

FOR HONEST MONEY.

Plans Outlined by the Leading Champions of Silver.

EDUCATION IS IN ORDER.

Organization and the Distribution of Suitable Literature Advocated.

METHODS TO CONVINC VOTERS.

All Are Agreed That Non-Partisan Methods Are Proper in the Campaign.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, May 16.—The silver conference met in its second day's session at 9:30 A. M., and immediately went into executive session to consider plans of action.

The Montana delegates, consisting of Messrs. Merrill, Sargent and Bickford, were all of the same opinion as to the plan, agreeing that honest money leagues should be organized in every precinct, county and State.

Mr. Bryan of Idaho agreed in the main with the plan proposed. He was opposed to any partisan work. He was a Republican, but henceforth would not support his party on National issues unless it had both a candidate and platform in favor of silver at 16 to 1.

Mr. Hilp of Nevada was in favor of having four big mass-meetings, to be held in different parts of the United States within the next six months. He stood ready at the opportune time to leave his party (Democratic) if it failed to do the proper thing in 1896.

Governor Prince of New Mexico wanted headquarters opened in New York City, to start the propaganda and to hold meetings to be addressed by prominent men, irrespective of party, who should talk exclusively on honest money.

Thomas and Patterson of Colorado represented all parties, and if they could be persuaded to address such meetings it would be a great help.

An audience of fully 6000 assembled in the big Tabernacle to-night to hear speeches from members of the conference on the silver question.

At Fort Douglas to-morrow at 11 A. M. there will be a review of troops in honor of the visiting Governors and ex-Governors.

SENTIMENT IN KENTUCKY.

It is Outlined at a District Democratic Convention.

OWENSBORO, Ky., May 16.—The Democratic convention to nominate a Railroad Commissioner for the First District, comprising 39 of the 119 counties of the State, to-day unanimously adopted the following:

We declare it to be an elementary principle of Democratic faith that both gold and silver coin shall constitute the primary money of the country; that both metals shall be received for mintage without discrimination and at the legal ratio that existed prior to 1873, and we demand the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver at this legal ratio, and that both metals be declared full legal tender in payment of all debts public and private.

This being the strong Democratic sentiment of Kentucky, the action possesses significance as affecting the probable action of the State convention next month.

DELUDED LONG ENOUGH.

Judge Caldwell's Pointed Remarks on the Silver Question.

DENVER, Colo., May 16.—Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, senior United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, first made District Judge by President Grant and promoted to the Circuit Judgeship by President Harrison, wrote a letter under date of St. Louis, April 30, to an old army friend now in Denver, in which, among other things, he speaks freely and frankly upon the silver question.

The letter was written without any supposition that any part of it would be given to the public, but the friend to whom it was written, who is an ardent silver man himself, assumes the privilege for the sake of the good cause to make public a part of what the Judge writes about silver.

Congressman Mondell of Wyoming wanted the battle fought within party lines at present, with a notice of a change of base in case of failure, but that notice to be given to States rather than National conventions. He agreed with Senator Clark and wanted the propaganda concentrated at present in the producing States.

Mr. Light of Colorado thought that the New England States were ripe as the middle States for conversion. Considerable interest had already been awakened in Massachusetts. He was in doubt about Texas being very strong for silver.

He wanted money to pay for literature rather than have it given away, and suggested that a financial army might be organized to battle for honest money. He said he had been engaged since January 1 in distributing "Coin's Financial School," and had sent out over 6000 copies.

From his large correspondence he was convinced of a rapid change of sentiment in New England among all classes, and thought the people there were willing to buy their literature. His correspondence also showed that the people of Kansas, Nebraska and Texas felt unable to buy the books, but they would read them if furnished.

His plan for a financial army contemplated the enrollment of all in each State in favor of the honest dollar. They should say: "I hereby enroll myself a member of the financial army during the campaign for honest money, which shall continue until silver is restored to the position it occupied under Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln. I also agree to pay monthly into the campaign fund the sum of —." He believed a million members could be enrolled, and if they paid only 25 cents it would provide

a fund of \$250,000 per month for the publication and distribution of literature, which would be more effective if sold at a very low price. This army should be at once organized and put to work. It would result in organizing the mass of voters in every State in the Union. The Western army would raise money to carry on the Eastern campaign and the Eastern army would distribute that literature.

Mr. Young of Washington wanted to create an executive committee with headquarters at Chicago or some other large city, and a finance committee to report to the executive committee. He wanted to get literature at once and distribute to the producing classes.

Colonel Winston of Washington favored a National non-partisan organization and a precinct silver ticket put out within each party in the several States.

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

Wharton Baker of Philadelphia was invited to make an address and said the battle-ground was in the East. Pennsylvania now seemed to declare for free coinage, but the adjoining States stood sorely in need of the gospel of truth.

Dodson Brothers, the largest copper manufacturers in the world, were sincere advocates of bimetalism at 16 to 1. He stood ready to battle for free coinage within the ranks of the Republican party, and in case of failure would use his influence for the party that favored free silver irrespective of other issues.

In the afternoon it was announced that the committee on plan of action and address to the people would not be ready to report until morning.

Laugenour offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table until to-morrow:

Resolved, That after the business of this conference has been finished we do by and by constitute an executive committee for the purpose of devising ways and means of electing to the Presidency and Congress of the United States men who are known to be absolutely in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver, and hereby pledge ourselves to work and vote for no party or candidate who is not pledged to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, irrespective of international agreement.

After a brief session in the afternoon the conference adjourned to accept an invitation to Salt Lake the great bathing resort on Salt Lake. All were delighted with their visit there.

An invitation was received and accepted to send delegates to the convention of Southern and Western States at Memphis, Tenn., on June 12 and 13 next.

Congratulations were received from Senator Mantle of Montana and from the Bimetallic League of Los Angeles.

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Senator Blackburn was here taking an active part, and was earnestly interested in adopting the resolution.

Much interest is taken in Secretary Carlisle's campaign here next week against free coinage.

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tral Bimetallic League of Iowa, of which A. J. Matthis of Des Moines is president and J. Watts secretary, has forwarded a letter to Senator Allison challenging him to come to Des Moines and debate with some advocate of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, to be designated by the league. The challenge is qualified by the statement that if Senator Allison believes in such coinage then a debate is unnecessary.

General Weaver left last night for Colorado, where he will deliver ten speeches for free silver, going from there to Missouri to make a like number of speeches. He will bring back with him General A. J. Warner of Ohio and Joseph C. Sibley to attend the big silver meeting here June 3.

SENATOR ELKINS MISQUOTED.

He Advocates Silver to a Certain Extent.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 16.—Senator Elkins of West Virginia says he was frequently misquoted on his Western trip as being in favor of free silver. "I believe in bimetalism and in the use of silver in the furthest possible way consistent with sound money," he added. "I am not for silver to the extent that is hurtful to the country. The Government has the power to limit the use of metals. The Republicans of the East and West must get together on the silver question. I believe the silver question will settle itself, and when it comes to meet next year at the National convention there will not be any antagonism between the East and the West."

TAKES THE INITIATIVE.

Germany Approves of Holding an International Conference.

BERLIN, GERMANY, May 16.—In spite of the fact that Chancellor Hohenlohe deprecates the matter, the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, by a vote of 72 to 38, adopted Count von Mirbach's resolution in favor of steps being taken for the prompt settlement of the currency question by an agreement as to international bimetalism.

During the debate the President of the Reichstag warmly opposed the motion and informed the Federal Government that it would thereby create disaster and disturbances. Prince Hohenlohe adhered to his statement in the Reichstag that the Government would submit the silver question to further examination in consonance with the Federal Government, and was also willing ultimately to meet the other powers and discuss the commercial measures to be taken.

But first of all the basis of the discussion, he insisted, must be definitely settled upon. So soon as the answer to the Government was received renewed attempts would be made to invite an international exchange of views upon the subject.

Therefore he advised the House, if it did not wish to support the affair, to adopt Herr Becker's amendment, which struck out that part of Count Mirbach's motion which demanded that Germany take the initiative.

Prince Hohenlohe's advice, however, was ignored and the amendment was rejected by a vote of 72 to 38, and later Count von Mirbach's motion in favor of steps being taken upon the part of the Government for the prompt settlement of the currency question by an agreement as to international bimetalism, was adopted by the same figures.

SPRUNG AS A SURPRISE.

Resolutions Inviting Institutes to Join the Catholic Knights.

Further Steps in the Plan to Amalgamate the Various Organizations.

OMAHA, NEBR., May 16.—At the forenoon session of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America Delegate Fiery of New York sprang a surprise in the form of a resolution inviting members of the Young Men's Institute to join the Catholic Knights.

This was followed by a resolution of Mr. O'Keefe of New Mexico, asking the Young Men's Institute and kindred Catholic societies to make a formal proposition to be merged into the Catholic Knights of America.

A red-hot fight was averted by referring the resolutions to the committee on laws. This is another feature of the fight for the amalgamation of all Catholic societies.

Mr. Fiery of New York offered a resolution inviting the Atlantic jurisdiction of the Young Men's Institute, especially those who have embraced insurance features, to affiliate with the Knights, the invitation being extended because of the expressed belief of Grand Master Rives that a combination of the Young Men's Institute with the Catholic Knights of America would be mutually advantageous.

It is said upon good authority that the question of admitting women to membership will be revived to-morrow.

MINERS OF THE WEST.

They Are Invited to Join the Federation of Labor.

DENVER, Colo., May 6.—The convention of Western miners to-day was an interesting one. The delegates from Butte severely criticized the report that they represented a portion of the organization who were of the ilk stocking or paper circles brand of the order, and did not wish to affiliate with other unions.

The Butte delegates said that the position of the Butte union miners was quite the contrary, as the plan had originated in that camp to take in other unions.

The several committees reported to-night and radical changes were made, both in the secret work and in the by-laws and constitution.

A communication was received from President McBride of the American Federation of Labor stating that he could not attend because of illness. He recommended affiliation with the federation, of which he is the chief official, and said the Miners' Federation would not be affected, as it would still have the right of self-government. The matter has not come to a discussion yet, as the time will all be taken up for another day or two by the discussion of the changes recommended by the standing committees.

Caused by Eating a Human Sausage.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 16.—Norman Cameron, a student in the law class of '95 in the university, and correspondent for the Detroit News, was expelled from the university to-night by the law faculty for sending to his paper a report about a medical student eating a human sausage.

The faculty admitted the truth of the story, but by a vote of 3 to 2 expelled the correspondent on the ground that the publication of it was indecent and damaging to the university.

HARD TO INTERPRET.

Relations of the Union Pacific and the Short Line.

JUDGE SANBORN'S ORDER.

Officials Are at Sea as to What the Ruling Contemplates.

FINANCES ALL IN A MUDDLE.

Solicitor Thurston Thinks The U. P. Men Are Favored by the Decision.

OMAHA, NEBR., May 16.—It seems impossible to tell how far or to what extent the relationship between the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line will be affected by Judge Sanborn's order in the Short Line case at St. Paul yesterday.

Officials at headquarters are somewhat at sea as to just what the order contemplated. Viewed from almost any standpoint, the conditions are such that it may contemplate any further propositions. It may mean the payment of interest on coupons in default, plus the interest accrued on the date the property goes to the new receiver and to accrue during the life of the receiver; coupons on all first mortgages on the entire Short Line system, or coupons plus interest accrued on the entire system and to accrue during the life of the receiver.

It is believed that should the American Loan and Trust Company attempt to pay off the interest defaulted, and, taking the four propositions as a basis in view of the uncertainty attaching to the order, it is roughly approximated that the amount involved in these propositions will range from \$250,000 to \$1,250,000.

General Solicitor Thurston to a reporter outlined the position of the receivers, whom he represents, and gave his opinion as to exactly what the order of Judge Sanborn contemplates. He said: "I have not seen the full text of Judge Sanborn's order or opinion in the matter of the Short Line receivership, but there can be no question but what the Judge has decided in our favor as fully and completely as we asked. It was repeatedly conceded in the argument that if the second mortgage holders would pay or give a bond to pay the first mortgage interest then they were entitled to an order putting their receiver in charge of the property. On the hearing we offered to withdraw from the argument if they would pay the first mortgage interest or give good and sufficient bonds to pay it. This the other side was not prepared to do and insisted that their receiver was entitled to possession of the property without requiring them to pay the interest. All we contended for was the right of retention by the present receivers appointed under the first mortgage interest until the first mortgage interest was paid."

"I am not able to state just what amount it will be necessary for the second mortgage holders to advance to meet the deficiency in the first mortgage interest, but I think there is something like \$300,000, and in my judgment, it is not at all likely that the second mortgage bondholders will raise and pay this money for the mere purpose of putting their receiver in charge of the property during foreclosure proceedings. It stands, however, conceded that the second mortgage under its foreclosure bill has the absolute right to possession of the property upon taking care of the first mortgage interest."

"The President to-day signed proclamations declaring the Yankton-Sioux reservation, South Dakota, and Siletz reservation, Oregon, open to settlement at noon on May 21. The lands will then be thrown open to settlement within a few days of the issuance of the proclamations. The General Land Office, it is understood, has already placed itself in readiness to carry out the provisions of the proclamation. The Yankton reserve embraces about 108,000 acres of the best land of the Dakotas."

Deeds of a San Carlos Buck.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Indian Agent Meyer at San Carlos, Ariz., telegraphed the Indian Bureau to-day that a renegade Indian, probably Massai, had killed one Indian woman, wounded a second and carried off a third from a place ten miles south of the reservation. Police and troops are pursuing.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL ALMY

Close of the Career of a Distinguished Naval Veteran.

His Gallant Services for the Union Recognized at Home and Abroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Rear-Admiral Almy of the United States navy, retired, died this morning after a long illness, aged 81 years.

John J. Almy was born in Rhode Island in the year 1815. He was appointed from that State as midshipman February 2, 1832; attached to the United States steamer Concord, Mediterranean, 1830-32; United States steamer Ontario, coast of Brazil, 1833-34; examined and promoted to passed midshipman July 3, 1835; receiving ship at New York, 1836-37; U. S. S. Cayne, Mediterranean, 1838-41, as acting master and navigator; commissioned as Lieutenant March 8, 1841; U. S. brig Bainbridge, West Indies, 1842; frigate Macedonian, coast of Africa, 1843-45; line-of-battle-ship Ohio, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Ocean (during the Mexican war and after the war), 1846-50; participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz and the capture of Tuspan, latter part of war (1848) on the Pacific coast, and commanded one of the forts at Mazatlan during the naval occupation of that place; coast survey, 1851-56, on the survey of Chesapeake Bay and the sea coast of Virginia and North Carolina; commanding U. S. S. Fulton, on the coast of Central America, in 1857, where General Walker and his filibustering party surrendered to Rear-Admiral Pauldin on board of that vessel at Nicaragua.

In the operations of the United States squadron against the filibusters the commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Paulding, in his report to the department, said: "Lieutenant-Commander Almy performed his part of the work exceedingly well, and is an officer who can be relied upon at all times." Commanded the Fulton in the expedition to Paraguay in 1858-59; at navy-yard, New York, 1860-61.

Almy was commissioned as commander, April 24, 1861; commanded United States steamer South Carolina, South Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Dupont, 1862-63; United States steamer Connecticut, North Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Lee, 1864; United States steamer Junia, South Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Dahlgren, 1865. While in command of the steamer Connecticut he captured and sent four noted blockade-running steamers with valuable cargoes; ran ashore and destroyed four others. Commissioned as captain March 3, 1865; commanded United States steamer Juanita in a cruise to the South Atlantic (coast of Brazil and south coast of Africa) in 1865-67.

While on the coast of Brazil he rescued the Brazilian brig Americo and crew from shipwreck, attended with great danger, for which service he received the thanks of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Ordnance duty at the navy-yard, New York, 1868-69. Commissioned as commodore December 30, 1869; chief signal officer of the navy at Washington, 1870-72. Commissioned as rear-admiral, August 24, 1873, and on the following month ordered to, and took command of the United States naval forces in the Pacific Ocean. While at Panama in October, 1873, a serious and violent revolution broke out, characteristic to that city of Panama and the Panama Railroad were in imminent danger of being destroyed. A force of seamen and marines, numbering 200, under competent officers, was landed from the ship and kept on shore until the revolution terminated, affording efficient protection to the railroad, to American and European interests.

In 1875, while in command of the Pacific Squadron, his Majesty, the late King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, presented him with the insignia of the Order of Kamehameha I, in appreciation of courtesies and attentions bestowed upon his Majesty connected with his visit to the United States, the King and his suite having been conveyed to and from the islands in a United States ship under orders of and arrangements made by the rear-admiral. He has performed altogether 27 years and 10 months' sea service, the largest amount up to this time credited to any officer of the navy; shore or other duty 14 years and 8 months. In April, 1877, he was retired, having reached the age prescribed by law for retirement.

Postmasters Appointed and Additional Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Postmasters have been appointed as follows: A. F. Purdy, at Lawrence, Santa Clara County, vice E. E. Purdy, resigned; W. E. Burgess, at Los Nietos, Los Angeles County, vice E. E. Knox, resigned; J. L. Campbell, at Monson, Tulare County, vice Thomas Huston, resigned.

Pensions have been granted as follows: California: Original—Romulus Cordero, Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara County; Erasmus B. Dennison, San Francisco. Washington: Reissue—John C. Shoader, Kalama, Cowlitz County. Oregon: Original—William Beaver, Murphy, Josephine County. Renewal—Joseph D. Hite, Progress, Washington County.

MINERAL FIELDS OF ALASKA.

Government Experts Detailed to Make a Practical Study.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—An effort to obtain information regarding the undeveloped mineral fields of Alaska will be made by Government experts detailed to make a practical study of the economic geology of the Territory. A party which consists of Professor George F. Becker, Professor William H. Dall and Geologist Purrrington of the United States Geological Survey, left to-day for Tacoma, Wash., where they will proceed to the field of investigation in a Government boat. Special attention will be paid to the gold fields in the neighborhood of Shumagin and Kodiak islands, the district about Sitka and the coal fields about Cooks Inlet. The officials will remain until late in the fall.

Lands for Settlers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—The President to-day signed proclamations declaring the Yankton-Sioux reservation, South Dakota, and Siletz reservation, Oregon, open to settlement at noon on May 21. The lands will then be thrown open to settlement within a few days of the issuance of the proclamations. The General Land Office, it is understood, has already placed itself in readiness to carry out the provisions of the proclamation. The Yankton reserve embraces about 108,000 acres of the best land of the Dakotas.

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WILL NOT SURRENDER.

Trustees Loth to Lose Control of Two Seminaries.

PRESBYTERIAN SESSION.

Dispute Over the Property the Most Important Question.

ELECTION OF A MODERATOR.

The Honor Is Conferred Upon Dr. Robert Russell Booth of New York.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST.

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CAUSE PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Colonel Judson D. Bingham, assistant quartermaster-general, was retired to-day. This promotes Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Weeks to be colonel and Captain John L. Clem, the drummer-boy of Chickamauga, to be major.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash, \$182,500,311; gold reserve, \$97,043,114.

CONY ISLAND'S BIG FIRE.

Annual Conflagration on the West End of the Resort.

One Hundred Buildings Burned or Damaged and Sixty Families Deprived of Shelter.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 16.—The west end of Cony Island was visited by its annual conflagration to-day. The spread of the flames was accelerated by a strong south wind. Conrad Stenbender's three-story hotel, where most of the pupils had established their training-quarters, was destroyed among the first buildings.

From there the flames spread to a new two-story hotel and half a dozen small buildings adjoining it. They were burned to the ground, as was the miniature Ferris wheel.

Altgether about 100 buildings were destroyed or greatly damaged, and about a thousand people are thrown out of employment. The estimated damage is \$250,000. Sixty families who were deprived of shelter by the fire have taken refuge in the Sea Beach Palace, which is a large place of amusement.

A man named Gallagher was overcome by the fierce heat of the fire. Assistance was asked for from the fire companies at Gravesend, Sheepshead Bay, Unionville and Brooklyn.

ONE MAN BLOWN TO ATOMS.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 16.—The glycerine-house of the Hancock Chemical Company at the Woodside Dynamite Factory, three miles from here, was blown up at 12:45 to-day. Nearly all the other buildings comprising the plant were destroyed. So far as known only one life was lost, though several persons were injured. Frank Shopper, an employe, was in the building when the explosion occurred and he was blown to atoms.

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PITTSBURG, Pa., May 16.—A unique feature of the sessions of the general assembly of the two leading branches of the Presbyterian church is that both bodies will discuss the question of the control of theological seminaries conducted under their auspices, and that the trustees of the respective seminaries are reluctant to surrender control, as desired by the supreme bodies.</