

tain them longer, during an important military maneuver of the insurgents, even if they were seized without compensation. The Admiral urged Generals Galtan and Hernandez to make efforts toward a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two hostile parties; and they both consented to do so. Gen. Galtan sent two of his officers to Barranquilla to lay Admiral Jonett's proposition to mediate before General Felipe Perez. Three days later General Perez sent a letter to Admiral Jonett, thanking him for his proposition, but declining to take any steps in the matter until he should receive some information as to what steps the United States would take. The Admiral took no further steps at that time to secure a settlement of the troubles.

Admiral Jonett reports that sickness among the American forces has increased rapidly. He says: "The yellow fever now seems liable to become epidemic at any time, as there has been a number of fatal cases among the marines. I am informed by the board of surgeons appointed to investigate matters, that there are now three vessels in the harbor at Colon, all with numerous cases of yellow fever, and that the disease is also prevalent in the cities of Aspinwall and Panama."

In regard to the political condition of the Isthmus the Admiral says: "I am happy to state that matters seem to be entirely settled, and the Isthmus has now a better and stronger government than it has had for many years, and this promises to be permanent." The Columbians, he further says, now have garrisons along the line of transit and have ample force to protect it and foreigners. They have relieved the American forces of all duties on shore except guarding trains, and they were to assume that duty on the 26th ult. The Columbian authorities, the Admiral concludes, seem very anxious to assume all the duties of protecting transit and foreign property.

Naval officers who were on the recent Panama expedition say that the people of Panama are anxious that the United States should make its temporary possession of Panama permanent. They say that under existing circumstances it would be impossible for the country to remain in a peaceful condition for any length of time.

GALVESTON, 4.—A special to the News from El Paso says: "The Mexican government has prepared for the arrival of the murderous Apaches in the Sierra Madre. Orders have been sent to various politicians and presidents of all towns along the Sierra Madre and to the military commanders at Casa Grande and El Valle de San Buenaventura notifying them to prepare for raids. The Fourth Regiment of cavalry has left Parral for Casa Grande. A band of Apaches has been seen near Masco Springs, and the bodies of several murdered Americans and Mexicans have been found near Carazill's Spring horribly mutilated."

CHICAGO, 4.—The *Inter-Ocean's* Paris, Ills., special says: A tornado of wind and rain, accompanied by terrific lightning and thunder, lasting 15 minutes, struck the town this afternoon. Half the Metropolitan block was unroofed, leaving valuable stocks and goods exposed to the torrents of rain which fell. The Presbyterian church and a number of other buildings were totally demolished. The loss will aggregate several thousand dollars. No lives lost.

RICHMOND, Va., 4.—The trial of Thomas Jefferson Cluverius for the murder of his cousin Fanny Lillian Madison, having lasted an entire month, and having been fought out on both sides by the ablest legal talent procurable, was ended to-night with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The case has attracted extraordinary attention here from the prominence of the young people. They moved in the best society. Miss Madison was a lenial descendant of President Madison. Her death occurred in March last, and her body was found in a water reservoir, the water being drawn off. Cluverius's conviction was entirely on circumstantial evidence.

NEW YORK, 4.—The *Telegram* publishes a series of interviews to show that John I. Davenport, Chief Supervisor of Elections, has been missing from the city for some time. The agent for the flats in which he had rooms says he left there May 1st, and it was understood that he was going to New Haven, Conn. The *Telegram* intimates that he has gone away to avoid meeting charges against him from Washington in regard to the conduct of his office.

WASHINGTON, 5.—At the second day's meeting of the conference on charities and corrections, the reports that several Southern States noted quite a general reduction in the system of hiring out convicts and the adoption of measures which had a tendency to mitigate the evils of the system. A report from Delaware noted the mitigation of the severity of the whipping system, blood being rarely drawn at present. The whipping post was in general favor with the people of Delaware for the punishment of petty offenses. It was rarely found necessary to administer a second whipping to the same offender.

Judge Mackay, Father Counsel Mackay, has received the following cablegram from Rio de Sul, Brazil: "Consul Beckford Mackay, has been absolved unanimously by the jury. All honorable citizens celebrate the event."

(Signed) THE COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS. MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, 5.—Fin and Mans Ruinsbarger were taken from jail at El Dora, Hardin County, this morning, by a mob of seventy-five masked

men and riddled with bullets. They are brothers of the two Ruinsbargers now in Marshall County jail here, for the murder of Euoch Johnson, and were arrested yesterday for an alleged attack on Dr. Underwood, who is prominent in the Ruinsbarger prosecution.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 5.—The strike on the Kentucky Central railroad is virtually at an end. It only included the brakemen and freight conductors, and has only had the effect of stopping freight trains. The committee of engineers who went to Richmond to confer with Gen. Smith, of the Chesapeake and Ohio, operating the Kentucky Central, returned with a report that they agree to accept the 10 per cent. reduction proposed by the Chesapeake and Ohio upon being satisfied that the state of business justified it.

DENVER, 5.—A Carson City special says: Myriads of young grasshoppers, evidently just hatched out in the warm sand, have made their appearance on the south side of Arkansas River opposite this place. An area of probably 200 acres is literally filled with young hoppers. It is said the insects are not the much dreaded locusts, and will be incapable of doing much damage.

WASHINGTON, 5.—Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, under date of Shanghai, China, May 1st, informs the Navy Department that the breach between China and France is assured, and that the difficulties between China and Japan have been satisfactorily settled by a treaty concluded at Tientsin between Viceroy Li Hung Chang and Count Ito. It is understood that the Korean question, which was the most serious subject of controversy, was settled by both governments agreeing to withdraw their troops from that country. The suzerainty of China over Korea was said to have been recognized by Japan, and the disputed question of sovereignty over the Loo Choo Islands was given to Japan. Minister Young had arrived at Shanghai.

NEW ORLEANS, 5.—Foster Chase (colored) and Robert Williams, alias "Blinky Bob," also colored, were hanged within the walls of the parish prison in this city to-day in the presence of 15 witnesses allowed by law. The drop fell at 1.48 o'clock. The crime for which Chase was executed was the murder of his cousin, Marie Louise Prevost, which he committed on April 6th, 1884. He was in love with the girl, and after shooting her he attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head. Williams' crime was the murder of Charles Deyes, April 24, 1884. Finding Deyes in company with his (Williams') paramour on the street, he stabbed him to death. The two men dropped eight feet, and their necks being dislocated they died, almost without a struggle, in six minutes.

NEW YORK, 5.—At the Typographical Convention to-day it was decided that during any strike authorized by the executive committee, strikers were to receive \$7 per week from the Union's strike fund. The chief organizer was directed to compile a black list book. A three-fourth vote, it was agreed, of members in good standing should be necessary to change the scale of prices. Pittsburgh was selected as the place for holding the next convention. A resolution was adopted to the effect that if there is to be a change in the office of public printer, the President of the United States be requested to appoint such person as shall be in sympathy with organized labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, 5.—In the case of the People vs. Martha Wilson (colored) now under trial for perjury in the celebrated "Sharon" divorce suit, Miss Nellie Brackett, who was at first an important witness for Miss Hill, and later for Senator Sharon, testified to-day. She said: "I know I have told lies against Mr. Sharon; I knew it was a blackmailing case against him; know that perjury means State prison, and understand that I have committed the same offense as the criminal at the bar." I entered into a conspiracy with Miss Hill to blackmail and defraud Senator Sharon, but I now want to tell the truth as my conscience worries me. Miss Hill promised me \$10,000 in case she won, and a trunk of unmade dresses if she did not. I have not been promised a cent to change my testimony, and don't expect to receive anything; was led to change my course of action because I found Miss Hill had given the business away, and I did not want to be left. Miss Hill began the forgeries just after Mr. Sharon was arrested. I cannot remember all the falsehoods I swore to. When I swore I hid behind the bureau in Sharon's bedroom and heard him admit that Miss Hill was his wife it was all false." Witness continued and said that she knew Miss Hill to be at the time in a delicate situation, and that Miss Hill intended to falsely lay it on Sharon.

VINCENNES, Ind., 5.—The wife of Fred Grotegut, an aged German farmer, near Edwardport, was discovered last evening by her daughter with her throat cut from ear to ear. Grotegut was near by in a dying condition. He says his wife and he quarreled at dinner. She, in a rage, drew the blade across her own throat and then told him to kill himself. He had kept trying all the afternoon, part of the time with a razor and again by hanging. He has been lodged in jail.

DEMING, N. M., 5.—The Indians who passed Duncan station yesterday stole 20 horses and killed a man named Woods. A band of Indians passed this morning near Hudson station, going south. The telegraph operator says there were two bands, going as fast as their ponies could run. Whether there were two bands of hostiles or

hostiles pursued by Indian scouts could not be determined. The line of the Southern Pacific railroad is now thoroughly guarded to prevent the likelihood of any more Indians crossing into Mexico. It is impossible to get information regarding their number, they having scattered into parties of two to six.

Presidio, San Francisco, 5.—The following dispatch was received from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Arizona, dated June 5th: "General Crook telegraphed yesterday from Fort Bayard that the Indians were again moving south." General Crook telegraphs the following direct from Fort Bayard: "From the best attainable information the following number of citizens have been killed: Seven on Blue River and around Alma; five near Silver City; two near old Camp Vincent; three near Grafton. There may have been others killed, but can get no reliable information."

San Simon, N. M., 5.—Twenty-four cattlemen, led by Parks and Fisher of Duncan, who arrived here to-night, had an encounter with a band of about twenty-five Indians last night at the mouth of Doubtful Cañon. One hundred rounds were exchanged. Two Indians are believed to be killed. The cattlemen brought with them a papoose, whose mother is supposed to have been killed in the encounter. There were also eighteen head of stock captured.

BARRIE, Ont., 6.—About 12 o'clock last night the wife of J. Wonch and four children were burned to death in bed in their house here. Mr. Wonch escaped by jumping out of a window after vain efforts to rescue his wife and children. He says when he awoke the whole room seemed on fire. He tried to pull his wife off the bed, but could not do so, as the fire was leaping out of the mattress all around her. He thinks the fire originated in a back shed and says there were no signs of fire when he retired at 10:30 p.m.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a strong protest against the continued coinage of the present silver dollar which contains the signature of almost every business man in the State of South Carolina. Among the signers are the Treasurer and Comptroller-General of the State.

CONCORD, N. H., 6.—Ex-Governor Hale, of New Hampshire, whose residence is in Keene, has failed with large liabilities. His house in Keene and his interest in the Keene Chair Company were attached on Thursday, with claims amounting to over \$100,000. It is reported that his liabilities may reach a million dollars. The attaching parties are Mr. Parks, ex-Governor Hale's agent, and several of the national banks of Keene. It is not known to what extent the liabilities are secured. Several other banks in various parts of New England, it is understood, hold Mr. Hale's paper to a greater or less extent. It is reported that Senator Blair and Frank W. Jones, of New Hampshire are among the chief endorsers of ex-Governor Hale's paper. Attachments placed on ex-Gov. Hale's property amount to \$277,000. It is rumored that Hale's investments for two or three years past have been very unsuccessful and that he has lost heavily in railroad enterprises.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., 6.—A terrible tragedy occurred in this city just before noon to-day, in the outfitting store of Philip D. Slocumb. Slocumb was sitting at his desk in the counting-room, making an entry in his ledger, when Chas. Foss came from a back room, leaned a moment against the railing dividing the counting-room from the store, and without speaking drew a revolver and fired one shot which entered Slocumb's head at the base of the skull, and he fell from the stool to the floor and died almost instantly. Immediately after this, Foss went to the back room and putting the muzzle of the pistol to his right temple, pulled the trigger and fell to the floor. The pistol was held so close that his forehead was singed and the bones fractured.

ST. LOUIS, 6.—Ah Lung, a villainous-looking Chinaman, was arrested at the Union Depot this morning. He is the "High Bender" who was sent for to San Francisco, money being supplied him by Chyo Gou, one of three Chinese under arrest for furnishing \$600 which was to be paid for Lou Johnson's murder. Ah Lung admitted after his arrest that he had served a seven years' term in the Penitentiary in California. A Canton Chinaman here, states positively that he is a well known desperado, and they have known for a month that he was coming here to manage the murder of Johnson and Battersler, the interpreter, who was marked as a victim also. Ah Lung denies this, and says he came simply to settle a difficulty between the Hongkong & Canton Society. He was held under arrest. The funeral of Johnson, the murdered man, takes place to-morrow. The Canton Society will bury him in state and trouble may occur between the two factions.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 4.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day resumed discussion of the report of the committee of initiative, advising the rejection of the motion to impeach the entire Ferry ministry. M. Brisson, prime minister, speaking for the present government, urged the House to accept the report of the committee. To reject the report now, on the eve of a general election, would be a useless proceeding. Such action would but reopen a discussion which

can only result in dividing the republican party. The remarks of M. Brisson were received with applause. The motion to impeach the Ferry ministry was rejected by a vote of 322 to 153. In the course of the discussion several violent speeches were made.

ADEN, 4.—The latest reports of damage done by the cyclone show that it has been the most disastrous which ever visited that region, at least since British occupation in 1839. The wind destroyed nearly every bungalow (or cottage) in Aden. The iron roof over the government shed was blown away, and great damage was done to shipping at anchor in port; many barges were sunk and a number of steam launches and men-of-war's boats driven ashore. The men-of-war *Torquoise* and *Reindeer*, were driven by the force of the wind so hard that both broke their moorings and narrowly escaped being wrecked. The steamers which have arrived since the subsidence of the cyclone nearly all report loss of boats and other equipments. The eastern telegraph lines are all broken.

LONDON, 5.—Earl Spencer has arrived here and will attend the Cabinet Council to-day.

MADRID, 5.—Cholera is increasing at Valencia. Forty-five per cent of those attacked die.

VIENNA, 5.—Yesterday Sir Peter Lumsden arrived here and proceeded on his journey to London. In an interview he said that Col. Alikhanoff had openly boasted to the Afghans that Russia would have taken Herat and a great deal more. Sir Peter said Russia would never have urged her absurd demands if she had believed England was in earnest respecting them.

LONDON, 5.—Official dispatches from Serinagur gives the number of killed and wounded by the earthquake there on Sunday and Monday last as follows: Killed, 86; wounded, 100. Official reports have not been received from other points in the vale of Cashmere affected by the earthquake shocks, and until they come to hand the full extent of the calamity cannot be known. Unofficial reports, however, are of such an alarming character as to make it more than likely that the earthquake will prove even more disastrous in its effects than the first dispatches stated. Whole cities and towns in the "Vale" are spoken of as having been destroyed and the absence of definite news is attributed to the demolition of the telegraph lines in the general wreck and chaos. In consequence the magnitude of the calamity and the numbers of killed and wounded are left for the imagination.

MADRID, 5.—The cholera epidemic is raging with increased virulence at Valencia and other towns in the South-eastern provinces of Spain. Peasants continue to chafe under the restrictions imposed by the sanitary cordons, and by their wilful neglect of the precautions prescribed by the authorities they invite and disseminate the disease. The report that cholera has made its appearance in the city is denied by Madrid officials, but this was also the case at Valencia for many weeks, and until after concealment became impossible. Some truth is given to the report by the new and stringent sanitary measures which have lately been made and are rigidly enforced.

PARIS, 5.—Orders have been sent to form a strict cordon in the Pyrenees on official reports of the spread of cholera in Spain.

MADRID, 5.—The *Dia* reports the discovery of three cases of suspected cholera in Madrid, one of which was fatal. Three new cases of cholera were reported in Valencia to-day.

BERLIN, 5.—It is stated that before the territorial dispute arose between Germany and the Sultan of Zanzibar, Dr. Rohlf, the German agent in Zanzibar, had informed the Sultan of that country that Germany had concluded a treaty of friendship and protection with Sultan Vitu, and that Germany hoped that this fact would induce the Sultan of Zanzibar to cease his hostilities against Sultan Vitu. Dr. Rohlf, however, sent no ultimatum to the former potentate.

LONDON, 5.—The *National Zeitung* of Berlin states that the German dispatch boat *Pommerania*, while cruising near Nordenay in the North Sea, observed a fleet of English vessels fishing in prohibited waters. The *Pommerania* sent an armed crew with a formal protest on board the English steamer which accompanied the fleet. The *Pommerania* then seized a Yarmouth lighter and towed it into Wilhelmshaven, where it is now detained.

LONDON, 6.—Sir Peter Lumsden, recently in charge of the British section of the Afghan Boundary Commission, has arrived here.

PARIS, 6.—*Gaulois* states that the Princess of Wales is endeavoring to bring about a meeting of the Prince of Wales and the Czar of Russia at Copenhagen. It is the hope of the Princess that permanent peace may be secured through the meeting.

ATHENS, 6.—It is reported here that grave political disturbances have occurred in Crete. No details have reached this place, and the reason assigned is that the malcontents have cut the wires.

SIMLA, India, 6.—The Russian telegraph system has been completed as far as Merv. It is now being extended to Surah on the confines of Afghanistan.

OTTAWA, Ont., 6.—It is reported that government has given instructions to fit out a number of small vessels to be used for the protection of the Gulf fisheries.

Berlin and Germans generally are still greatly puzzled over the mysterious death of Herr Interbock, the eminent journalist. Although at first regarded as somewhat singular, it was

deemed natural. Interbock was found insensible on the pavement in front of his residence at a late hour in the night. He was carried into the house and placed under the care of a physician, who found him unconscious from hemorrhage of the lungs, and when he bled to death the doctors certified that he died from hemorrhage of diseased lungs. The corpse was duly composed, and the death mourners and funeral arranged; but after the hearse had reached the grave; and when the coffin was about to be lowered into the ground, some policemen gathered up, stopped the burial proceedings, and claimed the body for autopsy, on the charge that Interbock had been murdered. The scene was sensational in the extreme and women swooned, but the officers removed the coffin and the remains, and a post mortem was held. This confirmed in every respect the allegations of the police. They said Interbock had died from injuries inflicted during a fight in a restaurant. He was accustomed to visit the place, and on the night preceding his death he was there. He became involved in a dispute, and his opponent beat him until he was insensible, and then called a cab, had the unconscious man placed within and dumped on the sidewalk in front of his residence. It is regarded as very strange that none of the many personal friends of the dead man ever suspected that his death was unnatural, and the entire case has been worked out voluntarily by the police, who, every one interested is now sure, will prove the murder and undoubtedly succeed in arresting and convicting the slayer.

The Princess Lidi Dolgorouki, daughter of the late Czar's morganatic widow, has caused quite a social sensation in Berlin by appearing as a public performer on the violin in garden concerts and exhibitions. Her conduct has disgusted her family and society friends. The Princess, however, is an immense card for her managers and she never fails to draw crowded houses. She seems to be charmed with the energy and excitement of her new life, and says she plays in public simply to exhibit her disdain for the conventionalities and prejudices of aristocratic life.

The Russian report that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been murdered by his suite is not credited at the British Foreign office. Couriers from Cabul arrive at British posts on the Afghan frontier twice a week regularly. In the latest reports brought to British agents at these posts, there was no news of an actual disorder in Afghanistan, but the general situation in the Ameer's dominions has been described in all recent reports as one betokening danger to his authority. This has been attributed to discontent among the tribal chiefs over the Ameer's failure to distribute among them the sums of money which the chiefs believed he received from Earl Dufferin, Viceroy of India, in the recent durbar at Rawul-Pindi, with which to subsidize the Afghan tribes. The chiefs have all along felt certain that Abdurrahman was intrusted with a large sum for their benefit and the benefit of their tribesmen, and they have chafed under their failure to get what they expected as their shares. It would not be surprising if some of these disappointed chiefs should have resolved to adopt murder as a revenge upon the Ameer.

Cardinal Manning's proposal that the fund for a memorial to General Gordon be expended in founding a Gordon free state, to include the Nile country, and to preserve the River Nile for the world's commerce, on the plan on which the International African Association is founding the Congo free state, finds but little favor among the majority of subscribers to the fund, most of whom oppose the employment of money in anything pertaining to trade. A strong syndicate, however, is being formed in London to carry out in a purely commercial and speculative way the Cardinal's scheme. The syndicate will form a company under a charter from the Crown, and will soon organize a series of public meetings throughout England to boom the enterprise as a national project to form a new basis for the extension of British commerce and the suppression of the African slave trade. Among the many distinguished patrons of the scheme in its new shape are the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and a number of rich philanthropists, although the number of Hebrews, pure and simple, is greater than that of the Christians.

LONDON, 6.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is glad to be able to state, upon the highest authority, that the longstanding difference between England and Russia concerning the northwest Afghan frontier will be finally and satisfactorily settled. A definite agreement has been arranged and the commissioners will forthwith commence to mark precisely the delimitation of the boundary. They are now on the spot. The *Gazette* believes that the above might have been announced last week, but for a difference of opinion as to a more precise definition of the frontier east of Zulikar. The Penjdeh incident will be referred to the King of Denmark, who has informally agreed to accept the office of arbitrator. The arbitration will be rigidly confined to the interpretation of the sacred covenant of March 16.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—The Turkish government has sent 1,700 troops to Salonica on account of the threatening attitude of Russia on the Bulgarian frontier.

PARIS 8.—The French war ship *Renard*, reported foundered in the Red Sea, was a dispatch gunboat and carried a crew of 150 men.