

BULLETIN OF THE ST. PAUL GLOBE.

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1897.

Weather for Today— Cloudy and Cooler.

PAGE 1. Warm in Presbyterian Assembly. Trouble for Hohenzollern Brewing. Turkey Resorts to Willy Diplomacy. Tetuan Will Be Forced Out.

PAGE 2. Germania Reorganization in Court. Farewell Banquet to Mr. Newell.

PAGE 3. War in State Poultry Association. Monument Society Meeting. The Day in the Hotels.

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PAGE 7. In Labor Circles. Costly Fire in Mankato. News of the Northwest. Hunting for a Gold-Filled Grave.

PAGE 8. The Japanese Prime Minister. England Honors Cabota.

PAGE 9. Minneapolis Matters.

THE LIE DIRECT

Passed Between Members of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Whole Affair a Mountain Made A Member of the Board Out of a Molehill as It Proved.

Report of the Committee on the Presbyterian House Debated in a Desultory Fashion at the Afternoon Session, But Final Action Put Off Until Next Monday.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 22.—"There is no truth in that statement." These were the words that greeted an assertion made on the floor of the Presbyterian general assembly this afternoon. They were uttered by Dr. Wilson Parmer, a member of the board of home missions in New York, and were directed against the allegation of Rev. J. F. Knowles, of Mount Carmel, Ill., who jocosely styled himself "Elisha's successor." The statement thus denied was to the effect that one of the secretaries of the home mission board in New York was receiving two salaries—one from the board and one from a friend. The denial was explicit, alleg-

desultory character, without much plan or coherence, but a great variety of views was brought out. Dr. Samuel C. Logan, of Scranton, Pa., wanted a committee continued in order to investigate further, and to report a rule to govern the boards in use of the beneficial funds. He stated that the ministers needed more information in order that they may present the needs of the boards to their churches. Dr. G. G. Bolton, of Philadelphia, said that the majority of the committee stopped too soon, and that the minority went too far. The power granted to the boards by the assemblies of 1893 and 1894 cannot be withdrawn honorably, he said. Dr. Henry P. Baker, of Spencer-town, N. Y., introduced an amendment

the great debt was taken. In the list contributions, thirty-nine were represented and the amounts named are actually pledged or paid, and the total is \$189,496.06. The announcement was greeted with applause and waving of handkerchiefs and the meeting adjourned for lunch.

The entire afternoon session of the commission on systematic Christian benevolence was turned over to the Baptist Young People's Union of America. After the usual preliminary praise service an open parliament was held on the topic of young people in missions. Rev. W. E. Witter, D. D., of Boston, had charge of the parliament. An interesting address was made by Rev. J. W. Conley, D. D., of St. Paul, who spoke on the educative work of the young people's union as related to the life and growth of the denomination. Rev. A. Rowland, D. D., crossed the parliament with an address on the commission of systematic benevolence and impressed the idea that by the system of the boards in use of the beneficial funds to the single church and to no body of Christians. Greetings to the convention from President Chapman were read and the session was then adjourned. At the evening session addresses on "The exigencies of the hour" were made by Rev. H. L. Moorhouse, D. D., and Rev. H. C. Mable, D. D.

NO SENSATIONAL REPORT

Is to Be Expected on the Cuban Situation From Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—To set at rest the common expectation that a more or less sensational report, upon the situation in Cuba, is looked for any day by the president, it may be stated that it is not part of the understanding under which Mr. Calhoun went to Havana, that he is to make a report by mail, or indeed at all, until he returns to Washington, and then his observations may be communicated to the president verbally, and not in official form, for it is a fact that Mr. Calhoun's official duty is an investigation of the Ruiz case. The report at the state department today, and conferred for some time with Secretary Sherman, presumably touching the legislative prospects of the Morgan resolution.

An interview between the president and Senator Burrows, who has taken a strong position in resistance to the resolution at this time, gives evidence that the Cuban situation is still occupying a large share of the attention of the administration. The storm events at Madrid yesterday have not escaped observation, and there is some apprehension of reflex action in Cuba.

RIOT AT HOMESTEAD.

Homes of Italian Street Railway Laborers Attacked.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—Enraged that work, which they believed should have been given to them, had gone instead to imported labor, a half hundred idle men at Homestead last night, laid siege to large shanties, in which were stopping an equal number of Italians, brought here from Virginia to work on the extension of the Homestead and Highland street railway. The attacking party was armed with sticks and stones, and the foreigners dared their assailants to death. The rioters were driven from the shanties. A hand to hand scuffle followed, during which a number of the Italians were seriously injured. The attacking party then withdrew, and two hours later the Italians returned. A second attack was made on the shanties, and an attempt made to burn them, but this time the foreigners dared their assailants off. This morning the Italians went to work under the protection of officers, but the feeling against them is so strong that more trouble is expected. The imported men are working under contract at 75 cents a day.

NEEDY AMERICANS.

Number in Cuba Larger Than at First Supposed.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—A telegram here received from the state department this morning from Consul General Lee, indicates that the number of Americans in need of relief in Cuba is much larger than was supposed at first. The consul general says that the number may reach 1,200. The consul at Matanzas reports 250 there and the consul at Sagua 450.

GERMAN CRISIS.

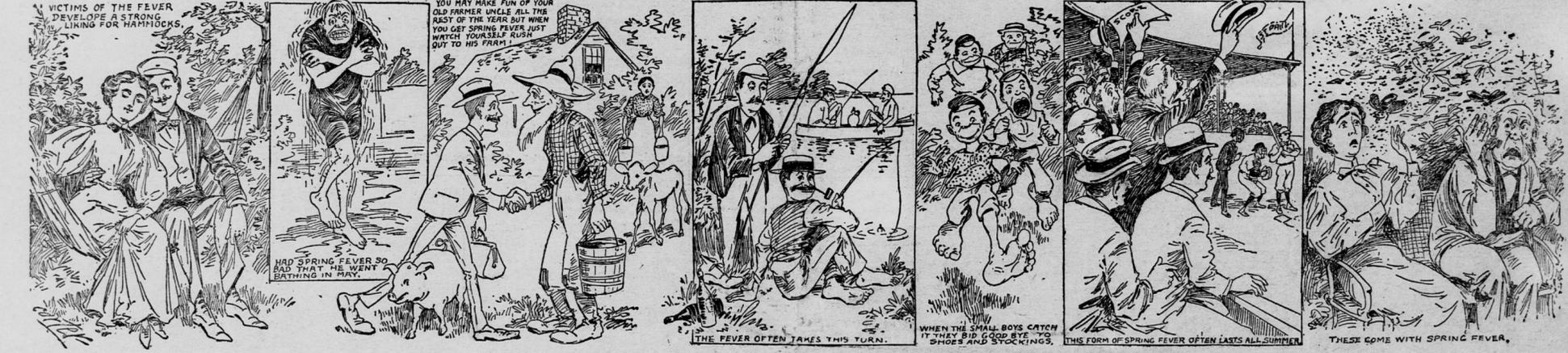
An Outbreak Against the Reactionists Is Brewing at Berlin.

The Resignation of Prince Emperor William Sharply Criticized for His Share in the Trouble.

The Situation in Internal Politics Is So Acute That Startling Developments May Come at Any Time—A Majority in the Cabinet Against the Present Chancellor.

BERLIN, May 22.—Another ministerial crisis has grown out of the curious manner in which the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenzollern, nominally fulfilled his solemn promise of introducing a bill for the abolition of the most liberal paragraph of the old law of associations. The bill introduced in the diet is purely reactionary, its provisions placing all political meetings and associations wholly and exclusively under police control. Prince Hohenzollern, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Dr. von Boetticher and Dr. Miquel were outvoted at the cabinet meeting, which fixed the wording of the bill, by the Prussian minister for the interior,

lating the constitution, as legislating on the right of association is specially reserved by the constitution for the reichstag and not for the diet. The whole internal political situation is such that important surprises may be expected at any moment. Emperor William and his family stayed nearly a week at Weisbaden, where a series of elaborately prepared and magnificently mounted performances at the theater have been given. On Monday the imperial family had with them in the imperial box, the grand duke and grand duchess of Hesse. The public appearance of the young couple was evidently brought about in order to silence the scandal and their reported separation, and the emperor took pains to publicly show his affection for both the



VARIOUS FORMS OF SPRING FEVER.

Folwell's Farewell to Graduates. Faculty Approves Football Rules.

PAGE 10. Hoosiers Easy for the Saints. Twin City Baiting and Fielding. Sporting Records of the Day.

PAGE 11. Cycle Gossip of the City. Growth of Organized Base Ball.

PAGE 12. Memorial Services in the Churches. Northern Pacific Crop Report.

PAGE 13. Democratic Senators Caucus.

PAGE 14. Books of the Hour. The Queen's Great Jubilee. Among the Secret Societies.

PAGE 15. Business Man's Announcement.

PAGE 16. Social News of St. Paul.

PAGE 17. Suburban Social News. Beauty in a Quandary.

PAGE 18. Gold in the Fashions. Pretty Girls of St. Paul. Late Dresses in New York.

PAGE 19. The Week at the Theater. In St. Paul Musical Circles.

PAGE 20. Bar Silver, 60 1/4c. Cash Wheat in Chicago, 73 1/2c.

PAGE 21. Wants of the People.

PAGE 22. The Queen of Hearts (Story). Senatorial Courtesy.

TODAY'S EVENTS. Grand-Tyndall, 8.15. Met-Men and Women, 8.15. Lexington Park—Base Ball, 3.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS. LONDON—Arrived: Umbria, Liverpool; Zandam, Amsterdam. Sailed: Massachusetts, London; Werra, Genoa, Massada, Rotterdam; Campania, Liverpool; La Champagne, Havre; Ethiopia, Glasgow; Holm, Stettin. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Bovie, New York. SOUTHAMPTON—Sailed: St. Louis, New York. GENOA—Arrived: Kaiser Wilhelm II, New York. LONDON—Arrived: Michigan, New York. HAVRE—Arrived: Prudentia, Philadelphia, for Rouen.

The people of Greater New York do not like Tom Platt's umpiring.

Perhaps some sort of a tariff bill will be passed by the 1st of June, 1898.

These are the days when nobody cares what becomes of the poor old coal trust.

The Greeks are not living up to their advertisements. They run away from even a white flag.

Judge Orr's decision in the Neill case indicates that the lantern ordinance as a whole is "full of holes."

Thirteen is not always an unlucky number. Look at the St. Paul run column. But before you go look at the run columns of the Kansas City and Detroit teams. You pay your money and take your choice.

ing that the statement never was true, and is not now true. Over the offer of the original speaker to give his authority there came the first serious parliamentary tangle of the session. The moderator ruled the offer to give authority for the statement out of order. Appeal from this decision was taken, and the appeal was sustained.

The authority was then stated to be a member of the committee from the synod of Illinois and Indiana, which went to New York to confer with the board of home missions upon the work of the board, but his name was withheld. After adjournment considerable indignation was expressed by various commissioners that such a mountain should have been made of so small a mole hill, and one at least expressed a wish for just such a friend.

The assembly today was opened this morning with devotional exercises by Dr. Samuel T. Studdford, Trenton, N. J. Among the papers referred to appropriate committees were four on organization of Presbyterian churches North and South. The regular order of the morning was the report of the board of ministerial relief. The report was presented by Hon. James A. Mount, governor of Indiana, lay commissioner to the assembly. After reviewing the work of the year, the committee recommended approval of a change of rule by which legacies will be expended for current work instead of being invested in permanent fund. Efforts were recommended to increase contributions to this charitable work. The selection of Mr. Benjamin L. Agnew, Philadelphia, as secretary of the board was approved. The interests of the board were presented to the assembly by recently elected Secretary Agnew. The remaining hour devoted to the subject was occupied by a number of speakers, who presented the matter from various points of view.

Consideration of the report on the Presbyterian building, New York, occupied the remainder of the morning session, and the sole speech was made by Hon. John Wanamaker. After speaking of the resolution for the appointment of the committee, he went on to give the results reached. There were that there was no evidence found that the boards had done anything beyond the authority given by a former general assembly; that the men in charge of the boards were men successful in great business enterprises in New York; that these men were full of love and loyalty to the church; that there was no reason to expect a miracle for the special benefit of the Presbyterian church to relieve it from difficulties which beset the whole business world. The committee recognizes the good business ability and sagacity of those in charge, and the speaker expressed the conviction that the boards ought to have moved five years ago, and asserted that the building is one worthy of the Presbyterian church. The remainder of the speech was directed against the minority report, stating that it dealt with a question settled by previous assemblies, and that they cannot be reopened. At the close of the session unsuccessful attempts were made to close the debate and take a vote immediately. Notice was given that many commissioners wished to be heard, and a protest was made against the rule. The assembly was declared adjourned till afternoon.

The afternoon session was opened by the appointment of a commission to try the judicial case of the synod of Missouri against Rev. W. J. Lewis, a suspended member of the Presbytery of St. Louis. It was decided to continue the discussion of the question of the building in New York on Monday afternoon next as second order, and the report on some missions was made second order for Monday morning. The afternoon discussion was of a

to the majority report, of which he gave notice.

Rev. James F. Knowles, of Mount Carmel, Ill., caused the sensation of the afternoon by the opinion of many commissioners was that his speech was aimed at nothing and hit it. Dr. Jay Clizbe, of Mason, Mich., while disbelieving in petty economy, while disbelieving in the hurried business of the board of missions. The statement that they occupied quarters with rental value of \$25,000, he said, would have the effect of discouraging liberal contributions. The assembly then adjourned until Monday morning.

CUMBERLAND CHURCH.

Resolutions Passed Expressing Sympathy With the Bible Society.

CHICAGO, May 22.—At the third day's session of the Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly, resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the American Bible society and promising the co-operation of the Cumberland church. Rev. E. B. Smith, superintendent of the bible society, addressed the assembly on the work of the organization, of which he is the head. A resolution was presented by Rev. J. R. Goodpasture, of Tennessee, asking that the numerical strength of the different churches be ascertained, and it was referred to the proper committee. Rev. J. M. Cott, general manager of the committee of the board of publication, submitted the report of that committee. It showed that the balance to the credit of the committee up to the present time is \$215.61. The balance up to the first of the year was \$1,502.94. The receipts during the past year, including the balance on hand, are \$3,984.49, and the expenses, including the cash on hand, just equal this amount. The circulation of Sunday school periodicals during the past year amounted to \$124,333. The Cumberland Presbyterian paper, the report showed that the result of the year gave a loss of \$2,513. This afternoon the conference heard the reports of the committee on missions and the organization of Christian Endeavor.

BAPTISTS A LITTLE SHY.

Not Quite Enough Yet Raised to Secure Rockefeller's Gift.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—The first session of the commission on systematic Christian benevolence, of the American Baptist church, was called to order by the chairman, Thomas B. Barbour, at 9:45 this morning. The business session was preceded by a prayer of fifteen minutes. The first business was the reading of the report of the secretary, B. F. Dennison, of Philadelphia. The commission was appointed May 15, 1896, and is made up of members of the Baptist churches. The aim is to promote systematic and proportionate contributions of money from the churches and members. Chairman Barbour stated that the work of the year had been heavy, but good results had already been attained. Unusual interest was felt in the work of this commission as it had charge of the raising of about \$250,000 necessary to accept the offer of a like sum made by John D. Rockefeller to cancel the debt of nearly half a million dollars now burdening the missionary societies of the church. The programme called for ten-minute addresses by Stephen Greene, the newly elected president of the home mission society; H. Kirke Porter, of this city, the retiring president; Rev. Dr. F. L. Anderson, New York; J. S. Dickerson, of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. MacLaurin, of Michigan. The speaker said they were all greatly encouraged by the work already done and the prospects for the future.

Rev. H. C. Mable, D. D., then read the report of the money pledged to meet available the gift of \$250,000 of John D. Rockefeller. He said some might be disappointed at the report, but he had strong faith in the future. Last December the first step to meet

SHARP PRACTICE ON SULTAN'S PART.

Object of Turkish Diplomacy Is to Arouse the Jealousy of the Powers Against Russia.

LONDON, May 22.—The Graeco-Turkish trouble is now fairly entered upon its diplomatic bargaining stage, and the negotiations are expected to last for some time. Many important differences have to be settled, and the sultan of Turkey may be counted upon to drag the affair along as much as possible, with the view of bringing out the latent jealousies of the powers. His prompt compliance with the czar's request to arrange for an armistice is not attributed entirely to his desire to please the czar, but it is looked upon as a stroke of diplomacy intended to excite the resentment of some other power and thus weaken the concert. Thus far everything tends to show the powers remain in entire agreement on the question. A European conference is discussed; but it is not thought likely to take place until the preliminaries of peace are arranged. Then, the ambassadors at Constantinople, with the delegates of Turkey and Greece, may meet to settle upon the treaty of peace.

There is a strong feeling in favor of international control of the Greek finances, without which the payment of the indemnity to Turkey and the interest on the Greek debt is declared to be impossible. The Greeks insist that if an indemnity is imposed upon them, there will be a general collapse and serious internal trouble will occur. They estimate the damage done to Thessaly at 25,000,000 drachmas, and they say another 10,000,000 drachmas will be needed to supply the peasants with food and tools. Moreover, they add, the revenue will be greatly reduced owing to the immense damage to cultivation throughout the country, due to the absence of thousands of workers. This year's budget will probably leave a deficit of 60,000,000 drachmas. The Greek statements, however, are now received with a certain skepticism. It is pointed out that by the admissions of the Greeks themselves 70 per cent of the interest of the debt, which they have not paid, has been set aside in order to have money for the war, and, consequently, Greece is certainly in a position to continue paying 30 per cent interest and probably considerably more, if her finances are placed under international control.

The popular feeling at Athens against the royal family of Greece does not diminish. The stories of the "excessive prudence" of Crown Prince Constantine at the front, have done much to excite the dynasty and the corresponding of the Eclair, at Athens, says: "The people are intensely violent, utterances are heard against the royalties and groups loudly discuss the men to found a republic and a new dynasty is profiting by the quarrels of the parties which are struggling against each other, not on the programme, but on questions of personality. The king, queen and princess are passing a bad time. When visiting the hospitals, the princesses have been requested not to enter some of the wards, owing to the ministers of the crown being confined in other wards, the king was greeted with murmurs and often with insulting

and sarcastic retorts to his questions. The crowd of people most exasperated. Even his friends admit he dare not enter Athens for many months.

PARIS, May 22.—Advices received here from Athens say that the Greek minister for foreign affairs, M. Skouloudis, in conversation with several of the foreign envoys at Athens, has indicated a willingness to pay any indemnity to Turkey not agree to a rectification of the frontier.

London, May 22.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that the Austrian cruiser Kronprinzessin Stefanie has been ordered from Salonica to Piraeus, near the Piraeus (the port of Athens), to remain there at the disposal of the royal family of Greece, if required to convey them from that country.

PARIS, May 22.—The chamber of deputies retored today when M. Gautier interpellated the government on Eastern affairs. In doing so, the deputy expressed the hope that France would not permit Thessaly to be taken from Greece, and permit a European control of Greek finances. He also expressed regret at the fact that German influence at Constantinople had superseded French influence there. The minister for foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, in reply, said he hoped that in view of the accord of Europe Turkey would renounce her pretenses, but he added, that although the test would be slow, it was reasonable to believe that the counsels of the powers would ultimately prevail. (Applause.)

M. Hanotaux dwelt upon the good results of the concert of the powers had already effected, and said: "We have now arrived at the moment when it has become necessary to use moderation and reason in order that the voice of humanity should prevail. The success of the concert of the powers to maintain general peace. Although they had been unable to prevent the war between Turkey and Greece, they succeeded in localizing it, and now, as is the duty of concert, they are striving to soften the defeat of the vanquished. The maintenance of general peace and the status quo in the East, a pacific and continuous policy in behalf of moderation and autonomy for Crete, is the outcome which Europe seeks to promote by pacific means. In taking part in the work the government has faithfully observed its promises to the charter and believes that it has acted in the best interests of France, and according to the sentiments of the people.

The government is accused of being alternately English, German and Russian. Does any one seriously think that, in the conflicts of passions agitating the East, the intervention of any European power would have been practical, judicious or effective? Who will venture to say that such an initiative would not have been the most rash of adventures? Who would have assumed a responsibility? The basis of the mediation of the powers has already been submitted, and we have no doubt that in view of their unanimity, Turkey will bow to the will of Europe and renounce excessive claims. In any case, the governments of powers are solicited above all to maintain their agreement and to spare no effort to attain this result. To this the government of France proposes to devote itself, conjointly with the concert."

ATHENS, May 22.—A telegram received from the crown prince confirms the news of the reported advance of the Turks after the arrangement of the armistice and the occupation and fortifying of strategic points half an hour from Larva, giving a great advantage to the Turks in the event of the renewal of hostilities. These facts have been communicated to the ministers of the crown, and the government has protested against this forward movement of the Turks.

Baron von der Recke Vonderhorst, the reactionary member of the cabinet, and his six colleagues, Baron von Der Recke Vonderhorst being the sole author of the bill. Since it was certain that the measure would be overwhelmingly defeated, if introduced in the reichstag, it was introduced in the diet, where the Conservatives have nearly half the seats. The decision lies with the National Liberals, and three or four of their votes would suffice to give the bill a majority.

In the meanwhile the reichstag has taken the matter up and has pronounced against the measure. The two days' debate in the reichstag were the most exciting and interesting of this session. The speakers expressed themselves with energy and fearlessness on the emperor's reactionary tendencies, and the evil influence of his irresponsible camarilla which creates a sensation throughout Germany. Herr Richter's speech was especially bitterly sarcastic. Among other things he said that the German people "could not, as in the case of Russia, be governed autocratically."

Numerous mass meetings against the diet bill have been held, sixty-five of them in Berlin alone. On Thursday the entire press, with the single exception of part of the Conservative press, vigorously denounced the measure and wanted it rejected out-hand. That the bill is mainly intended to hit socialism is admitted; but, the Vortext, the socialist leader and about fifty newspaper men, besides a number of officials in the different ministries. The trial will probably last a week.

The reichstag debate on the abuse of the les majeste paragraph of the penal code is bearing fruit. The Leigsgier Zeitung, the official organ of the Saxon government, publishes an article, recasting the habit of the emperor of talking freely on various subjects and occasions, adding that it "directly proposes a remedy from those who themselves hit and thus leads to a mass of wholly unnecessary les majeste cases."

A new style of rifle has been introduced into the German army. The whole Jaeger battalion of the guard already has this rifle. It is loaded with gas cartridges and is authorized to be fired without reloading. The men having these rifles in their possession are specially bound to the utmost secrecy regarding the construction of an weapon.

Paul Potter, representing the heirs of the late George Du Maurier, has arrived in Berlin to take the proceeds of the authorized novel of his play and other versions of "Tilly" now being performed, four of them in Berlin and many at the provincial theaters.

War Declared on Duke of Tetuan.

Spanish Liberals Declare the Resignation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Must Be Accepted.

MADRID, May 22.—Senator Sagasta, the Liberal leader, has informed Premier Canovas del Castillo that the Liberal senators and deputies will not attend the sittings of either house until they obtain satisfaction on account of the assault on Prof. Comas. They demand the resignation of the Duke of Tetuan.

The Duke of Tetuan, the minister for foreign affairs, who tendered his resignation yesterday after boxing the ears of Senator Comas, has withdrawn his resignation on the advice of the premier, Senator Canovas del Castillo, who the personal question of the dispute having been closed by the seconds of the two parties deciding that a duel was not necessary, and in view of the pendency of important international questions, thinks the ministry should not be disorganized. The law students have made a manifestation in front of the house of Senator Comas, hooting the Duke of Tetuan. They were dispersed by the police.

Senator Navarro Reyeter, minister of finance, in the budget statement to the cortes, estimates the revenue at \$170,478,808, and the expenditures at \$180,666,104. In order to provide revenue to meet the extraordinary budget the minister of finance proposes to raise a loan on the Almaden quicksilver mines as security and to obtain navigation dues to the amount of twelve millions in order to meet the increased expenditures and the ninety-two millions

grand duke and his wife. At a banquet in the castle of Weisbaden on Tuesday Emperor William in toasting the czar created a sensation by referring to the latter as "my dearest friend," a term hitherto only used by his majesty when speaking of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

The long delayed trial of Herr von Tausch, the former commissioner of the secret police who was arrested several weeks ago, has finally been fixed for Monday next. Among the witnesses summoned are Baron von Bieberstein, Count Philipp von Cullenberg, the German ambassador at Vienna, and possible future chancellor, ex-Minister von Koeller, Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf, Police President Windheim, Herr Bebel, the socialist leader and about fifty newspaper men, besides a number of officials in the different ministries. The trial will probably last a week.

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YOUNG KING CAPTURED.

Money Taken From the Boston Bank All Recovered.

FARMINGTON, Me., May 22.—Albert M. King, the Boston bank messenger who disappeared on Tuesday with \$20,000 of a bank's money, was arrested here today. King reached here on a train from the Bangley lake at 11:30 a. M. When searched at the jail all the money taken from the bank was found in packages in King's pockets.