

MARSHAL SPENCER

Carried Off in a Chilian Vessel. Disappearance of "Robert and Minnie."

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Collision between a French Torpedo Boat and Cruiser, but no Loss of Life.

By Telegrams to the NEWS.

THE STELLAR TEALS."

The Escape and Capture of a U. S. Merchant.

*HAN DUNO, May 7.—About 8:30 last evening, the Italian steamer *Zulu* left her anchor and quietly sailed into the harbor, carrying with her Deputy United States Marshal, Spencer, who, as far as is known, is still up.*

The departure of the *Zulu* was not unexpected, though it was not supposed she would leave so soon as she did.

Marshal Guard was not aware that the captain of *Zulu* had any knowledge of his arrival, and he waited, for he left for Point Loma in a launch less than one hour ahead of the steamer, and had passed the Point and proceeded southward before he could learn that he could have been aware that the *Rothschild* was following him. The marshal's errand on his second trip is to capture the scoundrels Robert and Minnie, who are said to be plotting to open sea, outside of Mexican jurisdiction, as a piratical craft.

Just after midnight this Thursday morning, Marshal Guard and his party turned up outside of the station where the robbers Robert and Minnie had completely disappeared. The deputy marshal who was placed on a small boat at the pier opposite the station was waiting for developments reported that when *Zulu* started out, Pilot Bill was sandwiched between two armed Chileans, who had machine guns and bayonets, and were of the steamer. He reports that at least eighty Chileans were drawn up in line on the decks, showing that the vessel was heavily armed and fully supplied with men, arms and ammunition. The deputy reports when the steamer left the harbor, she steamed north toward San Clemente.

Gold Premium.

BENSON AYERS, May 7.—Gold closed today at \$24 per cent. Gold.

The Chinese Steamer West. Continues.

VALPARAISO, May 7.—President Balmeza has rejected the demands of the delegates from the Congressional or insurgent party who have been trying to negotiate with the president, by which the civil war might be brought to a termination. Therefore, a complete rupture exists in the peace negotiations and it appears the Chinese will not give up their efforts to end the civil war until outside of the office has been utterly crushed. Balmeza has given notice of the withdrawal of the bank rates, the withdrawal to take place in three months or less than a month. He also demanded that all import duties shall be paid in silver.

The Russian Finances.

*SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The *Argosy*, in an article on the financial situation brought about by the withdrawal of the offer of the Rothschilds to buy the gold of the Bank of Russia, says that the Russian government to withdraw a majority of its deposits held in private banks outside of the Russian empire.*

Heavy Fog on the Irish Coast.

*QUINNSIDE, May 7.—The White Star liner *Glorious* from New York arrived off this port this morning, but owing to a heavy fog declined to land. Her passengers, however, got ashore, but to proceed direct to Liverpool.*

Assigned to Indian Government.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 7.—Several well-known Salvadorean assert that the people of Salvador hate the Guatemalans, but do not hate the Indians. They have been imposed upon and overcharged after they have been obliged to arrange treaties with other Central American governments to isolate Guatemala so she will be unable to make war.

The Females Victims.

PARKS, May 7.—The municipal council has condemned the government's May day methods, appropriated \$10,000 for the relief of the victims, and demanded a pension for the families and that the state care for the victims' children.

Declared Insane.

LONDON, May 7.—Lord Douglas has been officially declared insane when he submitted.

A National Bank Report.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The controller of currency issued a call for a report of the condition of the national bank at the close of the business Monday, May 4.

A Session at Mass.

MARYLAND, May 7.—A session was caused in the garrison house by the discovery that Col. Prager had been married. The colonel and his wife were found this morning at his residence. From investigation made into the case by military and police authorities it is believed that Col. Prager had been the author of the rumors. There is no clue to the number.

A French Torpedo Boat Strike.

PARIS, May 7.—A torpedo from Chevalier's gunboat struck a French torpedo boat which had been engaged with a cruiser. There was no loss of life.

Lumber Mills Destroyed by Fire.

WINONA, MINN., May 7.—Early this morning the fire which destroyed the lumber mills of Schreiber and Ahern Mill Company with warehouses and three blocks of lumber was put out, but is still burning fiercely. The loss will approximate \$100,000. The insurance is about \$50,000.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 7.—With the opening this morning generally at small fractions better than last night's figures, the market developed a steady tendency immediately, which continued throughout the day, the final figures of last evening. The activity was very small in the general list, but St. Paul and Atchison were

especially prominent in the dealings while Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, preferred, Burlington and Chicago showed moderate gains. The late trading, however, which the prices came almost to a standstill, Northern Pacific, preferred, and Sugar, each rose one per cent. The general level of activity was accompanied by reaction.

The Chinese Invasion.

HOUSTON, May 7.—All the Indians of Texas were invited to attend a mass meeting at Powell Hall tomorrow night, which is announced for the purpose of forming a society for the education of the poor. The meeting is to be held at 8 p. m. It is proposed to teach respect for law and obedience to the laws of this country.

Hurdy Gurdy in Fresh.

SPRINGFIELD, May 7.—Deputations from many points of this State indicate that the fruit and gardens have been badly injured by frost.

Lawrence Barrett's Will.

BOSTON, May 7.—In Norfolk county probably about Delham, the will of Lawrence Barrett, the actor, was witnessed. Barrett left his property to his wife, Mrs. Barrett, and his residence to his son, who will be the benefactor of his wife and three daughters.

Respectfully Acknowledged Will.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—A Washington specialty says Perez wants reciprocity with the United States. The new minister Mr. Solar, is here in New York, and is to go to Washington to present his credentials soon after President Harrison returns. Though he comes as a regularly accredited minister, it is understood that Solar will not be received by the Senate unless he has a reciprocity arrangement with the United States. Chase feels relations with the United States are important to Perez, and the only such arrangement can be had with Brazil without giving up large quantities, so it is important to Perez that he secure a lasting reciprocity arrangement with the United States. The reciprocity arrangement letter to Perez states that the United States will be likely to give some privileges to all citizens of the United States who are developing the mining and other industries of that country.

Advance of Rate of Discount.

LONDON, May 7.—The Bank of England has advanced the rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

LONDON, May 7.—London streets have 40,000 streetlights, and their collective length would reach over 32,000 miles.

The combined armies and navies of France, Germany and Russia number 10,453,004 men, and cost \$252,612,300.

There are 418 species of trees found within the boundaries of the United States and territories, 10 of which, when perfectly ripe, will sink in water.

IN the national printing office, St. Petersburg, documents can be printed in every known language. It is the most complete office of its kind in the world.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

One army of the United States consists of 215 commissioned officers and a little over 3,000 non-commissioned officers, and of these there are 1,000 cavalry and 1,100 infantry.

The national printing office, St. Petersburg, documents can be printed in every known language. It is the most complete office of its kind in the world.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

One army of the United States consists of 215 commissioned officers and a little over 3,000 non-commissioned officers, and of these there are 1,000 cavalry and 1,100 infantry.

The national printing office, St. Petersburg, documents can be printed in every known language. It is the most complete office of its kind in the world.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui Province, about 270 miles southwest of Panama, just outside the formal times the rainfall is upward of six hundred inches every year.

It is a curious fact that the honey-bees are never known in the United States except in the Gulf of Mexico, and have not been found in any state of the country. It did not reach California until 1850, and South America until 1852.

The wettest place in the world is Chiriqui