

CRUEL WAR BEGINS

The Greeks and Turks Meet in Deadly Combat.

FIGHTING IS GENERAL

Thirty to Fifty Thousand Troops Engaged.

Bombarded by the Hellenes... Sinking the Greek Steamer Macedonia—Turkey Notifies the Powers that She Is Forced to Fight—Diplomatic Relations Between the Two Nations Formally and Completely Severed—Contestants Fight Like Demons.

War has broken out between Greece and Turkey. Fierce battles have been fought at Karyna, at Milouna Pass and at Preveza on the Gulf of Aeta. The most desperate battle was fought at Milouna Pass, where 20,000 men fought more than thirty hours without food or sleep. Diplomatic relations between the two nations have been severed. Turkey insists that Greece has provoked the conflict by her aggressive attitude on the frontier of Macedonia. On the other hand, Greece insists that Turkey has been the aggressor. Crete, which was the original cause of the conflict, seems now to be overlooked. Unless some of the great powers intervene there is certain to be great loss of



KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

Life before the quarrel is settled. Theoretically and under the precedents of international law none of the powers comprising the European concert is at liberty to intervene between the two combatants. The war is between themselves, and beyond the recent effort to prevent hostilities the so-called concert of powers has no right to intervene. Whether the nations will defer to this unwritten law, however, and keep hands off is a question which time alone can decide. Every one of the

WHERE THE BATTLES WERE FOUGHT.

Map Showing the First Engagements in the War Between Turkey and Greece.



EXPLANATION.

The heavy dot on the southwest coast indicates the location of Preveza, where the Turkish fortifications were situated which sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia, and which were subsequently destroyed by the Grecian warships. The second dot on the line of the northern frontier between Elassona and Larissa designates the scene of the heavy fighting at Milouna Pass.

larger European powers is more or less directly interested in the affairs of the Levant.

Greek subjects in Constantinople will probably remain under the protection of Mr. Terrell, the American minister.

A dispatch to the London Chronicle from Athens says the Greeks have captured Menaxia after severe fighting. The Turkish losses were very heavy; the Greek comparatively light. The correspondent adds: "The Greek fleet has destroyed half the fortresses at Preveza and silenced the guns. The Greeks have captured and hold all the positions except Ana and Milouna along the Thessalian line. European powers have done nothing for several weeks, because they have hoped that Greece would be either financially ruined or soundly beaten by Turkey. If Turkey gets Larissa she will remain there until Greece evacuates Crete. It was Germany that urged Turkey to declare war."

Does Not Seek Conquest.

The correspondent of the Associated Press understands that Turkey has no idea of territorial conquest, because she is aware that the powers would not sanction an advance to Athens. The idea is that she will first attempt to capture Larissa, and then march on Trichala and Phanari. If these also are captured Turkey would be in a position to compel Greece to comply with the demands of the powers. The Turkish fleet, however, is still in the Dardanelles, where it is likely to remain as long as the Greeks continue active.

It is reported that the powers, so far from blocking Greek ports, will allow Col. Vassos and his army to return to Greece if he decides to do so. In any case, the Greek fleet would be able to harass Turkey at many points, besides in addition keeping open the supply of provisions and munitions for the Greek army.

The latest advices from Arta show that the rains have been followed by three days of hot, fine weather, and the river, Arakphos, which alone separates the opposing armies, is rapidly shrinking. The

WOMAN IN THE CASE.

CAUSED THE DOWNFALL OF A CHICAGO BANK.

University of Illinois Badly Crippled by Failure of the Globe Savings—Recurrent Agent of the People's Trust Turns Over Assets.

Spalding Assigns. Charles W. Spalding, ex-president of the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, and ex-treasurer of the University of Illinois, made a voluntary assignment to the university trustees of realty and bond securities amounting \$400,000. Much of this property is already in the hands of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, receiver of the Globe Savings Bank.

Only \$124,000 of university bonds have been found in the Globe Savings Bank and in the Globe safety deposit vaults, where ex-treasurer Spalding is supposed to have deposited his securities.

The banks which hold university securities as collateral for loans made by W. Spalding announce they will resist any effort the university trustees may make to recover the collateral placed with them by Spalding. Ex-treasurer Spalding declared in a star-chamber meeting that he was obliged to hypothecate the university bonds in order to meet the drafts of the university for current expenses. Spalding brands as false and malicious the charges that have been made against him, declaring that the Globe savings depositors will be paid in full.

Unless a loan is negotiated by the trustees of the University of Illinois, an appropriation is made by the State Legislature or money is given to the institution it will be compelled to close its doors.

One of the parties, consisting of twenty young men, which was organized to take an excursion over the city, boarded a North Illinois car, and when the illegal fare was demanded refused either to pay or leave the car. A squad of road police was called and presented such a formidable array that the excursionists left the car.

Judge Cox of the police court was one of the victims of a futile attempt to get a ride for three cents. He refused to get off the car and was caught by the conductor and motorman and ejected after a struggle in which his fingers were badly smashed. The company was no respecter of persons, and men, women and children alike were ejected from the cars upon refusal to pay the illegal fare.

Friday morning the city administration was getting ready to arrest every conductor who ejected a passenger for not paying five cents, and strong hints at receivership and cancellation of charter had been made by the Mayor, when the company backed down.

There were riotous scenes in some of the streets downtown, however, preceding the surrender. The company had repeated verbal instructions to conductors to pay no attention to the law fixing fares at three cents, and had posted in the barns a glaring notice that 6-cent fares should be collected.

Street car employees were more savage in their efforts to enforce this order than they were the day before, and frequently came in contact with men who were determined not to pay more than the legal fare. In some instances citizens went to the help of passengers. In one case this led to a hand-to-hand and foot-to-foot fight. Windows were broken from the car and one citizen was kicked. Police Superintendent Colbert arrested one conductor for putting a blind man off a car, but otherwise there was no police interference. The county grand jury was called together and instructed to investigate the violations of law by the company and its employees.

SIGNS OF AN AIRSHIP EXPLOSION
Citizens of Pavilion, Mich., Hear a Mysterious Noise.

Since the airship was seen by residents of Chicago reports from a large number of other points indicating that it has been seen by great numbers of persons have been received. The most startling report comes from Pavilion, Mich., where it is claimed that an airship, while passing over the town, exploded. Not only was the flash of an explosion seen, but the noise resulting was heard by a large number of reputable citizens.

The airship was traveling at a rapid rate, when there was a loud report, and the lights that had been visible at each end were extinguished. The machine disappeared, and it is expected, was blown into atoms. Carpenters engaged in shingling a house beneath the point at which the ship was seen to explode assert that when they resumed work the following morning the roof was covered with innumerable articles that looked as though they had fallen from above during the night.

Telegrams from Madison, Wis., assert that several railroad men who have been at Baraboo recently are sure the airship was simply a circus advertising scheme. They believe it was controlled by cables and that it was in reality nothing more than something on the order of the stationary balloon that was seen at the World's Fair.

Reports from Macoupin County, Ill., however, say an airship has been seen at several points in the county, alighting at the places and resuming its journey when delegations started in the direction of the point where it alighted in order to inspect it. These reports say the ship traveled at the rate of thirty miles an hour at least, and that it seemed to be under complete control of those in charge of it. Other points at which an airship has been seen are Emporia, Kan., Wabash and Muncie, Ind., Perry, Okla., and Palmyra and Ripon, Wis.

News of Minor Note.
The gold reserve in the treasury on Saturday amounted to \$153,114,438.

Running ice from the Niagara river is interfering with lake navigation at Buffalo.

The New York police have begun a systematic raid upon the bucket shops of that city.

Minister De Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, announces that the war in the Philippines is ended.

It is reported that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has purchased a line by means of which it will enter Canadian territory and eventually secure a transcontinental route of its own.

All Ireland is manifesting the greatest interest in the Irish-American fair to be opened in New York on May 10, and exhibits will be secured of such a nature as to give it national proportions.

It is said the British Government is becoming impatient over the long imprisonment of two of its subjects in Cuba, and is said to be pressing the administration at Washington to take some action.

FIRST BLOOD FOR THE PEOPLE.

Indiana Street Car Company Comes to Time.

A new Indiana law provided a 3-cent street car fare for Indianapolis, and prescribed severe penalties for its violation by the company. The first day of the new law's effect hundreds of passengers tried to ride for three cents, but were ejected from the cars. Riots and tie-ups were the order of the day, but the second day the company announced that it would accept three cents as fare until the courts could decide upon the legality of the new law.

The proclamation of Gov. Mount was issued declaring the laws of the last session of the Legislature in force, and the people who patronize the street car lines supposed that the company would at least obey the 3-cent fare law until an injunction could be secured from the courts. The more cautious, however, were careful to secure the exact three cents in change before boarding the cars, and at all the up-town drug stores and groceries nickels were rapidly exchanged for pennies, and thus equipped the would-be beneficiaries entered the cars.

At every tender of a 3-cent fare the conductors resolutely refused to accept it, and when told that the 3-cent fare law was in force they stolidly declared that they knew no law except that issued by the company, and it demanded a 5-cent fare. Many of the passengers became indignant, denouncing the company and declaring that it was an outrage, but the conductor stood with hand extended for his fare and another grasping the bell ready to stop the car and put the passenger off if his demand was not complied with.

One of the parties, consisting of twenty young men, which was organized to take an excursion over the city, boarded a North Illinois car, and when the illegal fare was demanded refused either to pay or leave the car. A squad of road police was called and presented such a formidable array that the excursionists left the car.

Judge Cox of the police court was one of the victims of a futile attempt to get a ride for three cents. He refused to get off the car and was caught by the conductor and motorman and ejected after a struggle in which his fingers were badly smashed. The company was no respecter of persons, and men, women and children alike were ejected from the cars upon refusal to pay the illegal fare.

Friday morning the city administration was getting ready to arrest every conductor who ejected a passenger for not paying five cents, and strong hints at receivership and cancellation of charter had been made by the Mayor, when the company backed down.

There were riotous scenes in some of the streets downtown, however, preceding the surrender. The company had repeated verbal instructions to conductors to pay no attention to the law fixing fares at three cents, and had posted in the barns a glaring notice that 6-cent fares should be collected.

Street car employees were more savage in their efforts to enforce this order than they were the day before, and frequently came in contact with men who were determined not to pay more than the legal fare. In some instances citizens went to the help of passengers. In one case this led to a hand-to-hand and foot-to-foot fight. Windows were broken from the car and one citizen was kicked. Police Superintendent Colbert arrested one conductor for putting a blind man off a car, but otherwise there was no police interference. The county grand jury was called together and instructed to investigate the violations of law by the company and its employees.

SIGNS OF AN AIRSHIP EXPLOSION
Citizens of Pavilion, Mich., Hear a Mysterious Noise.

Since the airship was seen by residents of Chicago reports from a large number of other points indicating that it has been seen by great numbers of persons have been received. The most startling report comes from Pavilion, Mich., where it is claimed that an airship, while passing over the town, exploded. Not only was the flash of an explosion seen, but the noise resulting was heard by a large number of reputable citizens.

The airship was traveling at a rapid rate, when there was a loud report, and the lights that had been visible at each end were extinguished. The machine disappeared, and it is expected, was blown into atoms. Carpenters engaged in shingling a house beneath the point at which the ship was seen to explode assert that when they resumed work the following morning the roof was covered with innumerable articles that looked as though they had fallen from above during the night.

Telegrams from Madison, Wis., assert that several railroad men who have been at Baraboo recently are sure the airship was simply a circus advertising scheme. They believe it was controlled by cables and that it was in reality nothing more than something on the order of the stationary balloon that was seen at the World's Fair.

Reports from Macoupin County, Ill., however, say an airship has been seen at several points in the county, alighting at the places and resuming its journey when delegations started in the direction of the point where it alighted in order to inspect it. These reports say the ship traveled at the rate of thirty miles an hour at least, and that it seemed to be under complete control of those in charge of it. Other points at which an airship has been seen are Emporia, Kan., Wabash and Muncie, Ind., Perry, Okla., and Palmyra and Ripon, Wis.

News of Minor Note.
The gold reserve in the treasury on Saturday amounted to \$153,114,438.

Running ice from the Niagara river is interfering with lake navigation at Buffalo.

The New York police have begun a systematic raid upon the bucket shops of that city.

Minister De Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, announces that the war in the Philippines is ended.

It is reported that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy has purchased a line by means of which it will enter Canadian territory and eventually secure a transcontinental route of its own.

All Ireland is manifesting the greatest interest in the Irish-American fair to be opened in New York on May 10, and exhibits will be secured of such a nature as to give it national proportions.

It is said the British Government is becoming impatient over the long imprisonment of two of its subjects in Cuba, and is said to be pressing the administration at Washington to take some action.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.
The Senate met at noon Monday for the first time since the death of ex-Senator Voorhees, who, until a recent day, was a conspicuous member of the body. The opening prayer of Rev. Dr. Murray, the blind chaplain, made eloquent reference to Mr. Voorhees' brilliant talents, impassioned ardor, kindling eloquence, genuine patriotism and the unselfish dedication of his great powers to every cause, human and divine, which enlisted his career. Divine consolation was invoked for the family of the man who had inscribed his name on the tablets which perpetuate the great orators and statesmen of his generation. Immediately following the prayer Mr. Gorman of Maryland moved that as a mark of respect to their late associate the Senate adjourn, adding that many Senators desired to attend the funeral. The motion prevailed. The House did nothing.

Mr. Morgan completed his Cuban speech in the Senate Tuesday, and consideration of the bankruptcy bill was resumed. Senator Chandler introduced his bill empowering the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the armor plants of the Bethlehem and the Carnegie companies. The House did nothing.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Vest offered a resolution in the nature of a criticism of Secretary Gage and declared illegal his recent order relative to goods imported after April 1, when, according to the retroactive clause of the pending bill, the new tariff rates are to apply. Mr. Morrill moved to refer the resolution, and the debate and vote following was the first indication of the strength of the tariff supporters. The motion prevailed, 24 to 23. Two Senators were absent, both Populists, whose positions upon the question are in doubt. The affirmative vote was given by Republicans, including one silver Republican, Mr. Mantle of Montana. The negative vote was made up of Democrats, Populists and two silver Republicans, Pettigrew of South Dakota and Cannon of Utah. The President sent a message to Congress urging it to make suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exposition. The House was in session but ten minutes, and then adjourned until Saturday without transacting any business.

The Senate spent Thursday considering the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it. Early in the session the proceedings were made executive, and when the doors were again opened to the public the Indian bill came up. The pending question was on the committee amendment to the Uncomphgre Indian reservation in Utah to public entry. Mr. Jones of Arkansas withdrew the point of order he had made and on a ye and nay vote the amendment was agreed to—33 to 13. A number of recent appointments were confirmed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 5 o'clock. The House did nothing.

Propos of Air Ships.
Aerial wonders come high.—Buffalo Times.

The air ship fake has been "run in the ground."—St. Louis Journal.

By the way, the time is coming when it will not be necessary to "fake" air ships.—Kansas City Star.

Lovers of truth and sobriety are now giving the coffin countenance to the people who saw the air ship.—Minneapolis Journal.

If these air ship fables do not stop the sale of the works of Jules Verne and H. Rider Haggard will be greatly reduced.—Des Moines Moines News.

If the air ship has come in reality, another industry will be sure to follow in the form of air ship insurance companies.—Keokuk Constitution-Democrat.

If the weather were only warm and inviting what a fine opportunity this would afford young lovers to organize air ship parties.—Oshkosh Northwestern.

Anyway, when you're seein' things it is more agreeable to see an air ship than a three-headed snake illuminated with red and green lights.—St. Joseph Herald.

It may be none of the Darius Green tribe who have built that air ship, but those who are most deeply interested seem to be largely of the Green family.—Daily Nonpareil.

The Joyous Spring Time.
Nature never looks so well as when she dons her new spring suit.—Baltimore American.

Spring hats are gay with flowers. They never force the season by carrying fruits.—New Orleans Picayune.

There is something awesome about the present spring. The Delaware peach crop has not yet been killed.—Buffalo Express.

If your neighbor keeps hens it is a very easy matter to make your spring garden truck come right up to the scratch.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The season has arrived when a man feels like a fool if he wears an overcoat, and realizes afterward that he is a fool if he didn't.—Atchison Globe.

The leaves of the trees are to-day at that delectable stage watched for by artists when they are just about the size of a little mouse's big ears.—Boston Transcript.

People were sweating with the thermometer at 80 degrees in the shade in San Francisco last Friday, while a snowstorm was raging in Indiana. It takes all kinds to make weather in this country.—Boston Globe.

Bank Breakers.
Chicago's defaulting banker blames his downfall on his female typewriter. This is the latest version of the Adam and Eve incident.—Washington Post.

It is to be hoped that the guilty parties in the Globe Savings Bank wreck will be brought to justice, whoever they may be.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

It would be well if Illinois and other Western States would study the laws of New York and improve upon the Western system of savings bank management.—Buffalo Commercial.

PULSE of the PRESS

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.
The Senate met at noon Monday for the first time since the death of ex-Senator Voorhees, who, until a recent day, was a conspicuous member of the body. The opening prayer of Rev. Dr. Murray, the blind chaplain, made eloquent reference to Mr. Voorhees' brilliant talents, impassioned ardor, kindling eloquence, genuine patriotism and the unselfish dedication of his great powers to every cause, human and divine, which enlisted his career. Divine consolation was invoked for the family of the man who had inscribed his name on the tablets which perpetuate the great orators and statesmen of his generation. Immediately following the prayer Mr. Gorman of Maryland moved that as a mark of respect to their late associate the Senate adjourn, adding that many Senators desired to attend the funeral. The motion prevailed. The House did nothing.

Mr. Morgan completed his Cuban speech in the Senate Tuesday, and consideration of the bankruptcy bill was resumed. Senator Chandler introduced his bill empowering the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of the armor plants of the Bethlehem and the Carnegie companies. The House did nothing.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Vest offered a resolution in the nature of a criticism of Secretary Gage and declared illegal his recent order relative to goods imported after April 1, when, according to the retroactive clause of the pending bill, the new tariff rates are to apply. Mr. Morrill moved to refer the resolution, and the debate and vote following was the first indication of the strength of the tariff supporters. The motion prevailed, 24 to 23. Two Senators were absent, both Populists, whose positions upon the question are in doubt. The affirmative vote was given by Republicans, including one silver Republican, Mr. Mantle of Montana. The negative vote was made up of Democrats, Populists and two silver Republicans, Pettigrew of South Dakota and Cannon of Utah. The President sent a message to Congress urging it to make suitable provision for adequate representation of the United States at the Paris exposition. The House was in session but ten minutes, and then adjourned until Saturday without transacting any business.

The Senate spent Thursday considering the Indian appropriation bill, but did not complete it. Early in the session the proceedings were made executive, and when the doors were again opened to the public the Indian bill came up. The pending question was on the committee amendment to the Uncomphgre Indian reservation in Utah to public entry. Mr. Jones of Arkansas withdrew the point of order he had made and on a ye and nay vote the amendment was agreed to—33 to 13. A number of recent appointments were confirmed, and the Senate adjourned until Monday at 5 o'clock. The House did nothing.

Propos of Air Ships.
Aerial wonders come high.—Buffalo Times.

The air ship fake has been "run in the ground."—St. Louis Journal.

By the way, the time is coming when it will not be necessary to "fake" air ships.—Kansas City Star.

Lovers of truth and sobriety are now giving the coffin countenance to the people who saw the air ship.—Minneapolis Journal.

If these air ship fables do not stop the sale of the works of Jules Verne and H. Rider Haggard will be greatly reduced.—Des Moines Moines News.

If the air ship has come in reality, another industry will be sure to follow in the form of air ship insurance companies.—Keokuk Constitution-Democrat.

If the weather were only warm and inviting what a fine opportunity this would afford young lovers to organize air ship parties.—Oshkosh Northwestern.

Anyway, when you're seein' things it is more agreeable to see an air ship than a three-headed snake illuminated with red and green lights.—St. Joseph Herald.

It may be none of the Darius Green tribe who have built that air ship, but those who are most deeply interested seem to be largely of the Green family.—Daily Nonpareil.

The Joyous Spring Time.
Nature never looks so well as when she dons her new spring suit.—Baltimore American.

Spring hats are gay with flowers. They never force the season by carrying fruits.—New Orleans Picayune.

There is something awesome about the present spring. The Delaware peach crop has not yet been killed.—Buffalo Express.

If your neighbor keeps hens it is a very easy matter to make your spring garden truck come right up to the scratch.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The season has arrived when a man feels like a fool if he wears an overcoat, and realizes afterward that he is a fool if he didn't.—Atchison Globe.

The leaves of the trees are to-day at that delectable stage watched for by artists when they are just about the size of a little mouse's big ears.—Boston Transcript.

People were sweating with the thermometer at 80 degrees in the shade in San Francisco last Friday, while a snowstorm was raging in Indiana. It takes all kinds to make weather in this country.—Boston Globe.

Bank Breakers.
Chicago's defaulting banker blames his downfall on his female typewriter. This is the latest version of the Adam and Eve incident.—Washington Post.

It is to be hoped that the guilty parties in the Globe Savings Bank wreck will be brought to justice, whoever they may be.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

It would be well if Illinois and other Western States would study the laws of New York and improve upon the Western system of savings bank management.—Buffalo Commercial.



ABDUL HAMID, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

the dismemberment of the Turkish empire. Russia has for years been trying to involve Turkey in hostilities in order that she might have an excuse to conquer and annex the sultan's dominions, and that purpose is so well known in Europe that the Christian powers have declined to interfere forcibly in Turkish affairs because they know that sooner or later such interference would involve them with Russia. The agents of the czar provoked the massacres of the Armenians with the hope and expectation that England, Germany and other nations would intervene. When they refused to do so the massacres ceased and Russian intrigue sought another field of action, which was found among the discontented Cretans. The fighting Greeks and Turks must make a battleground of their own provinces, which are notoriously disloyal, and are surrounded by nations whose sympathies are entirely with her enemies, and the sultan knows very well that the big paw of the Russian bear is likely to fall upon him at any moment.

WANTS TO BE A MINISTER.

This Lady Wishes to Represent Uncle Sam in the Republic of Colombia.

Mrs. Marilla Marks Ricker, the well-known woman lawyer of Washington and Dover, N. H., has made application for the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of Colombia.

Mrs. Ricker was born in Durham, N. H., in 1840. In her early life she was a school teacher, and while in this occupation she married John Ricker. Twenty-seven years ago he died. Since his death Mrs. Ricker has studied law faithfully and to excellent purpose. She is permitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and when

It develops that Bank Examiner Hayden advised State Auditor Gore on Jan. 9, 1897, to close the Globe Savings Bank.

The above, briefly stated, comprise the chief developments in one of the most gigantic financial scandals in the history of Illinois. In connection with the matter has been a great deal of gossip concerning Spalding's relations with Miss S. Louise Ervin, a stenographer in the bank. This alliance broke up Spalding's home and caused the retirement two years ago of two officials from the Globe Savings Bank. A feeling of dread for the inevitable outcome led Vice-President Cilley and Cashier Jackson to resign their respective positions within three days of each other in the spring of 1895. Horatio N. Cilley said: "The chief motive impelling me was a conviction on my part that Mr. Spalding's relations with Miss Ervin would end disastrously both for his business interests and his reputation socially. I always found him honest and capable in every business transaction, but his conduct as regarded Miss Ervin, leading to his estrangement from his wife and family, was being unfavorably commented on and undermined the confidence and regard of even his lifelong friends. Those matters reacted on his business relations." Charles Jackson resigned the cashier's desk of the Globe a few days after Mr. Cilley quit the vice-presidency. Mr. Jackson very frankly admitted that he resigned his place in the Globe Bank solely because he knew that Spalding's relations with Miss Ervin would ultimately ruin the bank president.

CHILDREN GET MARRIED.

Youthful Couple Who Eloped United in the Parental Hissings.

Perhaps the youngest couple united in marriage in this country are Ada Bird, the 14-year-old daughter of a wealthy publisher in Atlanta, and John P. Atkinson, the 16-year-old son of Gov. W. Y. Atkinson of Georgia. The youthful bridegroom is private secretary to his

father and draws a salary of \$1,200. When the amorous relations between him and Miss Bird were discovered an effort was made to break them off and the young lady was sent to relatives at Aylmer. Here young Atkinson followed her and the couple eloped and were married at Kings-ton by a justice of the peace. After their elopement and before their marriage the families of the couple made every effort to prevent the performance of the ceremony, but in vain. The situation was then accepted by the parents of the youthful groom and bride and a second ceremony—a religious one—was performed.

A youth named Harrison was killed in a glove contest with a boy named Tobin at Hampton, Ark. Harrison's neck was broken by a blow from Tobin in the first round, and death was instantaneous.

Owing to the death of M. J. Fitch, the Chicago paper dealer, two companies of which he was president made an assignment. The names of the companies are the M. J. Fitch Paper Company and the American Roll Wrapping Paper Company.

While mass was being said in a church at Castres, France, the roof collapsed. Seven women and one man were killed and thirty persons were seriously injured.

Jose Curbelo, a naturalized American, who has been imprisoned in Cuba on a charge of conspiracy, has been released.



CHARLES W. SPALDING.



MRS. MARILLA MARKS RICKER.



MRS. MARILLA MARKS RICKER.

also she took the stump again at Peabody, Mass.

A street railway company in New York has offered the city \$4,000,000 for a franchise. The previous offer was \$2,000,000 and 5 per cent of gross receipts. This enormous bid is brought out by the rivalry of two lines for the coveted franchise.

The American colony in London will endow a hospital as their share of the celebration of the queen's jubilee.