

VENEZUELAN AFFAIR

POSITIVE STAND TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President said to have decided to uphold Venezuela, and Secretary Olney said to have sent a firm declaration to England to that effect.

New York, Oct. 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: "The great international question of the hour is the Venezuelan boundary dispute. Secretary Olney has prepared a dispatch to Ambassador Hayard which will soon bring the matter to an issue. This dispatch is of a most positive and unequivocal nature. As soon as it shall be placed before the British government it will raise an issue which can be settled only by retreat of one or the other governments. The stand taken by the United States in this dispute is one that involves the oldest and most sacred traditions of the Monroe doctrine."

"Secretary Olney's dispatch is a declaration in the most positive language that the United States will never consent to British occupation of the disputed territory in Venezuela unless that nation's right thereto is determined by arbitration. This declaration is substantial in the sense that it was made some months ago, and to which the British foreign office replied with a statement that, while English right to a part of the territory in question could be submitted to arbitration, the right to another part could not be submitted to such adjudication. When Great Britain took this ground the question which President Cleveland and his advisers had to decide was whether the United States would be bound by the Monroe doctrine and by her dignity to insist that all of the territory in dispute should be submitted to arbitration, or whether, by conceding England's contention, we should virtually abandon the field and leave Venezuela to fight it out alone."

"In polite but firm and significant words Secretary Olney declares it to be the belief of the United States government that the territorial claims which Great Britain has set up in Venezuela are in the nature of an attempt to seize territory on the American continent to which she has no legal right."

"The secretary points out two horns to the dilemma, leaving England to choose which it will accept. First—If the quarrel with Venezuela is an ordinary boundary dispute, having its origin in faulty descriptions, imperfect surveys or other misunderstanding, a refusal to arbitrate the same is contrary to the precedents set by Great Britain herself and contrary to the practice of all civilized nations. Second—If, on the other hand, as appears to be the case, and is the belief of the president of the United States, the dispute is a mere disguise under which Great Britain is attempting by superior force to extend her territory in America, this is directly violative of the Monroe doctrine, and will never be submitted to by the United States."

"This is the substance of the dispatch which in all probability will soon become one of the most famous dispatches ever sent out from the state department. It is a direct, positive and practical application of the Monroe doctrine in its broadest aspect to the quarrel between Great Britain and Venezuela. It commits the United States to a position which must be adhered to."

A CONFLICT IS CERTAIN.

Northern Pacific Receivership in a Bad Muddle.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Northern Pacific receivership muddle grows more complicated each day, and there promises to be a serious conflict between receivers and judges of federal courts. The latest sensation in this famous railroad case was sprung yesterday by United States District Judge Lacombe of New York, who refused to confirm the appointment of the new receivers or to accept the resignations of the old receivers, Messrs. Oakes, Payne and Rouse. The application for removal of the old receivers was made by Herbert B. Turner, representing the Farmers Loan and Trust company and C. C. Beaman, who appeared for the general reorganization committee. Generals Burnett and Bratlow and Henry Stanton, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad company, opposed the application on the ground that the old receivers had not reported or accounted to the court, as ordered by Judge Jenkins to do monthly.

The Northern Pacific company asked for a postponement of the case, owing to the absence of Brayton Ives, president, and Silas Pettit, counsel for the company.

Another sensation was furnished at Seattle, Wash., yesterday. As C. W. Bunn, attorney for ex-receivers Oakes, Payne and Rouse, was about to step on an eastward bound train he was confronted by a deputy United States marshal, who surprised him with a citation directed to the receivers. It cites them to appear in court in Seattle October 31, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in having disobeyed the order to appear before Judge Hanford Wednesday and give an accounting of their stewardship.

The Taylors Still Safe.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Oct. 5.—To-day was the date set for the hanging of the Taylor brothers for the murder of the Meeks family, but Judge Rucker granted a stay, pending an appeal to the supreme court. The appeal will not be heard before next April.

Culberson Commended.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—Both the house of deputies and house of bishops of the Episcopal convention adopted resolutions commending Governor Culberson and the people of Texas on the stopping of the prize fight.

A Champion Athlete Fatally Hurt.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Oct. 5.—John D. McPherson, the professional champion shot putter of the world, fell forty-six feet from one of the new lock gates this morning to the lock floor and was fatally injured.

LAND OFFICE REPORT.

Commissioner Lamineux Gives Annual Statistics—Recommendations Made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—S. W. Lamineux, commissioner of the general land office, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, declares that the decline of land office business noted in the last report still continues. Compared with 1894 there has been a decrease in land entries of 19,095, and of 6,016,685 acres entered upon, a decrease of final entries of 6,581 and 356,059 acres entered upon, and a decrease of cash receipts of \$734,370. The business of the office for the fiscal year ended June 30 was as follows: Cash sales, 417,373 acres; homestead entries, 5,049,491 acres; state selections, 626,169 acres; railroad selections, 1,907,479 acres; swamp land patents, 214,774 acres; Indian allotments, 65,455 acres; Indian lands sold, 42,543 acres; total cash receipts, \$3,033,454; patented or certified with the effect of patenting to railroad companies, 4,184,326 acres, surveys accepted by the land office, 10,127,653 acres.

The commissioner recommends that appropriations for the survey of public lands be made continuous instead of annual, as under the rules of the treasury department it has been found that where extensions have been made upon a contract an extension operates as a new contract and must be paid for out of the appropriations for the year for which it was made. He also renews his suggestion of last year that surveys of public lands be made by the government direct, instead of under the contract system, as at present, under the supervision of the director of the geological survey upon recommendation of the commissioner. He refers to the fact that large surveys have been made under this system in Indian territory with success.

The total area of vacant public land in the United States is as follows: Surveyed, 313,837,888 acres; unsurveyed, 285,345,607. The land office has examined and has in process of adjustment twenty-two land grants to railroads. The interior department has approved the findings of the land office regarding the land grant adjustments in eleven cases, and ten other cases for final adjustments have been submitted to the department.

Discussing the act of the last congress, granting lands to states for irrigation purposes, the commissioner says that he believes the necessity will arise in the near future for the creation of a national commission whose function it shall be to regulate the distribution of these waters which have their source in a superadjacent state, and which have heretofore been used in common by the people of that and the sub-adjacent states.

The commissioner recommends a law to compel the attendance of witnesses at land offices in contest cases; an appropriation of \$50,000 annually for making examinations necessary for the establishment of forest reservations and for the protection of reservations already existing.

Wisconsin Methodists for Women.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 5.—The Wisconsin conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, by a vote of 109 for, 1 against and 25 neutral, voted for the admission of women to the general conference.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Final arrangements for carrying United States foreign mails under the subsidy system are being made.

Director of the mint reports that an increased production of gold from all fields will be shown this year.

General Sickles and other New Yorkers are trying to get permission to put up a monument to New York Chickamauga soldiers on top of Look-out mountain.

The veteran baseball manager, Harry Wright, died at Atlantic City.

Bondholders of the Des Moines and Kansas City road have begun proceedings to recover possession of the property. Sensational charges of conspiracy are made.

The judicial district law of Kansas has been held constitutional.

A Mississippian walked into the mint at Philadelphia and wanted two gold bricks coined.

Judge Cyrus Cook was nominated for congress by Eighteenth Illinois Republicans.

Professor Haupt of Johns Hopkins university is editing a lot of proofs of the new Hebrew bible.

Manuel Romero Rubio, Mexican minister of the interior and President Diaz' father-in-law, is dead.

Refractory boys at the Chillicothe Indian school in Kansas are tried and punished by a jury of students.

Minnie Owens committed suicide at Moberly, Mo., because a business man of the town had wronged her.

The New York chamber of commerce will name a committee of fifty-five members to succeed the Committee of Seventy in the fight on Tammany.

Forty-nine convicts, all sentenced at the present term of court, left Fort Smith, Ark., for the government prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

C. S. Phelps and Henry Riden of Ottawa, Ill., were killed by a train near that place.

Christopher Dalton died in jail at Nevada, Mo., of consumption.

At Durrant's trial a Y. M. C. A. secretary was fined \$250 for threatening a juror, and a young lady witness was ordered to jail because she refused to answer a question.

It is now believed that the Armenian trouble in Constantinople was caused by a planned revolt.

Herbert Burrows has left the Theosophist society. He says he believes Mme. Blavatsky is "partially fraudulent."

A mob at Damascus pelted the French consul with mud. Reparation by the Turkish government has been demanded.

Japanese cotton spinners desire their government to establish a line of steamers to the west coast of Mexico, so that they may get United States cotton at cheaper rates.

Governor Culberson is overwhelmed with congratulations from all parts of the country for knocking out the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at Dallas.

The North Nebraska Methodist conference voted to admit women to the national conference.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

Report on the Embellishment of Henry Oakley and Rev. William Newbold.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—In the Episcopal house of bishops one of the principal reports presented to the board of missions was the report of the executive committee of the American Church Missionary society, read Secretary J. Thompson Cole. It was the first public and official utterance as to the embellishment of \$41,000 by the former treasurer, Henry Oakley, and the former secretary, the Rev. William A. Newbold. It had been hoped to avoid all public reference to the affair, but this was found impossible. The amount taken by Oakley was computed at \$21,823.24 and by Newbold at \$19,034.16 from September 1, 1857. The defalcation was made possible by the fact that there was no check on the accounts of either save by the other, and upon this they relied for safety. The treasurer had reimbursed the society, but the secretary has no money nor anyone sufficiently interested in him to make it good. It would be impossible to prosecute the treasurer without returning the money made good as it came from another source. No promises had been made, but prosecution seemed impossible. The secretary was old, penniless and disgraced. To proceed against him and not against the treasurer would justify the charge that the prosecution was not because he took money but because he had no friend to pay it back.

LOST IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Anxiety About Dr. Donaldson Smith's Expedition.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Considerable anxiety is beginning to be felt in scientific circles regarding Dr. Donaldson Smith's African expedition, news of which is long overdue. According to the latest advices Dr. Smith had been stopped by the Abyssinian army, and it is feared that he has had to retrace his steps and go in a westerly direction. He may thus have got behind the district where the British are now fighting, at Mwele, on the British East African coast, and have been caught by the natives. It is hoped, however, that when he heard of the fighting, Dr. Smith would be a detour, in which case he would be heard from in the neighborhood of Lake Tanganyika, or along the German or English lake routes.

Dr. Smith, who is a resident of Philadelphia, started from England in the latter part of May, 1894, for the Somali coast, with the object of reaching lakes Rudolph and Stefanie in the northeast. The last advices received from him were dated December 14, 1894, at the Shibeilly river and Russa Gallas. These were written by himself in pencil while in the brush, and were addressed to the press.

HEALTH AND LIQUOR.

Suggestions Made by the Sanitary Committee of the American Association.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 5.—The American Public Health association to-day elected officers as follows: President, Dr. Eduardo Licego of the City of Mexico; vice presidents, Colonel A. A. Wood hull, United States army, and Dr. Henry Sewall of Denver; secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson of Concord, N. H.; treasurer, Dr. Henry Holton of Brattleboro, Vt. The convention next year will be held at Buffalo, N. Y.

The report of the committee on the abuse of alcoholic drinks from a sanitary standpoint, by Felix Formentia of New Orleans made the following recommendations: Increase the penalty for adulterations; remove the tax on beer, wine and coffee; total prohibition in communities composed of vicious classes; high license to diminish the number of bar rooms and cause better liquors to be sold, enforce a strict sanitary inspection of all drinks sold over the bar; promote the culture of grapes; double the penalty for selling to minors, compel drunken men to work when sent to jail; establish eating houses. The committee had no faith in the Sunday closing laws.

RIDDLED WITH BUCKSHOT

Ex-Senator Hughes Killed by George Reekers at Antonio, Col.

ANTONIO, Col., Oct. 5.—George Reekers, a saloon-keeper in Connejo shot and killed ex-Senator John W. Hughes yesterday at noon. Hughes went into Reekers' saloon and got into an argument with the proprietor, who ordered him out of the place. According to Reekers' story, he took a shotgun loaded with buckshot and ordered him out. Hughes, he says, cursed him, and as Hughes opened the door to go he threw his hand back to his hip pocket to where he usually carried his gun, and then Reekers fired, the shot taking effect in the right side of his abdomen. A family brawl was at the bottom of the trouble.

KENTUCKY SHUTS 'EM OUT.

The Governor Puts a Stop to the Proposed Murphy-Griffin Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—The Murphy-Griffin fight that was scheduled to take place here next Monday night is off. Governor Brown arrived in the city from Cincinnati at noon to-day, and held a conference with Mayor Tyler and other authorities. As a result, the authorities decided to support the governor. Billy Thompson, who was managing the affair, says that he will test the matter in the courts, claiming that it was not to be a prize fight, but a contest for points only.

Violated Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—William F. Cody was at the Indian office with a large delegation of Indians connected with his Wild West show. They were given a hearing by Acting Commissioner Smith, to whom they complained that their treaties were not being carried out according to agreement, all of them saying that if he should stop to tell all that the government had promised them that it would occupy him two days. He said that they were short of rations, clothing and blankets on the reservations. All those that spoke said that they were being treated well by Colonel Cody.

THE AFRICAN BUBBLE

GIVES SIGNS OF VERGING ON A COLLAPSE.

Declines in Stocks Temporarily Checked, But Disaster Likely to Come Any Day—Huge Proportions of the Craze in Both England and France.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—While South Africa and other mining shares have suffered a considerable decline there has been a sufficient rally to apparently show a bull control of the scheme, but an ultimate smash is considered inevitable.

All financiers agree that there has not been in many years such reckless—even idiotic—speculation as in many of the South African ventures. The amount of it may be realized from the fact that during the last month alone, when the market was already seemingly glutted, companies connected with South Africa and Australia for mining and other purposes were registered at Somerset house with a capital amounting altogether to more than 115 million dollars. These were exclusive of the former stowaway and circus employes, already a multi-millionaire, is said to have some starting million dollars within twenty-four hours after putting his scheme on the market.

A serious note of warning of the coming collapse is given in a thoughtful article in the Nineteenth Century from the pen of an obvious expert, showing that the market for these shares is largely artificial, that its control is in arbitrary, often unscrupulous, hands, and that the most favorable prospect for next year will not pay adequate interest upon the capital invested. He gives some startling instances of the magnitude of the speculation. The aggregate quotation of Witwatersrand shares, for instance, has risen from \$150,000,000 a year ago to \$750,000,000 now. Shares in certain mines which actually have not paid a farthing dividend have risen within a few months 3,000 per cent or more above their face value are common. More than a year ago a man familiar with South African affairs said that most of the shares offered were as high as they ought to be, but the advance since would have surpassed the wildest imaginations then.

The craze began in October, 1894, when speculation turned in the direction of South African mines. For some years before that the public had been given little chance to speculate, for good securities had risen so high there was no use in buying them in the hope of another rise. America and Australia were in bad shape and the speculation finally turned to South Africa. There was enough real work and profit in the mines to warrant it first, and some of the big financial houses of Paris soon became interested. Then company after company was formed and floated. Financial houses bought the shares in many instances and then when the boom began, split up their holdings and sold certificates of ownership, even as low as one-tenth of a share, to the small purchasers. England first took the fever, then it was caught by France, and afterward by Belgium and Germany. Since then it has been almost universally spread. Some of the stocks in which the deals have been heaviest are sound financially, but a remarkable feature is that the greatest advances in the value of stock are found in those companies which pay no dividends.

"Berney" Barnato, the central figure in this wild speculative craze, is a Portuguese by birth, but looks and acts like a typical modern Englishman. His present wealth is estimated at \$100,000,000. His latest deal was the establishment of the Barnato Bank, Mining and Estate company, limited, with a capital stock of \$5,750,000. The first stock was sold September 2, and \$5 shares were forced up by crazed speculators to \$25 in a day. It was in the promoting of these companies that the Barnatos first appeared. Now the brothers are interested in an almost endless list of concerns. One of their latest is a scheme for the formation of trusts, which are to take contracts and claims, said by the promoters to be of great value, but of which the public knows absolutely nothing. The Barnatos went to South Africa as stowaways and circus performers.

HONORS FOR M. PASTEUR.

An Impressive Public Funeral Accorded to the Great Scientist in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The funeral cortege conveying the body of the late Professor Louis Pasteur to Notre Dame cathedral, left the Pasteur institute at 10:30 o'clock. General Saussier, the military governor of Paris headed the escort of troops. An almost innumerable number of wreaths were borne before the coffin, which was followed by the family of the deceased, the ministers, senators, deputies and numerous delegations from different scientific and other bodies from all parts of France and from many foreign countries. An immense concourse of people lined the streets through which the procession passed, although the sky was heavily overcast and a downpour of rain was threatened.

Three Vessels Lost.

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 7.—Three vessels, one French and two English have been lost on the south coast of the island and five men drowned. More seizures of smuggled goods were made yesterday, and the customs authorities expect to reap a harvest from the vessels returning from the wreck of the Mariposa with the goods saved from her. The shortage in revenues is exciting much apprehension and further financial trouble is expected.

Bank Teller Arrested.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Harry J. L. Martin, for seven years teller of the Commercial National bank of Chicago, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out before United States Commissioner Foose by National Bank Examiner McKeon, charging him with embezzlement of \$4,100.

Goos to the Catholic University.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 7.—Professor Daniel A. Shea, of the chair of physics in the University of Illinois, has accepted a call to the chair of physics in the Catholic university at Washington, D. C.

THE OLD BAY STATE.

Her Republicans Re-nominate Governor Greenhalge.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—After the Massachusetts Republican state convention had been called to order in Music hall to-day and some routine business transacted, the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of Curtis Guild, jr., as permanent president and then brought in a list of nearly 300 vice presidents. In assuming the chair Mr. Guild spoke at considerable length, touching upon both national and state issues.

The report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by a unanimous vote. It condemns the Democratic tariff policy, and declares that the Republican party is not pledged to any schedules, but offers to each American industry such protection as shall equalize differences in price of labor, and that the farmer and the miner are as much entitled to protection as the manufacturer. It says that if "the Republicans were liberal in appropriations they furnished revenue to meet them, and steadily reduced the public debt. The last congress provided a revenue shamefully inadequate, and by the issue of bonds shifted on to succeeding administrations the burden of their outlay." On the currency question it says that the government should maintain each dollar which it issues on a par with its standard gold dollar, and should not permit the free coinage of silver at any ratio not established by international agreement. It also says that the Democratic majority in congress has forced the national treasury to a humiliating dependency upon private bankers and believes that there should be legislation to protect the metallic reserve from concerted attacks of the speculators. It declares that "this hemisphere is no longer a subject for European colonization or aggressive and oppressive occupation; that the Monroe doctrine is a true guide for American statesmanship and should be maintained towards small nations without blustering, toward great nations without cringing, but always deliberately, temperately, resolutely." Civil service reform is indorsed and the enactment of a restricted immigration law advocated. It declares that "religious and race partisanship has for many years been manifest in the Democratic party in Massachusetts, weakening that sentiment of pure Americanism which ought to control all public action and resulting in counter irritation and antagonism." It says "that church and state should be separate and independent in fact as well as in theory."

The reading of the platform was received quietly until the clause was reached which referred to sectarianism and there was an outburst of applause which lasted over a minute. Ex-Governor Long placed Governor Greenhalge in nomination for a third term. There were no other nominations and the chairman ordered a ballot, which resulted: Total, 1,782; Greenhalge, 1,363; Morse, 391; scattering, 8. Elijah Morse moved that Greenhalge's nomination be made unanimous. It was carried.

A TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

A Georgia Negro Brute Maimed, Shot and Burned.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 7.—Neal Smith, the negro convict who brutally assaulted Miss Henderson near Cole City, Ga., Wednesday, was taken from the stockade used for confining prisoners, by a mob of not less than 200 men, last night. The sheriff and jailer, with several men, were on guard, but the crowd refused to listen to reason and threatened to tear down the stockade and burn it. He was led to a point near where the assault was committed. He confessed his guilt.

Then the father of the girl, William Henderson, cut off the negro's ears, while one of the crowd pounded his fingers, joint by joint, one finger at a time, until the hand was a shapeless mass. This was because, in the struggle to subdue Miss Henderson, he had bitten off one of her fingers.

COLLEGIAN MACHINIST.

Education at Yale Amounts to Little as Far as Earning a Living Goes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Charles Osborne, with hands black with oil and redolent of the odor of engines and railroad cars, stood up in Justice Underwood's court this morning. Officer Cooper had found him drunk. Osborne explained that he was not in the habit of drinking and a social glass had overcome him.

"What is your trade?" asked the court.

"I am an apprentice in the Northwestern railroad shops," answered the young man. "I am learning practical mechanics, and also how to earn a living with my hands."

"You talk like an educated man," the judge remarked. "Were you brought up in the railroad business?"

"I am a graduate of Yale," he answered. "I took high honors in 1890—and now I work in a railroad shop, my education helping me to amusement in my evenings, when I can read Virgil or Homer's lines."

There was a hush as Justice Underwood crossed off the case, and the Yale man of 1890, dressed in his oil-stained clothes, hurried out to return to his engines.

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IS JIM CORBETT AFRAID?

His New Orleans Interview Indicates That He Is.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 7.—The opinion is expressed here by certain sporting men that Corbett is building up a foundation to get out of his fight if possible. It was noticed that to every newspaper man who interviewed him, Corbett talked only on one subject, and that was on the many strings that were attached to the Fitzsimmons stake. Every conversation the pugilist indulged in this subject would prominently be brought forward by him.

When it is taken into consideration that the attachments against Fitzsimmons' money in Dwyer's hands were issued more than a month ago, and Corbett refrained saying anything about it at that time, give rise to the suspicion that the conqueror of John L. Sullivan has kept this as his last card.

Corbett very bluntly said that Fitzsimmons would have to put up \$10,000 in the stakeholder's hands, without an attachment tied to it, or he would not fight. He claims that Fitzsimmons only has \$7,000 of the side bet up, the other \$3,000 being attached by the Metropolitan Printing company and Attorney Friend, formerly the Australian's lawyer. Corbett is claiming that Phil Dwyer told him just before he left New York that if he won he would get but \$2,000 of the side bet. Corbett also says that he will fight Fitzsimmons for the side bet himself, but puts in the old proviso that \$10,000 unattached must be put up.

FOR THE CUBAN CAUSE.

Great National Sympathetic Mass Meeting Proposed for October 31.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Every mayor of every city, town and village throughout the United States will be advised and requested by the executive committee of the Cuban sympathetic mass meeting, held in Chicago last Monday night, to confer with the most prominent and public spirited citizens to arrange for a national mass meeting the night of Thursday, October 31, for the purpose of awakening a kindly feeling toward the suffering and patriotic Cubans who are struggling for liberty.

The committee will also call upon every prominent organization in the country for the co-operation of its branches in every section. Churches of every denomination and fraternal and benevolent societies will also be called upon for assistance in making the mass meeting on October 31 a great wave of public opinion and sympathy for the Cuban cause from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from British Columbia to Mexico.

Tough Lot of Borders.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 7.—A special train made up of two cars brought forty-six convicts to the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth yesterday. The convicts were all from Fort Smith, Ark., and were convicted there at the term of the United States district court that just ended. They are men who are guilty of crimes in the Indian territories and were a tough looking outfit. Some of them had no hats or coats; they were shackled together in pairs and were guarded by fourteen deputy marshals.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Italy and France have combined to press their claims against Brazil.

The British parliament has been further prorogued until December 23.

Bettina Ordway-Gerard Wolfe is suing for divorce from her latest husband.

J. Ewing and George Bebout were arrested at Bedford, Ia., for assaulting little girls.

Father Gentile of Shreveport, La., has received two threatening letters from the Mafia.

The Kirkman court-martial at Fort Leavenworth is to be dissolved and another ordered.

Populists are trying to select a presidential candidate by means of the newspaper ballot.

Civil service examinations of applicants for places in the railway mail service have begun.

It is said that Baron von Hammerstein, fugitive Berlin editor, is in Washington, D. C.

The Kansas Democratic state committee decided to put no one in the field for chief justice.

Ambassadors of European powers protested to the Porte against the riots in Constantinople.

A terrific gas explosion occurred at Nevada, Mo. Three firemen were injured good to the scene.

Five persons were injured in a wreck on the International and Great Northern near Galveston, Texas.

According to the present state line Kansas is said to have territory properly belonging to Missouri.

The United States has made a demand on the Siamese government for payment of the Cheek claim.

Mrs. E. Phillips of Eureka, Mo., fell into a fire while suffering from epilepsy and was burned to death.

Hinslaw's attorneys say that they have proof that the jury that convicted him was tampered with.

Engineer William C. Henry, who murdered his wife at Springfield, Mo., while drunk, committed suicide.

William R. Hearst is negotiating for the New York Journal as an Eastern adjunct to the San Francisco Examiner.

A member of the commission that investigated the Sacco fight says that not more than 400 Armenians were killed.