

THE MONEY PROBLEM.

Second Day's Session of the Silver Conference at Salt Lake.

SUGGESTIONS BY DELEGATES AS TO PLANS OF ACTION.

Unequivocal Utterances of a United States Circuit Judge in Favor of Silver Expressed in a Letter Addressed to an Old Army Friend in Denver—A Democratic District Convention, Comprising the Stronghold Counties of Kentucky, Declares in Favor of Free Coinage.

Special to the Record-Union. SALT LAKE, May 16.—The silver conference met in its second day's session at 9:30 A. M., and immediately went into executive session to consider plans of action. Various suggestions were made, summarized as follows: The Montana delegates, consisting of Messrs. Merrill, Sargent and Klockford, were all of the same opinion as to the plan, agreeing to the honest money league...

Mr. Borah of Idaho agreed in the main with the plan proposed. He was opposed to any partisan work. He was a Republican, but henceforth would not support his party on national issues unless it had both a candidate and platform in the silver at 16 to 1. He was afraid to declare himself as being absolutely for or against silver.

Mr. Bryan of Idaho wanted the women and children to be organized as well as an organization of all silver men within their party lines, but to have them stand ready at the tick of a bell to swing into the ranks of the party of their party's ally.

Mr. Hill of Nevada was in favor of having four big masses, to be held in different parts of the State, during the next six months. He stood ready at the opportune time to leave his party (Democratic) if it failed to do the proper thing in 1896.

Governor Prince of New Mexico wanted headquarters opened in New York City to distribute propaganda, and to hold meetings to be addressed by prominent men, irrespective of party, who should talk exclusively on honest money. He said that Senator Teller and Messrs. Thomas and Patterson were the best men sent all parties, and if they could be persuaded to address such meetings it would be a great help.

Robert Snyder of West Virginia was invited to address the conference. He is a Democrat, but he is a Democrat of the Democracy of the country was not Cleveland Democracy. The South herefore had faith in their leaders, but he had been betrayed by Carlisle and others, the people will be heard from in the convention of 1896.

Mr. Chambers of Utah was in favor of devising ways and means to raise money to distribute honest money literature and hold large meetings in Eastern cities. Senator Clark of Wyoming was in favor of a campaign in the West, and agreed with Mr. Merrill in the details, but he favored concentrating the work in the Mississippi Valley, rather than in New York City, and in the States of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. He concluded by saying: "If we succeed, like Monte Cristo, the world will be ours."

Congressman W. H. Moorhead was in favor of fighting from the jump, and declared that henceforth each political party should instruct its delegates to the National Convention to vote for the best silver candidate and plank for silver. Governor Adams of Colorado said it was easy to win a battle at the conference, but that to win the war would be to secure a Chinese army or a Li Hung Chang to fight. They will meet the finest equipped army in the world, with the money power of the world, and with the inducements in favor of gold. As to literature, he wanted the people to read and understand the Constitution of the United States, and the words of Lincoln and Hamilton. He wanted a big parade in New York City, with a gigantic labor parade, to march silently and without furor through the streets of New York, with the American flag and a motto, "We want the money of the Constitution—gold and silver."

Congressman Mandell of Wyoming wanted the battle fought within party lines at present, with a notice of change of base in case of failure, but that notice to be given to States streets, by the next convention. He had with Senator Clark, and wanted the propaganda concentrated at present in the producing States.

Mr. Light of Colorado thought that the New England States were ripe as the Middle States for conversion; considerable interest had already been awakened in Massachusetts, and in doubt about Texas being very strong for silver. He wanted money to pay for literature rather than have it given away, and suggested that a financial army money be organized to battle for honest money. He said he had been engaged since January 1st in distributing "Coin's Financial School," and had sent out over 200,000 copies with his large correspondence he was convinced of a rapid change of sentiment in New England among all classes, and thought the people there were ready to buy their literature. His correspondence also showed that the people of Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas felt unable to buy the book, but they would read them if furnished. His plan for a financial army contemplated the enrollment of all in each State in favor of the honest dollar. They should say "I have enrolled myself in favor of the honest money during the campaign for honest money, which shall continue until silver is restored to the position it occupied under Jefferson and Lincoln. I also agree to pay monthly into the campaign fund the sum of —."

He believed a military membership could be enrolled, and if they paid only twenty-five cents, it would provide a fund of \$250,000 per month for the publication and distribution of literature. He also believed more effective, if sold at a very low price. This army should be at once organized and put to work. It would result in organizing the mass of voters in every State in the Union. The Western army would raise money to carry on the Eastern campaign, and the Eastern army would distribute literature.

Mr. Young of Washington wanted to create an Executive Committee with headquarters at Chicago or some other large city, and a Finance Committee to report to the Executive Committee. He wanted to get literature at once and distribute to the producing classes. Colonel Winston of Washington favored a national honest money organization, and a precinct silver ticket put out within each party in the several States.

General Jones of Washington wanted the proceedings of the Brussels conference to be distributed, and said it was queer that the authorities in Washington said the supply was exhausted. He was very sorry the gold bugs had stolen the money of "honest money," and suggested the name "honest dollars."

Wharton Barker of Philadelphia was invited to make an address, and said the honest money league was ready to declare for free coinage, but the adjoining States stood sorely in need of the gospel of truth. He was delighted with the arguments of the tracers of copper in the world, were sincere advocates of bimetalism at 16 to 1. He stood ready to battle for free coinage at 16 to 1, and would not be a member of the party, and in case of failure would use his influence in favor of it for the party that favored free silver, irrespective of other issues. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia declared for silver and gold. If the people are once aroused the battle will soon be a moral one.

In the afternoon it was announced that the committees on the plan of action and address to the people would not be ready to report until morning. Mr. J. H. Laidenour offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table until to-morrow: "Resolved, That after the business of this conference has been finished we do and by this resolution are constituted an Executive Committee for the purpose of devising ways and means of electing to the office of President and Vice President of the United States men who are known to be absolutely in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and hereby pledge ourselves to support the same, and to support a candidate who is not pledged to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, irrespective of international relations."

After a brief session the conference adjourned to accept an invitation to Salt Lake, the great bathing resort on Salt Lake. An invitation was received and accepted to send delegates to the convention of Southern and Western States at Memphis, Tenn., on the 13th inst. At 11 A. M., there will be a review of the troops in honor of the visiting Governors and ex-Governors.

An assembly of fully six thousand assembled in the Tabernacle to-night to hear speeches from members of the conference on the silver question. Addresses were made by Hon. J. H. Adams of Colorado, W. E. Borah of Idaho, P. H. Winston of Washington, H. E. Hartine of Nevada, George Holden of Montana, and J. H. Moorehead of Idaho. The audience of California and Governor W. J. McConnell of Idaho. The applause was tremendous.

THE FRIEND OF SILVER. DENVER, May 16.—Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, senior United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, first made District Judge by President Grant, and promoted to Circuit Judge by President Harrison, wrote a letter under date of April 30th, to an old army friend now in Denver, in which, among other things, he said: "I have been frankly upon the silver question. The letter was written without any position that any part of it would be given to the public, but that it was written in an ardent silver man himself, assumes the privilege for the sake of the gold cause, to make public a part of what the Judge writes about silver. Caldwell's utterances are bold, clear and unequivocal. The following is from the letter: "The country is about to enter upon a new era, the protection of the rights and the promotion of the interests of the laborer and producer, which is, in my judgment, of even more moment than the issue of the gold and silver coinage that has been so long delayed. The fight ought to have been closed years ago on the line of the absolute and unqualified support of the silver at 16 to 1, without regard to the action of England or any other foreign power."

"The President has thrown down the gauntlet of battle. It is up to silver men to stand up and everywhere will take it up. I am happy in the belief that silver men mean anything or nothing on the silver question, and will in future go along with the members of all parties. The people have been deluded and deceived until their eyes are open. There has been a demand for a change of policy to such platforms which the empty and peridious hypocrisy of set phrases never fails in the end to inspire."

KENTUCKIANS FAVOR FREE COINAGE. CINCINNATI, May 16.—The Democratic convention to nominate a Railroad Commissioner for the First District, comprising thirty-nine of the 100 counties of the State, to-day unanimously adopted the following resolution: "We declare it to be an elementary principle of Democratic faith that both gold and silver coin shall constitute the primary money of the country; that both metals shall be received for mintage without discrimination, and that the legal ratio be that which existed prior to 1834, and we demand that the coinage of both gold and silver at this legal ratio, and that both metals be declared full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private."

Being the strong Democratic section of Kentucky, the action possesses significance as affecting the probable primary money of the Government for a month. Senator Blackburn was here taking an active part, and was earnestly interested in adopting the resolution. Much interest was taken in Secretary Carlisle's campaign here next week against free coinage.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALISM. BERLIN, May 16.—In spite of the fact that Chancellor Hohenlohe deprecates the views of the Union of the Transatlantic, by a vote of 72 to 38, adopted Count Von Mirbach's resolution in favor of steps being taken for the prompt settlement of the question of international bimetalism. During the debate the Governor of the Reichstag, without suggesting any question as to Mr. Cranston's nationality, and informed the Federal Government that they would thereby create disaster and disturbances.

Mr. Hohenlohe's adherents to his statement on the Reichstag that the Government would submit the silver question to further examination in consonance with the views of the Government, and was also willing, ultimately, to meet the other Powers and discuss commercial measures to be taken. But first of all, the basis of the discussion, he insisted, must be definitely settled upon. So soon as the answers to the Government were received, renewed attempts would be made to continue an international conference upon the subject. Therefore he advised the House, if it did not wish to support the affair, to adopt Herr Becker's amendment, which struck out of that part of Count Mirbach's motion which demanded that Germany take the initiative.

Prince Hohenlohe's advice, however, was ignored, and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 12 to 88, and later Count Von Mirbach's motion in favor of steps being taken upon the part of the Government for the prompt settlement of the question of international bimetalism, was adopted by the same figures.

WILL RETURN TO MONARCHY.

Late Hawaiian Advices Are That the Republic is Doomed.

PRINCESS KIAULANI TO BE PLACED ON THE THRONE.

Ex-Minister Thurston Reported to be Authority for the Statement That Such a Move is the Only Hope of Permanent Peace on the Islands—The Americans Especially Said to be Disatisfied With the Present Government.

Special to the Record-Union.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—An evening paper prints the following: Private letters received from Honolulu by the steamer Australia declare that a change of administration will soon occur there, and that the change is advocated by no less an important personage than ex-Minister Thurston. The information comes from a most reliable source and cannot be questioned.

According to the letters received here, all that is preserving the present Government is the fact that it possesses the arms necessary to quell another outbreak, and is exerting itself in its efforts to prevent the landing of contraband arms. It is well known that the Government forces numerically are greatly in the minority, and no one has been able to realize this fact more than Minister Thurston.

At a recent conference between ex-Minister Thurston and President Jole and other members of his Cabinet, the former declared that the only hope of permanent peace in the islands was realized in placing Princess Kiaulani in the position which the former monarch proposed that she should some day have. He said that he had been surprised to find this step so strongly that President Jole and his Cabinet became alarmed, and have since given the matter many hours of consideration.

Thurston on the Australia has confided in the fact that the republic is on its last legs. Various organizations are breaking away from the Government, and the opposing forces, which were somewhat subdued after the recent uprising by the show of arms made by the Government, are now becoming bolder.

"An alarm is likely to be sounded any night," remarked one passenger, "and if it is you can expect to hear of the downfall of the republic. There is no escape for it. The people are dissatisfied, and particularly the Americans, who, if aroused, will find at their sides all the forces of the Government. Minister Thurston's uneasiness has become so apparent to the opposing forces that the latter have decided to expel him from the island. Mr. Thurston favors a change is no longer a secret, and when he left Honolulu it was common talk that he had been ordered to leave the island, and the conversion of the republic back to a monarchy."

PRISONERS CONVICTED OF TREASON.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Additional advices brought from Honolulu by yesterday's steamer, the Australia, declare that an important bearing upon the question of the treatment to be accorded prisoners convicted by court-martial of treason or mutiny, has been determined by the Government. The case of persons deported for the same offenses, who have appealed to the Government of the United States for protection, claiming that they had been treated as British subjects, is now being considered by the Department of State in behalf of these prisoners. The case is now being considered by the Department of State in behalf of these prisoners. The case is now being considered by the Department of State in behalf of these prisoners.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1885. "ALBERT S. WILLIS, Honolulu, HI.—I am glad to hear that you are interested in the Hawaiian question, and particularly in relation to the forcible deportation of the 23 instant of three men, one of whom, J. H. Moorehead, is a citizen of the United States. I enclose herewith copies of certain depositions made by Mr. Cranston on the 11th and 17th instant before the Hawaiian Commission. These depositions leave the question of Mr. Cranston's nationality in doubt, and Mr. Cranston has been instructed to obtain further statements from him on that subject."

"Under these circumstances, the department has decided to instruct you to make any representations to the Hawaiian Government in regard to Mr. Cranston, but it is proper to express to you, for your guidance in similar cases, should they arise, the views here entertained in regard to the course of action taken in this case."

"It appears that after having been in jail nearly a month, without a change having been made against him, he was then taken under heavy guard to the steamer, and would, in spite of his request to see the Hawaiian Consul, be taken without having had a opportunity then to do so, had it not been for the accidental and timely interposition of the British Commissioner. You stated that when you asked the Attorney-General for an explanation of the proceedings, he replied that the Cabinet had determined to deport the men in the exercise of the arbitrary power conferred by martial law. As this was the only explanation he gave, it is assumed it was all he had to offer, and I gave it without suggesting any question as to Mr. Cranston's nationality."

"If the position thus assumed be sound, the very proclamation of martial law in Hawaii renders that Government, and the residents including Americans, liable to arrest and deportation without cause and without any reason other than the fact that they are in the Hawaiian Islands, and may be taken from their homes and businesses; they may be deprived of their liberty and be banished; they may be denied the ordinary as well as the special treaty rights of residents, without offense or misconduct on their part, simply in the exercise of arbitrary power."

"To state such a proposition is, in the opinion of the President, to refute it. 'I truly view,' says an eminent author, 'martial law can only change the administration of laws, give them a rapid force, and make their penalties certain and effectual; not abrogate what was the justice of the community before. Civil rights are not to be suspended; but in reason the new summary tribunals should govern themselves in their proceedings as far as circumstances admit, by the established principles of justice, the same which had before been recognized in the courts.' (Bishop's Criminal Law, Sec. 45.)"

In view of what has been stated, your course is to advise the Hawaiian Government of the position assumed by the Attorney-General of Hawaii as approved.

The second letter relates to the Bowler case, and is as follows: "DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 'WASHINGTON, April 5, 1885. "ALBERT S. WILLIS, Honolulu, HI.—It appears that you are interested in the Hawaiian question, and particularly in relation to the forcible deportation of the 23 instant of three men, one of whom, J. H. Moorehead, is a citizen of the United States. I enclose herewith copies of certain depositions made by Mr. Cranston on the 11th and 17th instant before the Hawaiian Commission. These depositions leave the question of Mr. Cranston's nationality in doubt, and Mr. Cranston has been instructed to obtain further statements from him on that subject."

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COAST CHRONICLES.

Carnival at Healdsburg Opened With Great Splendor.

THE QUEEN CROWNED AMID PLAUDITS OF A VAST THRONG.

Wealthy Rancher of Siskiyou County Killed by a Runaway Team—The Police of San Francisco Said to Have Found Several New Witnesses Who Will Give Important Testimony Against Durrant at the Forthcoming Trial.

Special to the Record-Union.

HEALDSBURG, May 16.—The carnival opened this morning in great splendor. The town is beautifully decorated and the plaza is a scene in color. The crowning of the Queen took place in the center of the square upon a raised dais. The Healdsburg Band discoursed up-to-date music in their usual stirring manner. The streets are alive with people, both residents and strangers, and everyone seems bent upon having a gala time and making the flower fete a success. From present appearances to-morrow will witness the arrival of a vast crowd.

The Queen was drawn through the streets in a carriage literally covered with blossoms. The band led the march, and the Queen was attended by eight mounted knights in costume, who are to ride in to-morrow's tournament, and the maids of honor followed in another carriage, also smothered in flowers.

The Rev. Messenger made the opening address, and E. M. Norton replied upon the part of the Grand Warden. The President of the Floral Association, crowned the Queen, amid the plaudits of the assembled throng. Then after a parade through the principal streets the Queen was escorted to her throne and the crowd began seeking lunch.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Grand Lodge Elects Officers to Serve the Ensuing Year. SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The first order of business at to-day's session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the election of Deputy Grand Master P. F. Gentry, who was chosen Grand Master by acclamation. In the same manner Grand Warden J. W. Warboys was chosen Deputy Grand Master.

Then came the contest of the session—for the office of Grand Warden. The aspirants were in the field for this office, as it is the stepping-stone to the high honor of becoming a Past Grand Master. The candidates were V. S. Northey, V. S. Northey, K. C. Brueck, J. F. Croset, J. E. Baker, S. E. Smith, George A. Atwood, A. M. Drew, H. T. G. Wolf and W. A. Boyce. V. S. Northey was elected by a vote of 377; Northey, 103; Brueck, 138. Drew was duly declared elected.

The Grand Warden is an attorney, and has been an Odd Fellow for thirteen years, having joined Placer Lodge, No. 48, in 1882, and gone through the chairs of the lodge. Later he removed to Fresno, where he has since resided. He was a delegate to the Grand Lodge eight times, but has never before served that body as an officer.

George A. Atwood was elected Grand Secretary and James G. Maguire as Grand Representative. Josiah Glascock was elected as the successor of V. S. Northey on the Board of Trustees. The appointive officers of Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal, Grand Conductor, Grand Guardian and Grand Herald will be named on Saturday.

The State Reulekah Assembly was granted a charter, making it an auxiliary of the present order. The Reulekah Grand Lodge, under the name of the Reulekah of Los Angeles Grand President by acclamation. Mrs. Marian Greenwood of Stockton was elected Vice-Grand President.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Much Damage Being Done in the State of Washington. TACOMA, May 16.—Large forest fires are raging along both sides of the Northern Pacific tracks from South Prairie to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, a distance of fifty-five miles. At Lester, seventy miles west of here, the postoffice building and two small residences were burned with all their contents yesterday. The railroad employees saved the company's property by using locomotives and throwing water over the buildings. There were a number of loaded trains on side-tracks there. The fire caught from burning logs, and is still raging about the town. The railroad's bridge and section crews are fighting the flames. Superintendent McCabe reports that fires were put out in the snowsheds several times to-day. They had caught from falling burning trees. A high wind would cause great damage, but rain is looked for.

THEODORE DURRANT.

Several New Witnesses Who Will Testify Against Him at the Trial. SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—The police are said to have found several new witnesses who will testify against Theodore Durrant at the forthcoming trial in the Superior Court. One of these, Miss Willis, will say that some time before Blanche Lamont's murder Miss Willis asked Durrant, in his capacity of Church Librarian, for a book from the church library. He escorted her to the library, where a few minutes later he left her alone. The young woman made her escape with difficulty. Similar conduct would explain the absence of blood stains on Durrant's clothing after Minnie Williams was murdered.

LEVEES GIVE WAY.

Large Acreege in the San Joaquin Valley Inundated. STOCKTON, May 16.—This forenoon the levees broke near Paradise Out and the water of the San Joaquin is running over the country from Banks to Moore's Landing, a distance of about forty miles. About one-fourth of the inundated land is in wheat and the rest is mostly grazing lands. The San Joaquin River is higher than the Sacramento River, and the water is over the levees. The water is still warm and the waters will probably be higher.

Word from Hanford is to the effect that the break in the Kings River levees has been mended, and no further damage is now anticipated. The break occurred at Kingston, at the head of the James Canal.

TRIAL OF MICHAEL COLLINS FOR MURDER.

OAKLAND, May 16.—Michael Collins was placed on trial to-day for the murder of his son-in-law, Phillip Boogar, the capitalist, on April 28. The defendant, who is over 60 years old, was attended in court by his daughter, who was the wife of Boogar. It was because of the animosity engendered by a divorce suit between Boogar and his wife that the murder was committed. The questions asked the witness by George A. Knight indicate that Collins will plead insanity and self-defense.

THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

Spanish Troops Gain a Brilliant Victory Over Rebels.

LARGE ARMY OF THE LATTER ROUTED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

Coney Island Visited by a Disastrous Conflagration—About One Hundred Buildings Destroyed or Greatly Damaged—Sixty Families Left Without Shelter—Loss Estimated at a Quarter of a Million Dollars.

Special to the Record-Union.

HAVANA, May 16.—A special cablegram received here to-day says that on Monday last there was severe fighting in the neighborhood of Jobito, near Guama-tavano. The engagement lasted from 5 in the morning until 5 in the evening, and resulted in a brilliant victory for the Spanish troops. A detachment of 400 Spanish soldiers fought bravely against 2,000 insurgents, led by Gomez and the two Maecos, Rabi and Cartagena. The Lieutenant-Colonel who led the Spanish force ordered his soldiers to open fire as the rebels advanced and fell furiously upon the troops. Eventually the onony surrounded the Spanish troops with his vast superior force. Major Krobles, upon whom the command of the Spanish troops devolved when the Lieutenant-Colonel was shot down, succeeded in holding his position and repelling the attacks of the rebels. But the Spaniards were completely surrounded and it was necessary for a portion of the force to cut its way out in order to communicate with its base of supplies and obtain reinforcements.

Major Darrido, at the head of ninety volunteers, made a brilliant dash into the insurgents' lines and forced his way through the circles of fire which surrounded the troops. He was killed, and eleven soldiers killed and thirty wounded. From there the fire spread to a new two-story hotel and half a dozen small buildings adjoining it. They were burned to the ground, and was the miniature Ferris wheel. Altogether about 100 buildings were destroyed, and a great many others were damaged. The loss on the Spanish side was one detachment of four companies and eleven soldiers killed and thirty wounded.

FILE AT CONEY ISLAND.

About a Hundred Buildings Destroyed or Greatly Damaged. NEW YORK, May 16.—The west end of Coney Island was visited by its annual conflagration to-day. The spread of the flames was accelerated by a strong south wind. Conrad Steubendorf's three-story hotel, where most of the pugilists had established their training quarters, was destroyed among the first buildings. Major Robles regained the cross of San Fernando for the brilliant manner in which he led his position against overwhelming numbers. The loss on the Spanish side was one detachment of four companies and eleven soldiers killed and thirty wounded.

A Woman Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—Mrs. Mary Victor became a mother on February 21st. She acted peculiarly after her recovery. She left the house on an errand on March 1st and has not been seen since by her husband or her parents. The case was reported to the officers, who are searching for the missing woman.

The Death of James Valde.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16.—At the Coroner's inquest in the case of James Valde, who died in his flat from gas asphyxiation, his brother-in-law, Edwin Lee, testified that his death was not accidental, as supposed, nor accidental. He declined to answer further questions until he had consulted Valde's relatives. The inquest was postponed.

Hazing Condemned.

LOS ANGELES, May 16.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the University of Southern California, resolutions were adopted condemning the practice of hazing, and the faculty was instructed to expressly prohibit all such practices in any form, and to strictly enforce such prohibitions, and the offenses result in censure or otherwise.

STILL FREEZING.

Heavy Frosts Continue Throughout Michigan and Wisconsin. DETROIT, May 16.—Garden truck and fruit suffered severely in many sections of the State as a result of last night's frost. The entire grain crop of Saginaw County is reported killed.

FROST GENERAL IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Frost was general throughout the State against last night. The garden and fruit crops are being steadily wiped out. In the northern part of the State the snow that fell early in the week still remains on the ground. Wheat and oats suffer the least. All the other crops have to be replanted.

The Nicaraguan Indemnity Paid.

LONDON, May 16.—In compliance with the agreement under which the British men-of-war were withdrawn from Nicaragua, on condition that the smart money, amounting to \$75,000 demanded for the expulsion of Consul Hatch be paid in London within fifteen days, that amount of money was to-day converted into the Treasury of Great Britain on behalf of Nicaragua by Senator Chrisanto Medina, Minister to London for Salvador, who acted for Nicaragua in London throughout the episode thus closed.

Scandal in an Indian School.

GUTHRIE (O. T.), May 16.—A scandal has come to light in connection with the Government school for Osage Indians at Pawhuska. Great laxity of discipline in the dormitories for the boys and girls is allowed, and the Indians are very indignant, declaring that their children are degraded. It is reported that no good morals being known among Osage girls