

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Commissioner-General of Immigration Stump telegraphed an order to New York for the deportation of the diamond cutters who lately arrived from Europe. The reason for this order is that the men are here in violation of the Alien Contract law.

Attorney-General Olney expressed the opinion that the Income Tax law, as construed by the United States Supreme Court, would not stand. Meanwhile intending taxpayers flock to make returns to the Internal Revenue officers.

The triple screw cruiser Minneapolis, in two tests with Admiral Meade's squadron, shows that she is faster than the New York and burns less coal per day.

Secretary Carlisle signed an order increasing the compensation of Dr. Senner, Commissioner of Emigration at New York, from \$5000 to \$6000 a year.

From the last daily statement issued by the Treasury Department it appears that the expenditures for the first 280 days of the current fiscal year exceeded the receipts by \$42,299,490.

General John G. Farnsworth, of Albany, State agent for New York, died at Washington in the Arlington, from a stroke of paralysis. He was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1832.

Secretary Herbert sent orders to Admiral Kirkland to proceed with his warships to ports in Asiatic Turkey, where the lives of Christians are believed to be in danger.

Four hundred New England school teachers were "received" in the East Room at the White House by President Cleveland. They were members of an excursion party from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

Treasury officials say the condition of the Treasury is better now than at any time during the present Administration.

Foreign Notes.

The Spanish authorities in Cuba report the defeat and dispersal of two more insurgent bands; General Guillermo Moncada, a revolutionist leader, is dead.

In the British House of Commons Speaker Peel made the announcement that owing to the condition of his health, he was obliged to resign his office.

Oscar Wilde, the poet, novelist, play wright and apostle of aestheticism, was arrested for immoral practices in London on a verdict being rendered for the defendant in his action for libel against the Marquis of Queensberry.

General Martinez Campos sailed from Cadiz for Cuba; the defeat of an insurgent band at Socorro, Cuba, was reported.

The Chinese at Hai-Cheng fired on a Japanese flag of truce, wounding the flag bearer.

Instead of christening Germany's new iron-clad Bismarck the Kaiser named her Aegir, after his song.

United States Minister to Turkey Terrell barely escaped being shot while driving in Constantinople. He will come home on a vacation.

Domestic.

Governor Morton, of New York, made these selections: Thomas Allison, to be Judge of the Court of General Sessions, to succeed the late Judge Randolph B. Martine; Jacob M. Patterson, to be Quarantine Commissioner; Thomas J. Callaghan, of New York, to be Port Warden.

Disastrous floods were reported throughout the New England and Middle States. The floods washed out bridges and caused landslides which seriously interfered with railroad traffic in various parts of New York State.

W. Jennings Demorest, the founder, and publisher of Demorest's Family Magazine, who was well known as a Prohibitionist leader and philanthropist, died in New York City of pleuro-pneumonia. He was born in New York City on June 10, 1822.

As the outcome of his encounter at Little Rock with Representative Jones, Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, went before a magistrate, pleaded guilty to carrying concealed weapons and paid the conventional fine of \$50.

General William Mahone made a deed of trust of a large portion of his Petersburg (Va.) property. The deed is made to secure the payment of indebtedness aggregating about \$80,000.

Chief Brennan, of the Chicago Police Department, has resigned.

Thomas M. Grady, Cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of embezzling \$25,000.

At Little Rock, Governor Clark, of Arkansas, spat in the face of Representative Jones, and in an encounter which followed drew a

pistol, but did not discharge it. The difficulty was the result of charges that bribery was rampant in the Legislature.

The New York League Club defeated the Yale College nine at baseball in New York City by the score of 7 to 5.

Frauds upon the Government to the extent of \$80,000 have been discovered in the mint at Carson City, Nev.

Mrs. Clara Gregory, wife of a longshoreman named Jesse M. Gregory, was shot twice in the head and killed by her husband, in New York City.

There has been organized in New York City a company with \$300,000,000 capital to operate telephones all over the United States, in opposition to the Bell Company.

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine, New York City, Dr. Herman M. Biggs and other prominent physicians praised antitoxine as a remedy for diphtheria. Dr. J. E. Winters attacked it as dangerous and without curative properties.

Masked robbers held up a train in the Indian Territory and shot Express Messenger Jones, inflicting a serious wound. They got about \$50, six watches, two diamond rings and other articles of value.

Frederick W. Griffin, the assistant cashier of the Northwestern National Bank at Chicago, has confessed the embezzlement of \$50,000, which he lost in stock speculations.

While putting off freight at Antiquity, Ohio, the passenger steamer Iron Queen took fire from an exploded lamp and was totally destroyed. A chambermaid was burned to death.

Near Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Harry St. John, son of ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, and a member of the last Oklahoma Legislature, shot and killed his wife. He was jealous.

Frank C. Marrin, a lawyer of Brooklyn, was arrested, charged with defrauding Mrs. Catharine Barry out of \$40,000.

Major Andrew Jackson Hamilton, aged fifty-seven, who planned and superintended the famous tunnel escape from Libby Prison, in which 120 Union soldiers secured their freedom, was murdered in Reedyville, Ky., by Samuel Spencer during a drunken quarrel.

Governor Stone called a special session of the Missouri Legislature to consider measures to abolish the legislative lobby and election frauds.

By a vote of 28 to 1 the congregation of the Presbyterian Church at Chaumont, N. Y., asked the Rev. William N. Cleveland, brother of President Cleveland, to resign.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, so long identified with fashionable life, died suddenly at her house in New York City.

FOUGHT AT BAY IN A BARN.

A Murderer Kills a Policeman and Wounds Another and Two Colored Men.

Brit Glenn, commonly known as "Kid Charley," a colored gambler and desperado, fought for his life in a barn in an encounter with the police at Jacksonville, Fla. As a result two men are dead and three wounded, one of them mortally.

The killed are: Napoleon Stucks, a colored porter employed in Ricker's saloon, shot in the throat and his neck broken; Edward Minor, policeman, shot through the heart.

The wounded are: Jim Clemons, a colored man commonly known as "Rag Jim," shot in right thigh, artery severed; James Minor, Lieutenant of Police; shot in the right ankle, wound slight. Colored bootblack, name unknown; shot in the right thigh, wound slight.

Stucks was the first man killed by Glenn, and it was while resisting arrest that he killed Policeman Minor and wounded the others. Stucks was killed in the "Rabbit Foot" saloon, a notorious drive.

WHEN CURFEW RINGS.

All Children Under Sixteen Must Go in at 9 O'Clock.

The famous Mosier ordinance, providing that all children under sixteen years of age shall leave the streets of Stillwater, Minn., at 9 o'clock, when curfew rings, has gone into effect and is rigidly enforced. Any child found on the street after 9 o'clock is compelled to give a good account of himself, and if not the child is taken either home or to the city jail and parents notified that they must aid in enforcing the ordinance. The ordinance has been very satisfactory in the city thus far, and that other cities throughout the State can see the good results of the movement is demonstrated by the number of applications received from everywhere for copies of the ordinance and for a short sketch of how it operates.

HIGH OFFICIALS INDICTED

The Extraordinary Grand Jury's Findings in New York City.

THE OLD PARK BOARD ACCUSED.

End of the Jury's Labors--It Recommends That Further Inquiry Be Made Into All City Departments--The Charges Against Supt. Byrnes Dismissed--A Police Captain on the List.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which began an investigation of the New York City Police Department on January 7, finished its work, when it made a final report to Justice Ingraham and handed in its last batch of indictments. No presentment accompanied the final report, but the foreman of the jury stated that other departments of the city government ought to be investigated. In view of testimony which had been presented.

Four indictments were handed in and on those indictments appear the names of eight men. There was reason to believe that the indictments contained charges against the following:

In the first indictment, charges against George C. Clausen, Abraham B. Tappen and Nathan Straus, the former Park Commissioners, accusing them of the technical offense of misappropriating public money; in the second indictment, charges against Thomas J. Brady, the former Superintendent of Buildings, accusing him of receiving a bribe; in the third indictment, charges against Police Captain Killilea and a policeman who formerly was his ward man in the Thirty-second Precinct, accusing them of bribery; in the fourth indictment, charges against two other policemen, accusing them of bribery.

The Grand Jury dismissed a charge which had been made against Police Superintendent Byrnes by Dr. Parkhurst's Society, based on the testimony of Dr. Newton Whitehead, whose testimony before the Lexow Committee showed that he was mixed up in many cases of malpractice.

Charges against former Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan and Detectives Jacob McManus and Lang were also dismissed.

FATAL POWDER EXPLOSION.

Two Buildings Wrecked and Several Persons Killed in New Orleans.

At half-past 2 o'clock a. m. an explosion of gunpowder occurred in a grocery belonging to Charles Salathe, corner of Ursuline and Decatur streets, New Orleans, La., completely demolishing the building and the neighboring saloon, known as the Fishermen's Exchange, and instantly killing five and seriously wounding eight persons. There were several persons also missing. The killed are: Charles Salathe, owner of the grocery; Mrs. Charles Salathe, his wife; Charles Salathe, Jr., his child; Felix Regand, barkeeper; James Edwards, employed in the French Market.

Salathe's grocery and ship supply store was opposite the French Market. The exchange next door was the headquarters of the fishermen in Louisiana. Salathe always kept a small stock of powder on hand. It is thought from the effect of the explosion that he must have had a larger supply than was supposed.

The explosion is thought to have been accidental, although Salathe's nephew attributes it to Italians, with whom his uncle, he says, was on bad terms. The market opposite was well filled when the explosion came. The next instant the two buildings fell in complete collapse. Then followed a few shrieks, and although other minor explosions followed and the ruins soon blazed up in flames, some of the lookers-on rushed into the ruins and began digging at the place whence the cries came. They soon succeeded in rescuing Lilly and Edward Salathe who, although precipitated from an upper story where they were sleeping, and buried deep under the debris, were alive and merely scratched. L. Boulet, who was boarding at the Fishermen's Exchange, was similarly rescued, and by noon the bodies of five dead persons had been taken from the ruins.

A CRISIS IN SCANDINAVIA.

The Situation in Norway and Sweden Very Serious.

An open rupture of the relations between Norway and Sweden is imminent. In connection therewith it is reported in Berlin that should the two kingdoms resort to



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

force, Emperor William would take up arms rather than permit the threatened interference of Russia. He is said to have promised King Oscar as much.

Russia's attitude to the conflict is in doubt, but as usual she is suspected of designs upon Norway.

The estimates to the Storting have been published, and have caused much comment. They gave fresh impetus to the wild rumors of an impending war between Norway and Sweden. The estimates far exceed any previous sums required. The sum of \$1,000,000 is to be voted to construct ironclads. In addition, large credits were asked for the purchase of munitions of war and for the completion of the forts of Toneberg Harbor.

Norway and Sweden are matched, not mated. The union of the kingdoms never was thorough, and of late years the ties which bind them have galled Norway. The apparent cause of the present differences, which threaten to bring on war, is Norway's demand for separate consuls. The real cause is an unconquerable desire for independence. Under the present system of government the foreign relations are controlled by a Swede. A Norwegian may hold any Cabinet office, except that of Foreign Minister. As Norway has extensive shipping interests she wants a share in the management of the Foreign Office and demands that a Norwegian consul be sent to every consular port. It was reported that King Oscar had virtually proposed to gratify these desires, but he has refused to submit to dictation by the Norwegian Radicals in regard to reorganizing the Council of State.

TIN PLATE MAKING.

Thirty-four Plants in This Country, With a Capacity of 260,000 Tons.

A compilation of John Jarrett, Secretary of the Tin Plate Manufacturers' Association of the United States, shows the growth of tin plate making in this country. The report says that there are now in this country, completed and in course of construction thirty-four tin plate works. The capacity of these works will exceed an annual production of 260,000 tons of finished product, and will furnish employment to 12,000 hands. The capital invested is about \$4,500,000, and the wages paid will be about \$7,000,000 a year. These figures pertain only to the manipulation of reducing the billet and the bar in most cases, and do not include the amount of labor from the ore to the billet and bar, which is very extensive. The mills already in operation have a capacity of 160,000 tons of finished product. Mr. Jarrett adds:

"When we remember that less than four years ago no tin plates were made in this country, the marvellous growth of the industry is certainly phenomenal. No other manufacturing industry, so far as I have been able to discover, has ever made such progress in the same period of time."

England Recognizes Hawaii.

Sir Edward Grey, in the British House of Commons, said that the Republic of Hawaii has been recognized by Great Britain.