 30th. It came after a two-hour debate on the item of boracic acid, which, although comparatively unimportant, afforded an opportunity for the first alignment of the various elements.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

FREIGHT RATES.

Can't be Fixed for Future Use by the Interstate Commission.

The United States supreme court decided two cases, holding that the United States Interstate commerce commission has no power to prescribe railroad rates which may control in the future. The cases were those of the commission against the Cincinnati & New Orleans railroad company and the Florida & West India company. The decision of the court is construed to mean that the interstate commerce commission has no power to pass upon rates before they are put into effect, being simply empowered to determine the equity and justice of the established rates.

The expected decision of the supreme court in what is known as the Nebraska maximum freight rate case was not rendered, and, as the court adjourned for the term, a decision cannot be announced before next autumn. When the court adjourned the final adjournment for the term there were apparently 390 cases on the docket undisposed of, but there were actually 332 cases, 21 having already been argued and submitted. This is a smaller number than the records of the court have shown for thirty years. At the conclusion of the term ending a year ago there were 533 cases undisposed of, and since then 284 have been added, making a total of 817 contained in the docket for the year. Of this number 437 have been finally disposed of and the interstate labor done in 21 others.

Included in the 21 cases which have been argued, but in which no opinions have been rendered, are several of considerable importance. Among them are the Nebraska maximum freight rate case; the controversy between the Bayden Power Brakes and Westinghouse Airbrake Companies, as to the validity of the latter's invention; the Alabama Midland case, involving the validity of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act; the Southern Pacific land case and two or three important private land grant cases.

MINISTER TO COLOMBIA.

Editor Hart, of Wheeling, Nominated by the President.

Charles Burdett Hart's nomination for minister to the United States of Colombia was sent to the senate by President McKinley. Charles Burdett Hart, who has been nominated by President McKinley to be minister to Colombia, is editor-in-chief of the Wheeling Intelligencer and one of the foremost writers for the Republican cause in West Virginia. He is a warm personal friend of President McKinley, and his paper was one of the first to advocate McKinley's nomination.

Mr. Hart was born in Baltimore, June 16, 1850, and is of English ancestry. He was educated in this country before the revolution. He was educated in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn, and in French and English academies of the latter city, and graduated at Trinity Hall, Maryland. He read law with Benjamin Harris Brewer, of Philadelphia, but turned his attention to journalism, and was connected in various capacities with the "Chronicle," "Inquirer," "North American" and "Press," of Philadelphia. While an editorial writer on the Philadelphia Press, in 1882, he purchased an interest in the Wheeling Intelligencer and succeeded A. W. Campbell as editor. From the start he took a lead in Republican politics. He led the state delegation at the Minneapolis convention in 1892. Mr. Hart has never sought nor held a public office. He is an accomplished linguist, being especially proficient in Spanish and French.

A SUIT FOR \$1,000,000.

Nephews of Samuel Colt Want a Share of the Property.

A suit for a \$1,000,000 has been begun in the United States court at Hartford, Conn., against Mrs. Elizabeth Colt, of New York, by James B. Colt, of Washington, D. C., and Norman B. Colt, of Seattle, Wash., nephews of Samuel Colt, who died in 1862. The suit is the revoking of legacies to the plaintiffs by Samuel Colt, who made a fortune out of the manufacture of firearms. In the complaint, which is sworn to before a United States notary public in Washington, by James B. Colt, eldest son of James Colt, the brother of Samuel Colt, it is charged that Mrs. Colt influenced her husband to revoke certain codicils to his will which gave to the plaintiffs certain shares of his estate. She also induced Samuel Colt to believe, it is alleged, that letters containing scandalous matter were written and sent by James B. Colt or his wife, or someone acting under his direction. It is further asserted that Samuel Colt desired a reconciliation with James B. Colt, but that Mrs. Colt prevented it.

Must Pay Duty.

A difficulty confronts the government in its plan to aid distressed Americans in Cuba. Spain will not remit duties on supplies sent to the island, in spite of the Spanish government's promise to aid in the work of relief. The Spanish government has refused to American consular agents at Havana, and Hyatt at Santiago, and fears the aid of distressed Americans will be perverted to assistance to revolutionists. The new complication may cause a further trouble in the relief measures. The government will not abandon the purpose to purchase supplies in this country, and Commissary General Sullivan will set his officers to work.

General Synod Ended.

The general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church, which has been in session for the past week in the Euclid Avenue church, East End, Pittsburgh, finished its work Wednesday, with a celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster Confession of Faith. The next meeting will be held in Philadelphia.

Instructions were given to accept \$500 for famine relief in India. The report of the treasurer of domestic missions showed a total contribution of \$3,778.73, nearly all of which has been expended.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

The 16 fishermen who went astray from the schooner J. P. Johnson in dories on the Newfoundland banks were picked up by a passing vessel and safely landed in Boston. Only about half of the congressional appropriation of \$250,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in the Mississippi valley has been spent and the work has been accomplished.

The United States Grand Jury at Indianapolis found nine indictments against John F. Johnson, president of the State National bank at Logansport, Ind., for violating the banking law. Benito Lopez, aged 70 years, was hanged at Folsom, Cal., for the murder of George Washburn.

Alexander T. Beckett, formerly a clerk in the National Bank of India, committed suicide at Chicago because of financial trouble. This is the third suicide resulting from the failure of the bank.

The case of R. B. Armour, formerly postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., charged with embezzlement of government funds, has been nolle prossed by the United States district attorney for the reason that the shortage, amounting to several thousand dollars, has been made good.

The Florida house of representatives by a vote of 50 to 5 adopted the articles of impeachment against State Treasurer C. E. Collins, that were reported by the special committee Friday. Malfeasance and incompetency are alleged in each article.

ENGLAND'S QUEEN.

She Is a Presbyterian When She Is In Scotland.

At the opening of the Monday afternoon session of the Presbyterian General assembly, Hon. John Wanamaker was recognized and said:

"Mr. Moderator, I rise to a question of privilege, believing that the assembly would like to be reminded that to-day is the anniversary of that most noble woman, who reigns over the British kingdom. Inasmuch as the compact between Scotland and Ireland embraces the Westminster Confession of Faith, and her majesty, the queen, attends the Presbyterian church while residing in Scotland, and in some measure belongs to our body, from whom all her Scottish chaplains are appointed, it seems meet that some notice should be taken of her birthday at this particular time, when the English nation celebrates her diamond jubilee. It has been well said of her that one does not know which to admire more, the queenliness of the woman or the womanliness of the queen."

Mr. Wanamaker introduced the following, which the assembly ordered by a rising vote to be sent to the queen: "This day being the 79th anniversary of the birth and 60th anniversary of the coronation of her most gracious majesty, Queen Victoria, whose reign has lasted longer than that of any other monarch in the last thousand years, this general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America deems it fitting and does hereby embrace the Westminster Confession of Faith and her majesty, the queen, attends the Presbyterian church while residing in Scotland, and in some measure belongs to our body, from whom all her Scottish chaplains are appointed, it seems meet that some notice should be taken of her birthday at this particular time, when the English nation celebrates her diamond jubilee. It has been well said of her that one does not know which to admire more, the queenliness of the woman or the womanliness of the queen."

LATEST ALCHEMY A FAILURE.

Inventor Brice Can't Produce Gold From Baser Metals.

During the last three weeks expert metallurgists connected with the mint bureau have been conducting a secret investigation in the laboratory of the Treasury Department at Washington into the claim of E. C. Brice that he has discovered a process for producing or creating silver and gold from the baser metals, etc., including chemically pure platinum.

Some months ago Mr. Brice applied for a patent on this process, which was denied pending an actual test. The report of the expert follows the test in every detail and concludes as follows: "During experiments, which have now extended over some three weeks, and have involved an amount of painstaking labor which we hope has not been entirely wasted, we have seen not the slightest evidence of any creation or transmutation. On the contrary, the claimant failed in every instance to recover the entire amount of silver and gold known to be present in the materials."

A \$33,000,000 FORTUNE.

Pennsylvania and Maryland Heirs Claim a German Estate.

A New York lawyer asked for Germany on Thursday last to hunt up the records of a fortune amounting to \$33,000,000, which, it is claimed, was left by Dr. Henry Brosius, a wealthy physician and wine merchant of that country. The fortune has been the subject of investigation for some time.

Judge Brice, of Louisiana, made the discovery while in Germany. He informed the heirs that the fortune was there and could be recovered. The original heirs, who lived at the village of Williamsport, Md., and in Pennsylvania. Some of their descendants still live at Williamsport, among whom are Mrs. Margaret Williams, Mrs. John W. Long, Joseph Garrison and several others. William Brice, of Hagerstown, one of the heirs, will go to Germany to establish a residence and claim the fortune. The Pennsylvania heirs live in the neighborhood of Carlisle.

CUBANS FOUGHT ONE ANOTHER.

Bands of Castillo and Delgado Had a Fraternal Quarrel.

It is officially reported that between Ojo Agua and Babuay, Province of Havana, insurgents of the bands under Castillo and Delgado fought among themselves, with the result that 30 were killed.

According to the same authority, the surrender of armed insurgents continues, and it is said that a band of insurgent negroes, numbering 300 and well armed, was surprised by loyal forces assisted by mounted regulars, at San Diana, Pinar del Rio, and compelled to retreat with heavy loss. The guerrillas lost two lieutenants and 25 privates. In Matanzas 16 armed insurgents have surrendered.

LIBERTY PARTY'S PLATFORM.