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Every lady appreciates the fact that it pays to buy the best in Dress Goods. It costs just the same to make and trim an inferior dress, and it never looks well, neither does it wear well.

Serges Are the proper thing. We are showing a fine line of Black, from 50c to \$2.50; Colored Serges in all the leading shades, from 50c to \$1.75.

Novelty Suitings. Silk Mixtures and Crepons. Prices most reasonable. New colors in Broadcloths for tailor made suits and capes.

French Croises. In all colors and black; former price \$1, now 65c yard. Beautiful line of Challis, 32 inches wide, 25c. The finest imported French All-Wool Challis, 40c yd.

Main Orders Promptly Attended To. W. P. DOYD & CO. FRONT STREET, FOOT CHERRY, FRONT STREET, FOOT CHERRY, FRONT STREET, FOOT CHERRY.

New York Cheese. Fresh, Mild, Rich, Full Cream. LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & Co., Wholesale and Retail, 815 and 817 Front St.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO. J. M. FRANK, Superintendent. WORKS—Grant St. Bridge, Between Norman and B Streets.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO. Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets. Hacks, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone 41, 214 Cherry Street; Freight and Drays, Telephone 339, Warehouse, Coal Telephone 41 or 329.

DO YOU KEEP HENS? Sturtevant's Imperial Egg Food. Will Make Best Lay. F. C. STURTEVANT, Hartford, Conn.

UNION BRASS FOUNDRY. Morrison & Hansen. Railroad, Steamboat and Mill Castings. Babbitt Metal in all grades. 2142 Zinc Ocean Dock.

MORAN BROS. CO. Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works. Irigating and Drainage PUMPS In Stock or to Order.

Pearline. 2 pkgs. for 25 cts. Largest size—All Grocers. Beware. JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE. JAMES PYLE, New York.

JAPAN'S PEACE OFFERS

Include Cession of Port Arthur and Southern Manchuria. INDEMNITY OF 400,000,000 YEN.

Li Hung Chang's Wound Healed, and the Bandages Removed.

The Great Powers Convinced of Turkey's Guilt in Regard to the Armenian Horrors—The War in Afghanistan—The Fetes at Kiel.

Paris, April 7.—It is stated on reliable authority that Japan has proposed the following conditions for the conclusion of peace: The independence of Korea, the cession of Southern Manchuria, including Port Arthur, the cession of the island of Formosa, the opening of Chinese ports to foreign trade, the payment of an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen, and the occupation of a number of strategic points until the indemnity shall have been paid.

Simonski, April 7.—The wound in the face of Li Hung Chang is now completely healed. The bandages were removed today.

THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

A Big Fight With Umra Khan and the Swat Forces Expected. Simla, April 7.—The first brigade of the British forces moving to the relief of Mr. Robertson, the British agent at Chitral, had an engagement with 5,000 Swats who were trying to block the Malakand pass.

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CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Cholera in Brazil and Europe, Smallpox at Little Rock, Ark.

Washington City, April 7.—The report of Surgeon General Wyman for this week shows that cholera is decreasing in Brazil-Hungary, and that it has entirely disappeared from Galicia and Prussian Silesia.

Dr. Cleary, United States sanitary inspector at Rio Janeiro, reports a general decrease of cholera in Brazil, except in the state of Espirito Santo, where there has been a marked increase.

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J. W. Wright, of the United States International Navigation Company, advises Dr. Wyman that the American line for the New York-Southampton and Philadelphia-Liverpool services have made arrangements to have all of their passengers from Russia limited to the steamer at Hilo, Ootlitschin, Prestolun, Eydkuhnen and Lajoren, in order that they may pass the same rigorous examination and at the same time have their baggage thoroughly disinfected, which, it is believed, will prevent the importation of any infectious diseases by this line.

Dr. L. P. Gibson, acting assistant surgeon, reports that he has not observed cholera in Hot Springs in regard to the smallpox. He says: "It takes several days to ascertain the facts in regard to smallpox. From private but reliable sources I quote the following: The board of health reported nothing for last week. There are thirty-eight cases to my knowledge. I have reason to think there are more. They report none in the city, and I saw twenty-seven."

London, April 7.—A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says that the Polische Correspondenz states that cholera has broken out in the lazaretto on the island of Karaman, off the west coast of Arabia, in a party of the Red Sea. Twenty persons have been attacked and there are several deaths daily. Much alarm exists, owing to the approach of the Sultan's army, and the fact that the Sultan of Turkey has stopped the pilgrimages has fallen.

WHILE ABUSING HIS WIFE.

An Indiana Drunkard Killed by His Fratricide-in-Law. Laporte, Ind., April 7.—A murder was committed here at an early hour this morning, the victim being Henry Farnheim, a house painter about 35 years old, whose death resulted from a single blow of a hammer on the head.

Her screams awakened her father, Jacob Ott, and as he entered the door he saw his wife armed with a hammer. Without further ado, Ott struck his wife a powerful blow on the head with his fist, knocking her senseless. She soon revived, however, but commenced to spit blood, and his death ensued about an hour later.

He eats almost nothing, although he is allowed to have food sent to him from the outside. Another prisoner cleans his cell. He is not allowed to smoke, and is allowed to receive only a single visitor daily.

OSCAR WILDE PACING HIS CELL. Unable to Sleep, and Not Permitted to Have Cigarettes. London, April 7.—Oscar Wilde is suffering from insomnia. The prison surgeon on Saturday gave him a sleeping draft. It had no effect on him, and he continued pacing his cell nearly all night long.

Protection of Christians in Turkey. Constantinople, April 7.—Sir Philip Curie, the British ambassador, had two long conferences with the sultan, during which the reports that the Porte had prepared a scheme of Armenian reforms was premature, but the government has promised to give a commission of inquiry, with a Turkish president, to discuss reforms for Armenia.

Paris, April 7.—Officials of the Turkish embassy here say that they have received the dispatch of American warships to the Mediterranean and Adana, Syria, that there is no truth whatever in the report that a mass of Christians is impending. They declare, on the contrary, that perfect order prevails in Syria.

London, April 7.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople says that a majority of the consulates and legations there are now convinced of the truth of the reports of the Armenian atrocities, and have joined England and Russia in protesting against them.

Post-Office at Kiel. London, April 7.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says that Emperor William has returned from Kiel, where, beside conferring with Dr. Fischer, imperial home secretary, and Admiral Hellman, secretary of the navy, on the programme for the opening on June 20 of the North sea canal, he personally inspected the arrangements for the crowds that would attend the opening. He suggested a number of improvements for the accommodation of the spectators, and repeatedly remarked that he wished the ceremony to be a popular festival in the widest sense and especially for the masses.

The Extradition of Balfour. Buenos Ayres, April 7.—James Spencer Balfour, whose extradition to England was granted a few days ago, sailed hence this morning on the steamer Tartar Prince. The charge on which his extradition was sought was that he had fraudulently obtained \$20,000 from the House and Land Investment Trust. Miss Freeman, who was his companion in this country, will follow him tomorrow.

An Anti-Fornicite Turns Fornicite. London, April 7.—Mr. John Sweetman, who was returned to the house of commons from the east division of Wiltshire in the anti-fornicite interest, will accept the stewardship of the Chilean Harbors, which is tantamount to resigning his seat. He will then seek reelection as a Reformist. Mr. Sweetman's complaint that the Liberals are shelving the home rule question.

Duchess of Marlborough to Wed. London, April 7.—It is again announced that Lord Bessford will marry the widowed Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Jane Lillian Warren, daughter of the late Commodore Prince of the American navy, and later widow Hammersley, of New York.

Miss Florence Wickes on the Stage. Memphis, Tenn., April 7.—Miss Florence Littell Wickes, youngest daughter of the vice president of the Pullman Palace Car Company, of Chicago, made her debut on the professional stage last evening at the

Gen. Campos to Enter Havana in Fitting Splendor.

THE REBELS NOT AFRAID OF HIM. Willing to Let Spain Send as Many Troops as She Pleases.

Gen. Maceo the Toussaint l'Ouverture of the Revolt—He Will Not Give Battle Till Disease Has Weakened Campos' Men—A Waiting Policy.

Special Correspondence of the Associated Press. Havana, April 7.—There is keen anticipation among the Cubans, and will be for some days to come, Gen. Martinez Campos, with a couple of million dollars in cash, a lot of troops and a large personal staff, is pending sail here.

Great will be the day and large the occasion when Campos again sets foot on Cuban soil to put down another rebellion. The people here are expecting him, and anticipate with interest his coming.

To an onlooker, the interest among official people seems to grow out of anticipation of the payment and the clearing of bright metal rather than from any consciousness that Campos is needed here. Havana, always accustomed to military movements, has not been vividly impressed by the landing of troops from Spain.

The repression of the Havana papers results in ignorance of details, if not of facts, from the eastern side of the island. The people here are interested and are interested before them, they feel that they have no possible part in the matter, and are, indeed, content to leave all fatigue of activity to those who must act.

Meanwhile, during the week there will be lesser diversions furnished by the arrival of about 2,000 more Spanish troops. At present, the United States San Ignacio de Loyola, from Cadiz, with 1,600 men, and the Ciudad de Santander, from Corunna, with 450 men, may enter the harbor.

The Spanish cruiser Sanchez Baerzategui entered the harbor here yesterday and left today. The utmost vigilance is kept by the government to prevent the landing in Cuba of the rebel leaders who are in other parts.

The government especially definitely desires to intercept Maceo, whom the official reports of the rebels have not effected a landing. There is positive information in this city, however, that Maceo is now on the island, and that the other leaders and the disaffected of the government are veterans of the last revolution, and are to be an able man, a shrewd tactician in the chaparral, and brave. He is to the island house here the boy man of the island.

All the movements of the rebels make proof that the plan announced in these dispatches and the one laid out by their best professed to believe has not effected a landing. This is a waiting campaign. They appear and disappear. They make a sortie against some village, and if troops appear they retreat, and if they do not appear they have harassed the inhabitants and they have telegraphed the governor general that his men "are in a group," and routed the enemy, who "ran away."

It is a fact that there are on the island today between 5,000 and 6,000 rebels who have rifles and cartridges within their grasp. The government may count on this number better than to openly oppose their 5,000 or 6,000 men against superior forces, which are sick and sickness are relied upon as ally later on.

"Why don't the rebels pitch in and do something before all the Spanish troops are here?" is a question which is asked of the rebels who suffer to such a degree as to have readily recognized the weakness of their position. They are a constant increase of more fresh troops from Spain.

"Spain get here all she intends to send, and then we will play her out and make them, aided by climatic conditions. We can combine all our forces and strike a decisive blow at the sick and climate-weakened forces of Spain." That is about the sentiment of opinion by the critics of their lack of aggressive activity.

Already the government troops are scouring through Manzanillo, and Col. Sarracino has just telegraphed the governor here as to what action shall be taken in the event of the rebels in big or little groups desiring to surrender. Clearing the island of rebels is the aim of the government. Troops are being sent to guard the plantations.

The autonomist party has issued an important manifesto, which declares that the rebels are not in a position to receive confidence reposed in them by the government. After pointing out the benefits that have recently been conferred on Cuba, the manifesto declares that the political parties condemn the rebellion, which interrupts the pacific progress the island was making, and says it is a desperate venture that will cause the ruin of the island.

It is added that the manifesto is issued by the signers, not as chiefs of a party nor as liberals, but as patriots and brothers who aspire to happiness, dignity and the maintenance of their rights.

Tampa, Fla., April 7.—A large number of passengers arrived by the steamer Florida from Havana. From their details of the late events in connection with the revolution were learned. A Cuban makes the statement that an effort was made to plunge Havana into darkness by cutting the electric wires at the central lighting station, in the next building to which was stored a quantity of powder. The wire-cutters were surprised by the soldiers and police, and were obliged to flee. Kerosene cans well filled and other incendiary material were found near the powder storage. The suggestion is that the moon as the city became dark the powder was to have been exploded.

During the stay of the steamer at Key West the Havana passengers learned of a story among Key West sympathizers which contemplated the assassination of Gen. Campos on his arrival at Havana. The story was being put out as a rumour, but it was being spread on the assumption that Campos will land at Havana about the 15th inst. He will not land there, however, as he will first touch at Puerto Rico. A full statement of the affairs on the island will be sent to Puerto Rico by government officials who will meet Campos, and from there he will depart to terminate at what point in Cuba he will land. He will probably disembark at Santiago de Cuba, where he will establish headquarters and begin the campaign.

Among the passengers is a merchant of Haiti, who disembarked at Santiago de Cuba, where he remained two days. He saw much of the Spanish troops camped there and arriving from Spain. He states that they are most wretched appearing, many being boys, some scarcely able to carry a gun. This merchant says that there was there a time when it was reported that the rebels were about to attack the outskirts of the town, and a thousand newly arrived Spaniards were about to meet them. The Spanish troops occupied the town, and only 60 of the 1,000 troops returned therefrom. Three hundred and twenty were killed, wounded or captured by the rebels. No news of this engagement

ment had been given by the Havana authorities up to Saturday last, nor was it referred to by arriving insurgents.

A Cuban from the eastern end of the island, who is in close touch with the occurrences in the disturbed districts and who is advised of the plans of the rebel leaders, in whose behalf he journeys, states that Maceo's party is much larger than is believed. He says the schooner Honora, which landed the party, was filled with arms and ammunition.

From a rebel emissary who has arrived here the plan of assassination is stated thus: Chief Antoni Maceo will proceed to the province of Santiago; Rafael Rodriguez to Camaguey; and Juan Negrin to Sancti Spiritus. The rebel army will be divided into three columns. The first column will be the capital, and Maximino Gomez, when he arrives, if he has not already done so, from Santo Domingo, will rally the rebels at Las Villas. It is expected that various sections will rise on the arrival of these leaders. A general centralization will follow. The fight will not occur until the favorable extent of most of the notable rebel leaders is stated thus: Chief Antoni Maceo will proceed to the province of Santiago; Rafael Rodriguez to Camaguey; and Juan Negrin to Sancti Spiritus.

Madrid, April 7.—The Cuban home rule party has issued a manifesto condemning the rebellion in Cuba, expressing loyalty to Spain and offering assistance to crush the rising. The manifesto declares that the rebellion is exaggerated by the local authorities in Cuba.

Washington City, April 7.—Joaquin Bernaldo Calvo, charge d'affaires of Costa Rica, said in an interview tonight: "I observe that in some recent publications of the press referring to Gen. Maceo, it is stated that an expedition started out from Costa Rica, and although the perfect fealty of the government of the republic appears from the manifestos issued by the government, it is not energetically to prevent the abuse of its territory against any other country. This was demonstrated a short time ago by the prompt pursuit of the filibuster against the deceased Catarina Garza against Boca de Toro, a fact well substantiated in a note of Mr. Baker, minister of the United States to Costa Rica, published in the Standard. The tobacco colony managed by Gen. Maceo under a contract with the government is situated on the Pacific coast in the north-east part of our territory, a great distance from the Atlantic coast, which makes it very difficult for the Cuban colonists to have connection of any kind with the revolutionists of Cuba. It would be good for Maceo or any other Cuban to violate the neutrality laws, for the colony is under the authority of the country, and government agents would make out severe punishment for the guilty of such an attempt. Costa Rica is a country distinguished for the orderliness and industrious habits of its people and the strictness of its laws. To this is due the fact that, notwithstanding our army is always well prepared and has given proof of its valor, as when it gained the victory over the filibusters in 1857, we have never had a war with any country, and that our army has not at any time crossed the borders of its own territory on the common defense of the great interests of Central America. Costa Rica loves peace and wants to be on friendly relations with all nations."

California Wine in France. Washington City, April 7.—The French wine manufacturers are becoming alarmed at American competition. In an extract from the Commercial Journal, published in Paris, after a long article on the vineyard in California as inferior in quality and indifferent in yield, it is said that since the new tariff, lowering the entry duty on wine from 100 to 50 cents per gallon, the price of wine has never been lower, although the improvement with a view to increase the consumption and open new markets for it have been constant and real.

The Crisis in the Sugar Industry. Washington City, April 7.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, has furnished to the department of state a copy of a circular issued by the India committee of London concerning sugar production. The ambassador explains that it is not to be regarded as an expression of opinion by the members of the committee's views. The circular calls attention to the fact that the sugar industry, beet as well as cane, is passing through a crisis of the most serious description, and expresses the hope that in attempting to provide a remedy the various governments should avoid taking any steps which may aggravate the crisis instead of relieving it. It is shown that while the production is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 tons per annum, the consumption grows slowly, at the rate of only 200,000 tons per annum. Naturally prices are depressed, and the bounty system is described as the cause of this state of affairs. Therefore, it advises the entire abolition of the bounty and the substitution of the duties levied, which are excessive in Europe, and prevents the people as a whole from using sugar.

Great Snowstorm in Colorado. Denver, April 7.—Not a train has arrived in Denver from the East today, and all the roads traversing the eastern portion of the state are still impassable as a result of the great storm of Friday. Today has been very warm and clear, melting all the snow on the ground, and the delay to trains now out is filled, sometimes to the depth of from four to eight feet. Shovels and rails of plows are the only implements that can make any impression on the obstruction. A dispatch to the News from Pueblo reports that a rotary plow is cutting out a cut near there unearthing the body of a man buried in the sand on the track, he probably having frozen to death. He has been identified as a herder from McLean's sheep ranch. The bones to live stock will be very great, but no estimate can be made today.

Gen. Mahone Transfers His Property. Petersburg, Va., April 7.—Gen. William Mahone has made a deed of trust, which has been recorded in the office of the corporation court. The deed conveys to the general residence in Petersburg, with all his household goods, and a lot on Guanyany street, together with other estate. The deed is made to secure the holder a certain sum amounting to \$50,000. One of those who is secured by the deed is Miss Orelia B. Mahone, a daughter of Gen. Mahone, for \$50,000.

K. of P. Money Tied Up. Lima, O., April 7.—The suspended City National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., containing \$100,000 belonging to the Endowment Bank of the Knights of Pythias, Supreme Chancellor Ritchie says the funds are amply secured, and that the order has abundant funds in other quarters to meet all obligations.

At Preachers Who Accuse Him of Being a Drunkard.

A LIE AND OUTRAGE, HE SAYS. This is Not the First Time the Clergy Has Assailed Him.

He Tells What He Thinks of the "Scandal Monger Ministers," Who Have More "Love of Notoriety Than Piety"—The Attacks on Him Stupid, Cruel and Wicked.

Washington City, April 7.—When the report of a speech made in a Methodist conference at Salem, Mass., by Rev. Dr. Lansing, and his subsequent published interview, accusing the president of intemperance, was shown to Mr. Cleveland this evening, he said, with considerable warmth: "This is simply an outrage, though it is not the first time a thing of this kind has been attempted. I cannot avoid a feeling of indignation that any man who makes claim to decency, and especially one who assumes the role of a Christian minister, should permit himself to become a disseminator of wholesale lies and calumnies not less stupid than they are cruel and wicked."

"I easily recall other occasions when these men, falsely entitled to be called ministers of the Gospel, have been instrumental in putting into circulation the most scandalous falsehoods concerning my conduct or character. The elements or factors of the most approved outfit for placing a false and barefaced accusation before the public appear to be: First, some one who is bold enough to invent; second, a minister with more glibness and love of notoriety than piety, greedily willing to listen to it and glibly repeating it; and third, a man who is willing to publish it. For the sake of the Christian religion I am thankful that these scandal-monger ministers are few. I am glad that you are so conscientiously fair and just, and that in spite of all efforts to mislead them they are apt to form a correct estimate of the character and labors of their public servants."

ATTAACK ON CARDINAL GIBBONS, By a Blue Law Clergyman in Pittsburg.—The Savannah Mob. Pittsburg, April 7.—Rev. J. T. McCrory, pastor of the Third United Presbyterian church, today delivered a scathing attack on Cardinal Gibbons and his supposed justification of the mob in Savannah. Mr. McCrory is a man of extreme views, and is a supporter of the blue laws. He was president of the Law and Order Society, and directs the war against the Sunday papers. He quotes from the remarks of Cardinal Gibbons on the work of the mob and then said: "The cardinal protests earnestly against his church being held responsible for the Spanishquisition, yet he encourages the mob was no more out of harmony with the sentiment of the sixteenth century than the conduct of the mob with the closing years of the nineteenth. He excuses and encourages violence. When the heat of the church speaks of an offense so serious as the riot at Savannah, anything short of the sternest, most unequivocal condemnation will be encouraged. He puts Christianity to shame before the world. He claims to represent the largest body of Christians in the world, and yet he speaks words for men who would have murdered if they had not been restrained by bayonets. The cardinal does not represent Christianity. He is speaking for a system that cannot bear the light, and he would encourage the suppression of truth, though that would require the silencing forever of the clearest voices that ever rang out in this Western world."

MURDER ON THE CHURCH STEPS, A Wichita Man Kills His Child-Wife and Himself. Wichita, Kan., April 7.—A horrible tragedy occurred on the steps of the Lincoln street church, where the congregation was walking out of the church after the services were over about noon today. On the sidewalk in front of the church Walter Scott fired a bullet into the brain of his wife, and she fell at his feet a corpse. While the people stood aghast at the terrible deed, Scott placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and sent a bullet crashing through the roof of his mouth into his brain, and he fell dead almost within reach of the remains of his wife. At the sight of the bloody tragedy two or three women fainted, and their excitement prevailed. Both bodies were taken to an undertaker.

When Mrs. Scott was shot she was with her brother-in-law, Mr. Scott, who was married about two years ago. She was 17 and he 19. They separated about a year ago, she going to her father's house and he going to Kansas City. Scott returned to Wichita a week ago. He went to church today, and as he walked out asked his wife if she would return to him, and upon her refusal sent a bullet into her brain.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.

He Ran After Office and Defeat Drove Him Insane. Ukiah, Cal., April 7.—Rev. Harrison Price, official stenographer of the superior court of this county, committed suicide some three weeks ago, by hanging to a rafter of an outhouse. The deceased was an unsuccessful candidate for superintendent of schools of the county at the late election, and felt his defeat so keenly that he became mentally deranged. He was committed to the asylum, and after remaining in that institution some weeks was discharged as cured. Last week he petitioned the supervisors to be appointed on the board of education. The petition was refused, and the result was self-murder.

The deceased was formerly professor of Greek and Latin in Eastern colleges, and for years occupied a similar position in Santa Rosa college. He was an eloquent preacher and highly respected. He left a wife and five children.

The World's W. C. T. U. Convention. London, April 7.—The third biennial meeting of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union in London. It will be held beginning June 15 in Queen's Hall, Langham place, and the presidency of Miss Frances Willard. The convention, it is stated, will be one of wide-spread importance in the work that women are accomplishing for the betterment of the world.

Priest Karminski to Be Discharged. Omaha, April 7.—Priest Karminski and the twelve members of his congregation who have been on trial two days for burning the church will be released tomorrow and the case be dismissed. The court in London relating to the temperance cause and temperance reforms.