THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1895. PRICE 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.

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ADVICE TO MINERS

PRESIDENT PENNA ISSUES A MANIFESTO ON THE SCALE QUESTION.

He Urges that the Matter of Wages Be Settled by Districts the Coming Year—Other Labor News.

COLUMBUS, O., April 12.—A manifesto has been issued by President Penna, of the United Mine Workers, advising the settlement of the mining scale for the coming year by districts. The present scale expires May 1 and the Pittsburg operators have refused to meet the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois operators in joint conference. President Penna says:

"It may still appear to some people that the operators and miners of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois could have held a convention and agreed on a schedule of prices without those of the Pittsburg district, but it seems to me that the experience of the last two years should dispel this idea. Early in last year the Ohio miners accepted a reduction of 20 cents per ton—forced to do so—because mining rates had been reduced in the Pittsburg district. Again last December when the Pittsburg operators, who had signed the scale in June in accordance with a contract provision, were relieved from its obligations and reduced the mining rates, a large portion of Ohio miners were again made to suffer, not in the form of reduction in the price of mining this time, but by enforced idleness, and to such an extent that relief was asked from the charitable people of Ohio by the Governor of the State. This, it seems, is enough to convince any one of the ability of the Pittsburg district to control the mining situation in Ohio."

President Penna recommends conservative action. He does not favor strikes.

The Iowa Miners' Trouble.

CENTERVILLE, Ia., April 12.—Affairs at Cincinnati have not materially changed in the last twenty-four hours. One company of militia, thirty-eight strong, is on duty there, but, according to all accounts, there has been no offers of actual violence. The miners are all at work, and say they intend to stay at work as long as there is anything to do. Cincinnati is not situated exactly as some of the other mining towns of the State. It is not a mining camp proper, but a town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants in a thickly-settled farming community. Many of the miners are native residents of the place, and many are Scotch—a lawabiding, thrifty people. They own their own houses, and are not of the nomadic order. In their efforts to work they have the sympathy and help of the entire community. The citizens are organized and assist in guarding the property and persons of the working miners. They are partially armed, and, in case of serious difficulty, would be an effective help to the sheriff. The visiting miners are by no means welcome, and cannot buy a cent's worth of goods in the place, depending on what is sent them from Centerville and other places for their subsistence.

Cincinnati's Coatmakers' Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., April 12.—A secret conference between committees of the Coatmakers' Union and the clothing manufacturers was held to-day and the ultimatum of the manufacturers was reported to a meeting of the union to-night, namely, that the manufacturers refused to treat with them as a union, and would meet them only as individuals. This leaves the strike on for the present. Other labor unions are interesting themselves in the eight thousand operatives thus thrown out of work by a strike of their bosses for higher prices for themselves, but without any guarantee that they would share it with their employes by an increase of their wages. It is possible that efforts will be made to organize the operatives independently of their late bosses, and thus make terms with the manufacturers. Secretary Bishop, of the State Board of Arbitration, has joined in the conference, but it seems without success.

Protest from Southern Engineers.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says: J. P. Garrison, F. H. Fetise and C. A. Haigler, engineers on the Georgia, Carolina & Northern railway, have arrived here as representatives of that division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. They came to protest to the officials of the Seaboard Air-line against the placing, by Vice President St. John, of Western men as engineers on the Georgia, Carolina & Northern railroad. Three Western engineers have been put on the road. The committee called on Superintendent of Motive Power Read and protested. Three engineers and three firemen arrived here yesterday from Chicago. One of these said all the Seaboard Air-line's new engines will be manned by new men. The importation of Western men here is causing a great stir among the old employes and their friends.

Wage Agitation at Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 12.—The manufacturers have come to no decision regarding the course to be pursued in relation to a restoration of wages. They generally accept the fact, however, that they must follow the example set by the Iron Works mills and the American Printing Company. The operatives all expect a general restoration. They are ready to give the manufacturers a chance to restore the old rate of wages voluntarily, but if they do not act the operatives are sure to make demands for an advance. Before allowing a strike the manufacturers will, undoubtedly, grant the increase. Since the announcement of the restoration was made by the Iron Works mills, print cloths have advanced from 2½ cents to 2 11-16 cents for contracts.

Will Increase Wages.

NORTH GROSVENORDALE, Conn., April 12.—The Grosvenordale company has posted notices in all of its mills that they will increase wages in all departments after April 22. The company has four mills, employing 1,200 hands. The action of the management was a surprise to the operatives.

Massillon Coal Down to $2.25.

CLEVELAND, O., April 12.—The Massillon coal men are in a desperate price-cutting war. Two firms, on April 3, reduced the price from $3 to $2.35. To-day representatives of six other firms and companies met and decided upon a reduction to $2.25.

IN FAVOR OF IMPEACHMENT.

Report of the Minnesota Legislative Committee on the Ives Case.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—For twenty-six years there has been no impeachment trial of any member of the judiciary of Minnesota, and the presentation of a petition asking for the impeachment of Judge Frank Ives, of Crookston, which was presented to the House of Representatives two months ago, created a sensation throughout not only this but adjoining States. Judge Ives has for his official district the northwestern portion of the State bordering on North Dakota, and the prohibition laws of that State have driven a tough class of citizens across the line, and much of the complaint in this case has come from East Grand Forks, where Judge Ives adopted somewhat stringent methods to suppress lawlessness. Although himself a Populist, Judge Frank Ives is a brother of ex-Lieutenant Governor Gideon Ives, one of the most popular Republicans in the State, but the matter of politics has not been brought into the case in any way, the petitioners for impeachment belonging to all three parties.

In the charge there are twenty-one specifications, and in looking into these the judiciary committee during the nearly two months that it has had the charge under consideration in executive session has examined forty witnesses and has given the matter the most thorough consideration. No arguments were heard by the committee, the members relying soley on the testimony. The specifications included the charges that Judge Ives was partial, incompetent, ignorant of law, arbitrary, tyrannical and corrupt. The committee made two reports, nine members recommending impeachment, and eight favoring the dismissal of the case, holding that the testimony, while showing that he had been guilty of somewhat unusual and improper conduct, was not sufficient to warrant impeachment. These two reports were taken up as a special order to-night by the House and an extended debate begun on the case. Probably the best lawyers of the judiciary committee signed the minority report, but able men were on both sides, and the arguments were strong and exhaustive. The fact of the expense of such a trail will have some weight in deciding the matter, the question of the expediency of such a trial and its necessary expense having already been brought up. In case the House should decide for an impeachment the Senate would act as the court, and the case would be presented to it by the representatives of the House.

SCHEME TO GET $40,000.

How Mr. Schenkenberger Hoped to Gain a Woman's Estate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 12.—There was a surprising development in a contest in the Probate Court to-day over the estate of Catherine Rothe. August Schenkenberger claims to be the husband of the deceased and the heir to $40,000. A brother in Germany claims there was no marriage and that he is the heir. Mr. Schenkenberger claims that he was married to the deceased in 1869 in Yorkville, Racine county. He claims that his wife destroyed the certificate of their marriage. When the hearing first came up he produced another certificate of marriage by Justice Morey, of Racine, showing that they had been remarried May 16, 1894. Catherine Rothe died Oct. 27, 1894. The justice to-day testified that he married the parties Jan. 5, 1895, but dated the certificate back to May, 16, 1894, at the request of the parties. He supposed the bride was Catherine Rothe, but she was dead at that time. Mr. Schenkenberger himself testified that the woman who participated in this marriage ceremony was Mrs. Margaret Biron, whose husband is still alive. The certificate of this marriage which was first produced in court was destroyed a few days ago by Mr. Schenkenberger.

CHICAGO NOT $6,000,000 SHORT.

Floating Debt of the Inflated City Is Only Four Millions.

CHICAGO, April 12.—City Controller Wetherell denies a sensational statement credited to him this afternoon that the city finances are about $6,000,000 short. The Controller says the floating debt of the city is about $4,000,000, an amount no larger than usual for some time past at this season of the year. The tax in process of collection is ample to much more than meet it. Each year for several administrations the city has run behind, and perhaps no more the past year than any previous one. As a result of improved methods under the new administration of Mayor Swift, now beginning, it is expected that this will be rectified, and the floating debt be nearly if not altogether wiped out.

New York's Woman's Building.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Work will be begun in a short time on the woman's building to be erected by the Woman's Apartment House Association for the exclusive use of women. The house is expected to cost $750,000 and will be fitted out with every modern luxury. The site is not yet decided on. The basement will contain baths of all sorts, manicure and chiropodist's rooms and hair dressing shops. Club, reading and assembly rooms as well as offices and a library will be on the ground floor. The upper floors are to be divided into apartments, single rooms and suites. A restaurant will also be run in connection with the building.

POISON, KNIFE, BULLETS.

Louis Frank and Kate Kolb, of St. Louis, Were Determined to Die.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the dead bodies of a man and woman were found lying side by side on Jacob Duffy's farm, a few miles west of the city on the Walton road. Their throats were cut and their faces stained with blood. In the right hand of the man was a revolver. At the feet of the bodies was an empty box labeled "rat poison." The woman's hat, crushed and broken, was on the ground. Pinned to a ribbon was this note, signed "Louis Frank, 1934 Cherokee street," and "Miss Kate Kolb:"

"April 9—We have both decided to die together, and if one or the other should happen to recover the other shall not be held responsible for the deed. We both are going to take poison, and I will do the shooting.

"We are not doing this on account of any love affair, but simply because we do not want to live any longer. This is all we have to say, and hope there will be no trouble."

Frank was a carpenter and Miss Kolb was a country girl. They had been engaged for over a year. Exmination revealed that both had been shot just above the heart. There were traces of poison on the lips of both. They had taken no chance of surviving. After swallowing the poison they had gashed their throats with the sharp blade of a large clasp knife, and then the man had clinched the act by firing a bullet into the girl's breast. He ended his own life in the same manner. Kate Kolb lived at 1837 Cherokee street. She and Frank left home together last Wednesday. The girl left a note saying they were going to kill themselves and ascribing love as the cause.

MORMON REVELATION

GOD ALLEGED TO HAVE SPOKEN TO JOSEPH SMITH A YEAR AGO.

The Message Not Approved by the Quorum and Its Genuineness Doubted by Many of the Saints.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—The Saints in session at Independence are just now in a peck of trouble. It appears that a lengthy revelation purporting to be from God was received by Joseph Smith a year ago which made some important disclosures, and that the "twelve" in a body have not yet indorsed the revelation. The revelation in dispute says that the supposed vacancy in the presidency was not a vacancy in the eyes of God. David H. Smith is a brother of the present president and was expected to be successor of Joseph Smith as head of the church, and a large number of the church members regard the revelation of last year as an indication on the part of Jospeh Smith that he did not intend to receive any revelations filling the vacancy until his brother died. One peculiarity of the revelation is its reference to the patriarch apostle Thomas W. Smith, who was at that time very ill. The revelation reads:

"My servant is in my hand, and his bishopric shall be continued for a season. If he fully recovers he will enter again the work. If I take him to myself, another will be appointed in his stead when the quorum is filled."

Many of the elders claim that God in his infinite knowledge would not use the word "if" in speaking of the result of the illness and recovery of his apostle. The same revelation chides the members of the church for not placing full confidence in the president and his revelations of divine will. The "twelve," not having approved this revelation as of God, is causing much unrest. A number of the elders and ministers are discouraging "prophet worship," and one of the young elders boldly announced that he was not a worshiper of the prophet, but simply a follower of Christ and proclaiming His gospel.

A resolution was discussed providing for the appointment of a board of directors for the Saints' college, now building at Lamoni, Ia. A number of the delegates wanted the college to be exclusively a Saints' college and that no outsiders be allowed in the board of directors. The conference decided to open the college to all and place two outsiders on the board of directors. The question of a meeting place for the conference in 1896 brought up more opposition.

ONE FUGITIVE CAPTURED.

John Quigley Returned to the Matteawan Asylum for Criminal Insane.

FISHKILL, N. Y., April 12.—John Quigley, one of the five men who on Wednesday night broke out of the Matteawan Asylum for the Criminal Insane, was caught at New Hamburg, ten miles above Matteawan, this afternoon. He made no resistance and was at once taken back to the asylum. According to Quigley's story it was McGuire who let all of the men out. He had a skeleton key and first let out Perry. Quigley was next let out, and then Davis came. O'Donnell's cell was opened after the watchman had been bound and gagged. Quigley said that there was no collusion with anybody connected with the asylum. Quigley said they passed immediately in front of the asylum in making their escape, and after that separated, each going in a different direction. When they were passing a brickyard Quigley found a hat and coat, and when found he had them on.

Perry and Quigley, being considered bad men, were kept cofined in their rooms, where they were given their meals. Some days ago Quigley said McGuire managed to retain two metal spoons, though it was the duty of the attendants to count in and count out the utensils at every meal. Out of these spoons McGuire fashioned two keys, one for each lock, securing the patterns of the locks from a source which Quigley does not know. McGuire gave the key which he made for the lower lock to Davis, who was not kept in close confinement and who, on going to supper on Wednesday evening, unlocked the lower lock of McGuire's door, returning the key to McGuire through the observation hole in the latter's door. After it was quiet that night McGuire slipped his arm through the observation hole and with his other false key unlocked the upper bolt with his two keys. He unlocked the rooms of Quigley and Perry and the three men secreted themselves in the train robber's room. It is certain that Watchman Carmody did not try the door of Perry's cell, for after he had passed it the three men rushed out and overpowered him. After having secured Carmody's keys it was an easy matter for them to liberate Davis and O'Donnell and then the five men left the building through the chapel and attic, as has been described.

Dam Near Angel's Camp Breaks.

ANGEL'S CAMP, Cal., April 12.—The dam of the Utica Mining Company, three miles from town, broke yesterday. Otto Lundt, who lived with his sister on Antonio creek, below the reservoir, was drowned. He was nearly eighty years old. The loss cannot now be estimated. It was understood that the construction of the dam cost about $40,000, but the claim of the company is now that its loss will amount to about $70,000.

A Preacher's Observations.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12.—The Rev. J. S. Hartzell, an Episcopalian clergyman, residing near this city, publishes this statement: "Good Friday of this year, the heavenly bodies which gravitate around the sun will be in exactly the same position relatively to each other and to the earth that they occupied on the day Christ was crucified. It will be the first time such a thing has occured since that day."

Suicide of an Inventor.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Peter Wihs, a Swiss inventor, shot himself fatally last night. Financial troubles caused the suicide. Wihs has invented several fishing tackle devices, some of which he exhibited at the California midwinter fair, receiving a diploma from the officials there. He only partially regained consciousness after shooting himself and declared that he had been swindled out of a large amount of money.

ORDERED TO BE SOLD

HIGHEST BIDDER WILL GET THE WHISKY TRUST PROPERTIES.

Judge Showalter Directs Receiver McNulta to Sell the Concern and Distribute the Proceeds.

ITS AFFAIRS IN A TANGLE

THE DISTILLING COMPANY HAS NO LONGER A LEGAL EXISTENCE.

Action of the Court Due to the Resignation of Directors—No Opposition to the Order of Sale.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The properties of the Whisky Trust will be sold to the highest bidder. Judge Showalter, of the United States Circuit Court, in an order issued today, admitted that the trust no longer had a legal existence. Its board of directors were charged with having deserted its trusteeship; that it had no quorum and any election of new members of the board would not enable them to reacquire the property from the receiver. The court directed that the receiver sell the property "and the proceeds be distributed among those entitled thereto." The attorneys for the Greenhut faction and for the stockholders consented to the action of the court.

The bill on which the order was based was brought before Judge Showalter at 3 o'clock in his chambers. It was an application for a receiver by Stephen D. Booher, of New York, owner of five hundred shares of stock; D. C. Bennett, of Albany, N. Y., the owner of two hundred shares, and Hugo Blumenthal, of New York, owner of five hundred shares of stock of the Distilling and Cattle-feeding Company. The three petitioners are represented by their counsel to be men outside of the reorganization committee.

"I cannot tell you what influence there is behind the filing of the bill," said attorney Gresham, who represented the petitioners, whether incited by Mr. Greenhut's people or by the others. The bill speaks for itself. Receiver McNulta was aware of the purpose of bringing the suit, and he approves of the course taken. The old trust management, by its attorneys, consented, as did the stockholders. The fact is, nothing else could be done. The charter of the company is void, the property is in the hands of the United States and there could be but one course to be pursued, and that the one set out in the bill."

The divergence in this bill from the original bill begins with a recital that the last meeting of the board of directors of the trust was held Feb 1. Since then the directors have abandoned their trust and paid no attention to its affairs, it claims, the sole management being in the hands of John McNulta, the receiver. The resignation of Nelson Morris left the board consisting of Messrs. Greenhut, Hobart, Greene, Freiberg, Hennessy and Beggs. On April 10, the complainants aver, Hobart, Greene and Freiberg resigned. There are but three directors left and the bill alleges that they do not constitute a quorum, that they cannot fill the vacancies. The bill then recites that the Attorney-general of the State, by quo warranto proceedings, attacked the charter of the trust, and that the lower court held that it was forfeited, and the issue is now pending before the Supreme Court of the State. The prayer of the bill, to which the order granted by Judge Showalter adheres, is as follows:

"That by an order entered herein, the said John McNulta may be appointed receiver of all the property and effects of said defendant company and invested with full title thereto as receiver, and that all the officers, managers, superintendents, agents and employes of said defendant company shall be required forthwith to deliver up to such receiver the possession of each and every part of the said property wherever situated, and also all books and accounts, vouchers and papers in any way relating to its business, or the operation thereof, and for an injunction to restrain each and every officer, directors, superintendents, managers, agents and employes of said defendant from in any way interfering with the possession and control of said receiver over said property, and that at such time as may be found just and proper, the property of said defendant may be ordered to be sold and the proceeds distributed among those entitled thereto."

The attorneys were with the Judge for over an hour. "There was no opposition to the bill," said Mr. Gresham, after the attorneys left the Judge's chamber. Judge Showalter was not acquainted with the details of the issue as it stands before the court and the time was taken up in acquainting him with such information."

"Were the resignations of Directors Hobart, Greene and Freiberg made in order to furnish the ground for the charge in the bill that the board no longer had a legal existence?" was asked.

"I do not know the motives that influenced them to resign. The bill says these men abandoned their trusteeship over two months ago. I really cannot say anything about the bill except what appears in it. The old trust has no legal existence, and the receiver cannot turn it back to any one presuming to stand for it."

RUINED BY A BEER WAR.

Assignment of J. D. Iler's Rochester Brewery at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12.—J. D. Iler's Rochester brewery made an assignment this afternoon. Assets are given as $350,000, with liabilities $167,000. Lawrence F. Krieger was named assignee. The property conveyed embraced real estate and brewery property here and real estate in Kansas and Nebraska. It also includes wagons, horses, saloon fixtures, notes and accounts and everything owned by Mr. Iler, except a homestead. According to the statement filed by Mr. Iler the value of all this is about $350,000. The liabilities consist of first mortgage of $67,000, a second mortgage of $35,000 and unsecured debts. The cause of the failure was the cut to the amount of $60,000 in beer prices caused by the beer war. This assignment was hastened by foreclosure proceedings begun yesterday for $39,000 under first mortgage.

Savings Bank Closed.

FRESNO, Cal., April 12.—Fresno Loan and Savings Bank suspended business to-day. A notice on the door says the depositors will be paid in full, but inability to realize on securities makes it impossible to meet demands.

From Vice President E. F. Bernard, who became connected with the management August, 1894, it is learned that the failure is due to accumulating interest on real estate mortgages and the inability to make other collections since the panic of 1893. The bank was forced to close its doors in June, 1894, for a day or so, but continued business. There is due to the depositors $412,478. The total assets amount to $710,000, which includes notes and mortgages as secured by real estate to the amount of $454,710. The bank premises and other real estate are valued at $175,000, and the amount of actual cash is $81,000. Allowing $100,000 for shrinkage in value of real estate and worthless securities, the bank would still have assets amounting to $200,000 more than liabilities.

Railway to Be Sold.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., April 12.—Judge Woolson has rendered a decision in the United States Circuit Court in Council Bluffs, under date of April 8, in the case of the United States Trust Company vs. the Omaha & St. Louis Railway Company and others, foreclosing the mortgage of the plaintiff and ordering that the road and all its appurtenances be sold at public auction by the master in chancery, Hon. L. W. Ross. The decree recites the company's default in the payment of the interest on its mortgage bonds from 1891, which default, under the conditions of the bonds, made the principal and interest at once due. The amount of the indebtedness of the Omaha & St. Louis Railway Company, on the principal of its bonds is $2,717,000, and accrued interest amounts to $595,002.76, raising the total indebtedness on the bonds to $3,312,002.76.

Alleged Forged Note for $100,000.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 12.—The First National Bank of this city has received for collection, from a man named Dawson, of New York city, a note for $100,000, signed with the name of the late ex-Judge Handley, and payable to the late Horatio S. Pierce, who died several years ago leaving a large estate. The note was made in September, 1885 and was to run for ten years. The executors of Judge Handley's estate pronounce the signature a forgery.

With Liabilities of $700,000.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 12.—The Northern Investment Company, a Boston organization, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The total liabilities are $700,000.

CATTLE DEALER ASSAULTED.

R. Hunter Fatally Wounded at the Chicago Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, April 12.—R. Hunter, a wealthy cattle dealer at the Union stock yards, was the victim of an assault, while sitting in his office to-night, which will probably result in his death. The cause of the assault is a mystery, and the assailant is unknown. Hunter was alone in his office, and the first known of the affair was when he came staggering out of his office, covered with blood, and said to the janitor of the building, who met him in the hall: "Did you see him?" After asking the question Hunter fell to the floor unconscious, and is now lying at the point of death in his home. His assailant dealt him a blow with a brick, which made a fearful wound on the temple, fracturing the skull. Nobody saw the assailant enter or leave the building. Hunter had no enemies, as far as known, and he had with him when assaulted a gold watch and a large sum of money, and no attempt was made to take them away from him.

NEWS FROM SATURN

HIS RINGS COMPOSED OF INNUMERABLE LITTLE SATELLITES.

Prof. Keeler Makes a Discovery Which, if Verified, Will Make Another American Famous.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—Prof. James E. Keeler, of the Pittsburg Observatory, has made the important astronomical discovery, which for the first time is posititively demonstrated, that the ring of Saturn is made up of innumerable small bodies of satellites, and that they do not revolve at the same rate of speed about the planet. Professor Keeler has obtained direct proof of this by means of the spectroscope. By a well-known principle, a line in the spectrum of a heavenly body is displaced toward the violet, if the body is approaching the earth, and toward the red, if the body is receding.

If the image of Saturn, formed by a telescope, is brought upon the slit of a spectroscope, and kept accurately in position for a sufficient time (about two hours) the spectra of the planet and the two opposite sides of the ring can be separately photographed on the same plate. The motions of the different parts of Saturn can then be determined from the displacements of the lines. From such photographs taken by Professor Keeler it has been found that the inner edge of the ring moves faster than the outer edge, as it must if the ring is made up of small satellites. If the ring revolved as a whole the outer edge would move faster than the inner edge.

The motions of the different parts of the ring, in miles, per second, can only be given after the photographs have been accurately measured under the microscope. This will be done by Professor Keeler as soon as possible.

The rings of Saturn have been long considered one of the most "ungetatable" wonders of the solar system. It was their generally accepted nebulous quality that gave credence to the popular nebulous hypothesis put forth by Sir William Herschel in 1811, which supposes that the universe was formed out of shapeless masses of nebulae, or clusters of small stars. The theory is not unconditionally accepted. The difficulty which Professor Keeler has to obtain accurate photographs of the rings of Saturn may be imagined when it is known that the great planet is 900,000,000 miles distant from the sun. Its diameter is 77,230 miles, three times that of the earth. It has eight known satellites, the first having been discovered as early as 1655. Sir William Herschell discovered the sixth and seventh in 1789, while Bond and Lassells found the eighth in 1848. The ring was observed by Galileo about 1610 and its annular form determined by Huyghens about 1655 (when he discovered the second, third, fourth and fifth moons of Saturn.) The two-fold nature of the ring was announced by Ball, in 1665. An inner ring was detected by Dawes in England, Nov. 29, 1850, and by Bond, in America. They have until now been supposed true nebulae, perhaps gaseous.

NOVEL PLEA FOR PARDON.

Murderer Claims to Have Been Made Insane by the "Gold" Cure.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—For the first time in the history of the country pardon is to be asked for a murderer on the ground of insanity caused by the Keeley treatment. The case is that of Daniel Werling, who murdered his wife here last April. Charles A. O'Brien, his attorney, will go before the pardon board on Wednesday. He has affidavits from Doctors C. C. Wiley and Samuel Ayers, the two best insanity experts in this part of the State, who say that the Keeley treatment frequently produces insanity and sometimes death. They say there are many cases of insanity on record caused by the Keeley cure. The cause of it, they say, is the use of atropia and strychnine, which, under certain conditions, have a deleterious effect on the brain and nerves. Werling took two courses of the treatment inside of six months before he committed the murder.

GOING TO GEORGIA.

Indiana Veterans, It Is Said, Will Locate in the "Cracker"-Ridden State.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 12.—J. V. Curry and R. W. Randall, representing a Chicago syndicate, are here negotiating for one hundred thousand acres of land in Montgomery county, on which colonists from the West are to be settled. The sale probably will be consummated to-morrow. It is proposed to locate many ex-federal soldiers and their families there. The syndicate represents subscriptions of half a million dollars. Nebraska, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa are to furnish the colonists. Ex-Governor Northen, of Georgia, is one of the prime movers in the sales.

Farmers from the Northwest.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 12.—The visit of the 103 farmers from the far Northwest to this State has proved to be full of results, as over fifty have bought farms, while twenty-seven bought town lots.

Packers and Railways Combined.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—The Express to-morrow will publish an interview with Christian Klinck, the millionaire wholesale dealer in beef and pork, of this city, in which Mr. Klinck states that the present high prices of meat are directly chargeable to a combine of the large packers in the West. Mr. Klinck says: "This monopoly has driven the small dealers to the wall, principally by a shrewd arrangement with the railroads, whereby the roads are carrying the ring products for about one-half less than the rates ordinary dealers have to pay. The ring owns its own cars, and these it loads up with 35,000 to 40,000 pounds and then bills generally at 20,000 pounds. The railroads dare not question the weights lest they lose their patronage."

WAR PROBABLY OVER

JAPAN AND CHINA REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT.

Official Advices Received by Minister Kurino, at Washington, Indicating that Peace Is Near at Hand.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY JAPS

AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY SOMEWHERE ABOUT 300,000,000 TAELS.

Russia Said to Have Vetoed the Permanent Occupation of Manchuria—Probable Terms of Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Official advices received at the Japanese legation to-day from Japan indicate that an understanding has been reached between the Japanese and Chinese plenipotentiaries, and that the news of the definite conclusion of peace may be expected at any time. The exact terms of the peace cannot as yet be ascertained, but it is understood that in response to the urgent and repeated requests of the Chinese plenipotentiaries for an abatement of the demands originally made by them, the Japanese plenipotentiaries have granted some concessions. Brief as the foregoing official message is, it marks the close of the Chinese-Japanese war, barring the possibility, of course, of some unexpected hitch at the last moment. The announcement of the exact terms of peace is yet to come, but from what is known of the negotiations thus far the general nature of the peace is evident. It was officially announced yesterday that the terms being insisted on were as follows:

First—Independence of Corea.
Second—Permanent cession of the island of Formosa to Japan.
Third—Indemnity of 300,000,000 taels, Chinese money.
Fourth—Permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the immediate surrounding territory.
Fifth—A new Chino-Japanese treaty opening China to commerce.

The two terms which have caused the trouble of late days are the permanent occupation of Port Arthur and the payment of 300,000,000 taels. While no official information is available and no statement whatever regarding the terms of peace can be obtained, it is probable that it is on these conditions the Japanese plenipotentiaries have yielded. Just how much they have yielded on the occupation of Port Arthur may have vital consequence. If they have yielded it entirely it removes Japan from all occupancy of the mainland and from the strategic command of the gulf of Pe-Chi-Li leading to Peking. At one time Japan was willing to occupy Port Arthur for a term of years, and this may be the middle ground of the agreement, although it is necessarily conjectured at present. The purpose of a temporary occupation, it is said, would be to prevent China from rearming and retaliating against Japan for a term of years at least. If the money demanded has been reduced little significance will attach to the fact, except that it will lighten China's burden.

Minister Kurino, of Japan, said, concerning the peace understanding announced to him by official cable from Tokio to-day: "The cablegram is brief, and does not recite the terms, nor does it say that peace as yet has actually been agreed on, but that an understanding has been reached between the envoys by which peace seems assured. I have no doubt from this that we will have a treaty of peace within a few days. It undoubtedly will be concluded within the next seven days, as the armistice expires at the end of that time. Should it not be arranged by that time there probably would be no difficulty in continuing a truce now that a peace understanding has been definitely reached. There may be some delay in arranging the details of the new Japan-China treaty, as it will cover all of the commercial interests of the two countries. One of the most essential items will be that of the tariff. Heretofore the Japanese duty has been 5 per cent. on Chinese goods, and under the favored nation clause, all other countries were entitled to this same rate, but with Japan's new treaties with the United State, Great Britain and other countries, all of which contain the favored nation clause, it will not longer be possible to give China the 5-per-cent. rate."

Mr. Kurino said that in the absence of definite word from his government as to the terms of the peace understanding, he did not wish to speculate on the terms. He regarded it as settled, however, that the island of Formosa would be permanently ceded to Japan. That much had already proceeded beyond the stage of contention. He also considered the independence of Corea as settled. This would leave the question of indemnity, of Port Arthur's occupation and of future treaty arrangements as subjects on which Japanese plenipotentiaries may have granted some concessions. These concessions may apply to one or the other of the three terms, or to all of them. The minister is hardly prepared to believe that there will be no occupation of Port Arthur. It is possible that a term of years may be conceded, instead of permanent occupation, or else that the extent of surrounding territory may be more restricted than was first contemplated. Mr. Kurino takes a conservative view of the conclusion of peace. He shares the feeling of his countrymen that Japan has won the right to expect much as the price of peace. The minister communicated the information from Japan to the State Department during the day. It was after the Cabinet meeting, however, and Secretary Gresham did not communicate the news to his Cabinet colleagues. Later in the day President Cleveland was informed.

A dispatch to the London Times from Kobe, says that hopes are entertained of an early settlement of peace. With regard to the prospective revision of the Chino-Japanese commercial treaty, responsible Japanese statesmen claim that Japan will be placed on an equal footing with the Western powers, possibly with further trading facilities, but she will not seek exclusive facilities.

SAW WEI-HAI-WEI FALL.

Return of Lieut. J. H. Beacon, Who Was with the Japanese Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—Lieutenant John H. Beacon, who was commissioned by the government some time ago to go to Japan and follow the army, is at the Palace Hotel. The lieutenant joined the second army. He witnessed the battle at Wei-Hai-Wei. He also collected specimen weapons of the various kinds used in the fight and relics of the campaign, which he is forwarding to the department at Washington. He has written a concise report of what he saw—the conditions of the troops on both sides, armaments and supplies, with such details as are deemed of importance to the War Department. "I have been much interested in the Japanese army, which I joined for the time," said Lieutenant Beacon. "I was at the battle of Wei-Hai-Wei and when the field was won I examined carefully the forts of the Chinese. They had fourteen first-class fortifications, well equipped with modern ordnance and they also had a number of secondary fortifications equipped with modern and some old-fashioned ordnance. These Chinese were in good shape to fight, but they did not seem to know how. There was no patriotism. I saw the bodies of Admiral Ting and five of his officers after they had committed suicide. They were laid out on slabs and there was some show among the Chinese of doing them honor."

Lieutenant Beacon will go from here to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he is stationed. From there he will forward his report to Washington.

Russia's Position.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—It is stated on excellent authority that Russia has determined to make diplomatic opposition to the annexation by Japan of any portion