

A SPANISH BRUTE.

Innocent Women and Children Murdered by His Order.

LATEST HORRIBLE BUTCHERY

Of Cubans by General Melquitos—Not Removed from Command After an Official Investigation Shows Him to be Guilty of the Outrage—Has Influence to Keep Him From Punishment—Vessel Loaded with Arms from Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 27, by mail from Havana, April 26.—While Delgado, the American, is slowly convalescing from wounds inflicted on him by Spanish soldiers under General Melquitos' bidding several weeks ago, the brutal Spanish officer is still butchering people in Havana province. Although official investigation shows that Melquitos is guilty of all charges against him, he has not been suspended from his command. He is said to possess enough influence in Madrid to make it exceedingly uncomfortable for any superior officer who might endeavor to bring him to punishment.

News received here tells of his conduct during the past two weeks. Near Campo Florida, so the information runs, Melquitos arrested nine peaceable countrymen, and by his orders they were killed. At Mines, nineteen "Pacíficos" fell his clutches and were shot and near Biano, he razed ten farms and gathered in forty laborers who were killed in cold blood.

The most horrible phase of the last butchery is the fact that women and children were among those massacred. In the vicinity of Jaruco, Melquitos ordered the slaughter of forty-seven persons, who were taken from fields where they were at work.

In Melquitos's territory the people are flocking to Havana to escape him.

LATEST FROM CUBA

More Spanish Victories Reported by the "Military Editors."

HAVANA, April 27.—In the engagement fought between Col. Nario, at Mt. Jucaro, in the Cardenas district of the province of Matanzas, and the insurgents under Dimas, Martinez Regino and Alfonso, among the insurgents killed were Lieutenants Jose and Pablo Regino, a brother of Martinez Regino. Major Tapia, at the head of 800 Spanish troops, has been engaged at Hoyos Colorado with the insurgents under Perico Perez. The enemy, who numbered 1,000 men, lost eight killed, eighteen wounded and fourteen prisoners, and were dispersed.

The local guerrillas of Selva de Agua reinforced by a detachment of troops, has captured an insurgent camp in that vicinity, killing five and wounding twelve the enemy.

At Canada la Perra, Col. Zubia has been engaged with a force of insurgents who left four killed and in pursuing them through Central San Jose the enemy burned a number of fields. But the insurgents were eventually headed off, surprised and driven by a detachment of Spanish cavalry, with the loss of many killed, although only eleven bodies were found on the field. The troops had three wounded.

Colonel Pinto, at San Jacinto, San Juan Bautista, Conchita and Mariel has had skirmishes with insurgent bands and he finally met a numerous band of the enemy fortified behind parapets on a high mountain range known as the Rubi. The troops captured the insurgent positions and pursued the enemy through thick woods. The wounded left twelve killed and two wounded behind. The latter will die from their wounds. They declare they formed part of the band commanded by Perico Delgado and assert that the insurgents lost heavily during the engagement.

HELP FOR CUBA

A Steamer Loaded with Arms and Ammunition Sails from Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 27.—A steamship arrived in this port at 8 o'clock last night and is being loaded with war material for the Cuban insurgents. The steamer is lying in mid-stream, opposite a dock, and six large boats are transferring arms and ammunition from the docks to the vessel. It is said that 5,000 rifles, 4,000 revolvers, 3,000 machetes, 5,000,000 cartridges and eight Hotchkiss and Gatling guns will be placed on board. The task will be completed and then a tug will tow the vessel across the bar, twenty miles below the city. By daylight the vessel should be far on her way to Cuba. In dropping down the river the vessel will pick up twenty Cubans, who came here from New York by rail.

LATER—At 1:30 this morning the vessel, having taken on board all the arms and ammunition, dropped down the river in tow of a tug. As the vessel departed the Spanish consul, standing on the shore, danced a fandango of rage because he was helpless.

McKINLEY ALL RIGHT.

Senator Sherman Says He is Sound on the Money Question.

NEW YORK, April 27.—At a meeting of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, a letter addressed to the secretary of that club from Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, was read. In the letter Mr. Sherman says: "There can be no doubt as to the opinion of Major McKinley on the money question. He is committed in every form, by speech and otherwise to the Republican policy of maintaining the present gold coin of the United States as its standard of value. He, in common with myself and others, believes that silver should be employed as money, always, however, to be maintained at par with gold. He believes as I do, that a tariff should be adopted that will impartially protect all American industries from undue competition with foreign productions that can be and ought to be produced in the United States."

No Compromise with Blackburs.—WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, today dictated to a Post reporter the following statement for publication: "No compromise or adjustment has ever been offered from the gold men to me. I surely have never suggested one to them. I never saw my way clear to compromise a principle, and in this case I have no desire to make the experiment. In the coming state convention in Kentucky the issue between the monometallists and myself will be definitely and finally settled, if my counsels shall prevail. With me there is no middle ground."

NEW YORK PRESBYTERY

Adopts a Resolution Respectfully Taking Issue with the General Assembly Concerning Licenses.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The meeting of the New York presbytery to-day for the purpose of voting on the report of the committee on the minutes of the general assembly, proved to be the liveliest session that that body has had in a long time. The matter was up before the presbytery last week, but action was deferred until to-day.

A year ago the presbytery asked the general assembly for advice in the matter of receiving candidates for the ministry. The general assembly replied as follows: "We recommend that, in accordance with the provisions of the form of government previously cited, the presbytery of New York be instructed and enjoined not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing, or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teachings the general assembly disavows responsibility."

The committee on the minutes of the general assembly consisted of Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, Dr. W. W. Atterbury and George H. Hyde. These gentlemen presented their report last week. The report stated: "Your committee reports that, having examined the minutes of the assembly, we find the only subject requiring the special attention of the presbytery to be that presented in answer to the assembly to the overture from this presbytery for instruction relative to its duty towards students applying to be taken under its care who are pursuing or purpose to pursue, their studies in theological seminaries regarding whose teaching the general assembly disavows responsibility."

In answer the general assembly gives the presbytery certain instruction for which all due consideration should be given by us as presbyteries. As the assembly further proceeds to enjoin the presbytery as to its action with reference to the licensure of these students, it seems to us that the general assembly exceeds its constitutional powers and infringes upon the inherent rights of the presbytery, which are specially reserved to it by our constitution, as to the exercise of its functions in the reception and licensure of candidates.

Dr. John Hall caused a sensation when he said that his idea of what the presbytery should do would be to say in reply to the general assembly: "That the presbytery of New York desires to report respectfully to the general assembly that it only desires ministers from the presbytery's ordinations on being satisfied of their acceptance of the standards of the church, and that it is the presbytery's intention to apply the same principles in the preservation of scriptural doctrines to all applicants for licensure."

The Rev. Charles L. Thompson offered a resolution that the statement of Dr. Hall be adopted as a substitute to the resolution of Dr. Alexander at the previous meeting. Dr. Alexander had moved that the language in the report of the committee be considered as the expression of the opinion of the presbytery. The motion to substitute the statement read by Dr. Hall for that of the committee had been accepted a week ago, but that was all that was done about it, and Dr. Alexander's motion that it be considered the expression of the opinion of the presbytery was pending when Dr. Hall read his statement to-day.

Dr. Alexander seconded Mr. Thompson's motion for the substitute. After a three hour's discussion, the substitute was adopted by a vote of 51 to 47.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

Reported by the Senate—Changes Made by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The total reductions made in the house river and harbor bill by the senate committee amounted to \$63,863, and a total increase of \$2,061,690, making a net increase over the total appropriation bill of \$2,027,827. The increases are: The late United States river and harbor bill under the house bill under the continuing contract system amount to \$8,604,403, making a total for continuing contracts of \$60,225,813.

Some minor changes in the bill were given by the Associated Press Saturday were made by the committee to-day, as follows:

Striking out of the house proviso giving the secretary of war discretion to modify the project for the improvement of the harbor at Duluth, Minn.; increasing the immediate appropriation for Gray's harbor, Washington, from \$10,000 to \$20,000; increasing \$1,200,000 the appropriation under continuing contract for the Upper Moneghela river in West Virginia.

IN HONOR OF GRANT.

The Celebration of His Birthday in New York City.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Of the forty odd dinners and accompanying celebrations held in the cities throughout the country to-night to commemorate the anniversary of the late Union S. Grant, that of the Grant Bankers' Association at the Waldorf hotel, on Fifth avenue, was one of the most notable and important. It was the ninth of the kind held by the association and was in all respects a grand and gorgeous affair.

Gen. Granville M. Dodge presided and the speeches of the evening were by Gov. D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and William L. Wilson.

Gov. Hastings' speech was in answer to the toast "Grant and the Republican Party," and Mr. Wilson's "Grant, the Pacifist."

The guests included Gen. Granville M. Dodge, chairman; Gov. D. H. Hastings, Gen. Horace Porter, Sen. Matias Romero, F. W. Thurston, Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Gen. James A. Williamson, William L. Wilson, J. C. Burroughs, W. L. Strong, Commodore Montgomery Sizar, Gen. Walter Swayne, C. C. Shayne and Mr. Horace White.

At Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27.—A Grant memorial dinner was given here to-night under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club. The guests included all the prominent local Republicans and many from different sections of the state. It was expected that ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt would be present. Mr. Platt, however, sent a letter of regret which, with many others, was read by the secretary of the dinner committee.

POPE CRITICISED

For His Inaction Respecting Religious Liberty in

SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

Where Protestants are Said to be Discriminated Against—Letters Addressed to Him by Methodist Ministers Unanswered—Fruitless Effort to Secure His Aid in Removing Religious Restrictions.

Cardinal Rampolla Explains That the Pope Can Do Nothing in the Matter.

CHICAGO, April 27.—At the Methodist ministers meeting to-day Rev. John Lee, chairman of the committee on religious liberty for Protestants in South America, read the following: "The committee presents this morning Cardinal Rampolla's letter and Cardinal Gibbons' translation. The committee has deemed it wise to give a brief and clear presentation of its work from the beginning:

"The Chicago Methodist ministers meeting, April 2, 1894, appointed a committee to invite the pope's attention to the fact that 'our Protestant brethren in the republics of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia labor under oppressive disabilities that effect not only the profession of their faith and the public worship of God according to the dictates of their conscience, but also their civil and inalienable right to be legally married without being compelled to forswear their religious convictions, and to respectfully and earnestly request him to secure for these Protestants 'the same liberty of conscience that is enjoyed by Roman Catholic citizens of this country.'"

Two letters were written Archbishop Ireland, each containing a stamped envelope addressed to the writer, asking him if he would have the goodness to bring this action to the notice of Cardinal Satolli, apostolic delegate of the pope to the United States. To none of these letters did Archbishop Ireland reply. A letter was addressed to Cardinal Satolli in Washington. To this the apostolic delegate did not reply. A second letter was sent to Cardinal Satolli, and in reply he said: "The enclosed copy of the encyclical letter of our holy father is, I think, the most fitting reply I can make."

"This reply is not making satisfactory to the committee, it was then decided to communicate directly with the pope himself. Two registered letters, dated in Rome, one in August, 1894, and the other in the following December. To none of these letters did Pope Leo XIII. reply. April 22, 1895, a registered letter was addressed to Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore. To this his eminence did not reply. As soon as the committee learned that the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore had started a cardinal secretary a second registered letter was addressed to him in care of Pope Leo XIII. To this his eminence did not reply.

The Matter Referred. Cardinal Gibbons, in a letter from Rome, dated June 14, 1895, says that he has "referred the matter of the disabilities of Protestants in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia to the cardinal secretary of state." In this letter Cardinal Gibbons incorporated a communication which he had written to the Holy See to the information which the aforesaid delegate will send."

Three registered letters have been sent from this city to Cardinal Rampolla, secretary of state for Leo XIII, pleasantly reminding him of his promise, and asking him if he would have the goodness to call the pope's attention to this important matter at the earliest point of time, and then communicate to the committee the decision reached. Communications from the postoffice authorities in the city of Rome, convey the intelligence that these letters safely reached their destination. This intelligence from the postoffice authorities is the only knowledge that the committee has that these letters passed into the hands of the papal secretary of state. A few days later a letter arrived from the cardinal's secretary, in which he said: His eminence begs to acknowledge your esteemed favor of November 14. In reply his eminence desires me to say that up to the present he has received no further information on the subject. The full correspondence he has already communicated to you in a previous letter. Since then he has received no word on the subject from any one. Anything in future, interesting to you, that he may receive, he will find great pleasure in communicating to you."

Another Letter Sent.

March 2, 1896, a third letter was addressed to Pope Leo XIII, on the eighty-sixth anniversary of his birth, inviting his attention to the fact that the Chicago press has strongly endorsed the movement to secure religious liberty for Protestants in South America; the words of strong encouragement concerning the wisdom of it, come from persons of international reputation, which greatly cheer the committee; that among these are poets, philanthropists and divines, soldiers, statesmen, and historians, and the leader of the largest and most influential organization of women. On the next day, March 3, the eighteenth anniversary of Pope Leo's coronation, a registered letter from Baltimore reached its destination. It contained two communications: one the long looked for letter from the papal secretary of state, and the other, the following letter from Cardinal Gibbons' secretary, the Rev. William A. Fletcher: "Cardinals residence, 408 North Charles street, Baltimore, Md., February 25, 1896.

"To the Rev. Dr. John Lee: Rev. Dear Sir:—In accordance with instructions received from the cardinal archbishop of Baltimore, I enclose a transcript of Cardinal Rampolla's letter relative to the matters brought to his attention by your request.

"It was the original intention to supply you with a translation of the document which your address was not known to his eminence until the eve of his departure for New Orleans, and the matter was postponed to await his return. In the meantime, it has occurred to him that you would perhaps prefer to have the words of the original. This copy has been prepared accordingly.

"Respectfully yours, "WILLIAM A. FLETCHER."

A letter in reply was addressed to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, stating that the person to express in English the exact shade of thought that the papal secretary of state intended to convey, was Cardinal Gibbons, and that his original intention to supply a translation of the document was a most excellent one. A few weeks later the translation arrived. While the committee will make no comment, it will state facts. In connection with Cardinal Rampolla's letter and Cardinal Gibbons' translation the committee invites attention to two things: Points at Issue.

1.—Cardinal Rampolla's letter, dated Rome, November 8, 1895, is mailed to the committee from Baltimore, February 25, 1896, just the very day on the morning of which the newspapers of the world contained the Associated Press dispatch that the Peruvian government had ordered the preparation of a resolution which will be submitted to the Convention for the registration of Protestant marriages. In view of the fact that the cardinal's secretary in his letter of November 21, 1895, writes "if his eminence desires to say anything in future interesting to you, that he may receive, he will find great pleasure in communicating to you," the committee simply states that a second letter came into the possession of the committee March 3, 1896, while the first letter from Rome, written June 14, 1895, came into the possession of the committee June 29, 1895.

2.—The cardinal does not translate all of "the document." He omits the date of the letter and the place from which it was written. The omitted portions the committee encloses in brackets. Cardinal Gibbons, in the first letter, translated "signor" by the English word "master" and in the second letter by the word "real reverend" in the Italian word for "reverend" is not "signor," but "reverend."

The following is Cardinal Gibbons' translation of the letter of the papal secretary of state: "No. 2577. "ROME, November 30, 1895. "To Cardinal James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, Baltimore, Md. "Most Rev. and Eminent Sir:—In consequence of previous interviews held with your eminence, I wrote, of which fact you were informed on the 13th of June, 1895, to the apostolic delegate for the republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador to obtain precise information as to the legal status of Protestants there, regarding the free exercise of religious worship and the celebration of marriages.

The (pontifical) representative of the Holy See promptly complied with my request; and now I am in a position to state that the worship, are rather accorded a larger degree of toleration than is compatible with a strict construction of the political constitution of these countries. This is evidenced by the fact that in Peru, especially in the cities of Lima and Callao, there are several Anglican and Methodist churches, and solemn conferences are held. The delegate informs me that, whilst the conditions of the countries do not offer form (as valid) than that prescribed by the council of Trent, Protestants do, as a matter of fact, worship with religious ceremony in the presence of their ministers, and civilly before the consuls and ambassadors of their respective countries.

Should you, in addition, desire a translation of his eminence will be pleased to forward it to you.

"Respectfully yours, "WILLIAM A. FLETCHER."

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The same condition of things relative to marriage exists in Bolivia and Ecuador, where the exercise of religious worship is regulated by special constitutional enactments which however, they may not interfere.

Having in due time received from your eminence the representations of the Rev. John Lee, I deem it opportune to communicate to you the results of my inquiries, so that you may, according to your judgment, transmit them to the reverend gentleman to whom I am pleased to renew to you the same of your profound reverence humbly kissing your hand, and I honor myself, reaffirm yours.

"M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

In conclusion the committee wishes to say:—It is indeed a sad spectacle in this enlightened age that an institution, claiming to be a moral and religious power in the world should refuse to lift a finger toward sweeping away what a Roman Catholic editor in this city terms "odious religious restrictions," and to which an aged English statesman has applied the language "horrible and revolting."

2.—It is sadder still that an effort should be made to cover up, explain away, or justify the odious and horrible.

SATOLLI'S SIDE OF IT.

The Papal Legate in this Country Has No Jurisdiction in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—"This matter is entirely foreign to the functions of Cardinal Satolli," stated Rev. Dr. Rooker, private secretary to the papal representative, to-day, when shown the correspondence between the Catholic Methodist ministers and the Catholic authorities regarding restrictions on Protestants in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. "Cardinal Satolli here as the pontifical representative of the Holy See has absolutely no cognizance of matters arising out of his own jurisdiction. The conditions pictured doubtless are perfectly true. Protestants in the strictly Catholic countries like these three doubtless stand on precisely the same basis as Catholics in the strictly Protestant countries. That is a matter which rests solely with the respective governments."

"Cardinal Satolli, it is obvious, cannot interfere. It would be as much out of keeping with his office to do so, to even make any suggestions regarding affairs there, as for the apostolic delegate there to meddle with matters arising in this country. He has no right to make a suggestion or proposition of any kind in such a matter. These letters apparently have received all due courtesy. The cardinal secretary of state took prompt steps to secure information for his report. Cardinal Satolli forwarded their communications and obliged them where possible and in at least one case they received a response from the papal ablegate. But it would be impossible to answer all letters which do not relate to his duties and there are hosts of these. His business establishments do not pretend to answer all such letters and Cardinal Satolli has a certain line of duties for which he and for which alone he is responsible. I have no doubt some letters have been received here and have remained unanswered but that, as in the case of letters to other heads of the Catholic church, should not be construed to mean a malicious ignoring, but merely that the matters to which they related do not come within the province of the proper persons addressed. Cardinal Satolli has no special knowledge or acquaintance with the conditions and it would, therefore, for reason alone, be manifestly improper for him to interfere."

WOMEN BARRED

From Scott Jackson's Trial while Letters Are Read.

SOME IMPORTANT TESTIMONY

Which Tightens the Noose About the Neck of the Accused—One Witness who Overheard a Significant Conversation in a Sensitive Call—The Murdered Girl's Shoes Identified—Evidence Concerning the Actions of the Man Accused of the Awful Crime.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 27.—Not only was every available seat in the court room filled to-day, but the occupancy of standing room in narrow passages was permitted. Ten witnesses were examined, fifty-two up to the present time. Much time was devoted to debating by counsel. Many questions during the day offered by the commonwealth were ruled out. The number of objections by the defense overruled was too great to enumerate. Twice during the day the jury were required to retire during debate. For the first time during the trial the court gave notice to women to retire because the letters of Will Wood to Scott Jackson were not proper for them to hear. It has been the policy of the prosecution to bring out the bloody garments of the dead girl every day since the beginning of the trial, and to-day was no exception. This being motion day, the court was delayed longer than usual before taking up the trial of Scott Jackson. The first witness called was Detective Crim, who testified to having seen tracks on the bank above where the body was found. Seemed to have been made by the rubbers which Pearl Bryan wore. He was present when Jackson and Walling were arrested, and was also present at the private examination held in the office of Chief Detach.

The defense argued that Crim's testimony concerning admissions or statements at this inquisition was not competent until it was shown that no threats or inducements were brought into play before Jackson was brought into the courtroom. The court sustained the objection of the defendant's counsel. Crim then told the story of the effort to overhear Jackson and Walling talking together in a sensitive call on the day they were brought from the Hamilton county jail to Newport.

John L. Legner, saloon-keeper, testified that Jackson left a valise in his saloon Saturday night Sunday night and Monday night. He identified the valise as the one which Jackson had admitted had held the head of Pearl Bryan.

The testimony of several witnesses was to strengthen links in the chain that have been already forged. Such testimony as was given by Legner, Walling and Ed Grillo, the Commercial Gazette reporter, who saw a river bridge ticket found on Jackson when first arrested, calling for the passage of horse and vehicle. One important point in Crim's testimony of what he heard Jackson say in

testifying to a more English than French in appearance, being tall and blonde, with considerable muscularity lying underneath his perfect fitting clothes and refined manners. He is as much at once in the English language as his bride is in the French. His great wealth permits him to keep a fine house in Paris, a castle in Switzerland and numerous establishments scattered about Europe. His father has a castle just out of Florence which is often visited by the count, who is the only son. As the bride stood before the altar she probably made as charming a picture of femininity as has ever graced a marriage scene in this country, for she has a soft, creamy complexion, whose aspect which enticed the black hair and deep blue-gray eyes shaded with eyelashes of the type which Byron had in his mind when in his apostrophe of the Maid of Athens he wrote of

Those lids whose jetty fringe Kiss thy soft cheeks' blooming tinge.

GARLAND MAY RETIRE

Names Suggested in Youngstown for the Amalgamated Presidency.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 27.—Most of the Amalgamated lodges here have sent delegates to the annual convention which opens May 19 at Detroit. It is given out here that President Garland will not be a candidate for reelection, and while the members admit that he has proved an efficient official, they assert that a change is desirable. The puddles desire a puddler for president, while the finishers wish that one of the number be selected to preside over the deliberations of the Amalgamated Association. Among the candidates favorably spoken of here are Messrs. Sheehan and Carney, of Pittsburgh, both being thoroughly posted on Amalgamated matters. There is a sentiment in favor of Rogers Evans, a coal miner here, who has long been a trusted official.

A question that will be advocated strongly by delegates from the Mahoning valley is a change in the base of the scale. During the past year it has been \$4 and for a short time reached \$4.50 under the scale agreement, owing to a temporary advance in iron. A concerted movement will be made to make the base of the scale \$4.50, with a corresponding advance to finishers. Manufacturers will insist on the present scale being adopted, as they regard its terms and conditions very satisfactory.

Fits will Not Yield.

BALTIMORE, April 27.—Dan Stuart came over from New York to-day with the articles signed by Brady in Corbett's behalf. Fitzsimmons is playing at the Monumental theatre. After the performance Fitzsimmons, Stuart, Julian and the representative of The Associated Press adjourned to the Carrollton hotel, where Bob's party is stopping. The conference which ensued showed that the Fitzsimmons side will not yield from their traditional insistence of Corbett fighting somebody before getting a match.

The Mexican Mine Disaster.

DENVER, Colo., April 27.—A special from El Paso, Texas, says: The governor of Chihuahua sent a regiment of troops to Minia Viejo to compel the miners. He also had the city police gather up all the unemployed men in the streets and march them out to the mine to-day. Of sixty-one men entombed fifteen were taken out dead. The disaster was caused by encroaching upon the pillars supporting the roof for ore.

Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Aller, from Bremen. GIBRALTAR, April 27.—Werra, New York, for Genoa, (and proceeded.)

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, probably fair and warm during the day; southerly winds for Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, probably cloudy in the morning; local showers on the lakes; fair in the interior during the day; fresh and brisk southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 63; 9 a. m. 63; 11 a. m. 63; 1 p. m. 63; 3 p. m. 63; 5 p. m. 63; 7 p. m. 63; 9 p. m. 63; Weather—Changeable.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

A Famous Tennessee Beauty Becomes Countess Pourtales—Romantic Career of Mme. Charette, No Fool.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 27.—One of the most brilliant weddings that Nashville society has ever enjoyed, occurred to-day. The two great republics of the world will take an equal interest in this wedding in the social splendor of Tennessee's capital city. Miss Florence Drouillard, of this city, espoused Count Bernard de Pourtales, of France. The bride's family, as is indicated by her musical French name, has connections with the best blood of the Gallic nation. Miss Drouillard met her fate while visiting Mme. Charette in France. This lady was formerly Miss Antoinette Polk and was celebrated in her day as a belle unrivaled in the south, the cradle of feminine beauty. As an equestrienne she ranked a queen in those good old days when bloomers were unknown and when the very southern worshipped only two things—ladies and horses. Her knowledge of horsemanship saved some of her friends during the civil war. They were in imminent peril when Miss Polk made a daring ride on one of her blooded horses and brought them salvation, the event making her appear little less than a divinity in the eyes of the chivalrous men of that section.

At the close of the war she went to France in all the splendor of her radiant young womanhood. There she met French general, who is the most famous of living Bourbons. The combination of pluck and beauty was too much for the gallant old soldier, and he espoused her. The young woman had opened on his susceptible heart more than half of her batteries of attractions. Mme. Charette whose mother was a Van Leer, the first countess of the modern life from the social standpoint alone, it has been said that she has received more honors from the nobility of Europe than any other feminine representative of the south.

Miss Drouillard, the bride, who has in her veins such patriotic blood will meet every obligation that rank and wealth can impose. Forty years she has lived in France and the continent, and is entirely an expert as far as European customs are concerned. She has a pert, piquant style of beauty that is almost Parisian in its witchery. Indeed, some of her Nashville admirers, who have accidentally met her in the Avenue de l'Opera, when she was tripping across the street on a sunny day, attired in fetching Parisian millinery, have seen in her more of the dainty French beauty than of the languorous charm of the southern flower. Despite her predilections for French life she has many friends in the society of Nashville and is permanently at the head of a foreign family. Miss Drouillard is the only daughter of the late Captain James P. Drouillard and Mrs. Florence Kirkman Drouillard (Miss Eleanor Van Leer.) Her mother was celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments.

The count is more English than French in appearance, being tall and blonde, with considerable muscularity lying underneath his perfect fitting clothes and refined manners. He is as much at once in the English language as his bride is in the French. His great wealth permits him to keep a fine house in Paris, a castle in Switzerland and numerous establishments scattered about Europe. His father has a castle just out of Florence which is often visited by the count, who is the only son. As the bride stood before the altar she probably made as charming a picture of femininity as has ever graced a marriage scene in this country, for she has a soft, creamy complexion, whose aspect which enticed the black hair and deep blue-gray eyes shaded with eyelashes of the type which Byron had in his mind when in his apostrophe of the Maid of Athens he wrote of

Those lids whose jetty fringe Kiss thy soft cheeks' blooming tinge.

GARLAND MAY RETIRE

Names Suggested in Youngstown for the Amalgamated Presidency.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 27.—Most of the Amalgamated lodges here have sent delegates to the annual convention which opens May 19 at Detroit. It is given out here that President Garland will not be a candidate for reelection, and while the members admit that he has proved an efficient official, they assert that a change is desirable. The puddles desire a puddler for president, while the finishers wish that one of the number be selected to preside over the deliberations of the Amalgamated Association. Among the candidates favorably spoken of here are Messrs. Sheehan and Carney, of Pittsburgh, both being thoroughly posted on Amalgamated matters. There is a sentiment in favor of Rogers Evans, a coal miner here, who has long been a trusted official.

A question that will be advocated strongly by delegates from the Mahoning valley is a change in the base of the scale. During the past year it has been \$4 and for a short time reached \$4.50 under the scale agreement, owing to a temporary advance in iron. A concerted movement will be made to make the base of the scale \$4.50, with a corresponding advance to finish