

TWO IMPORTANT CASES

ARGUED BEFORE JUDGE ADAMS IN CHAMBERS.

One a Suit by the Governor to Compel the Auditor to Change the Poll Tax Clause of the Revenue Act—The Other the Appeal of the Board of Assessors Against the Income Tax Defects in the Revenue Act—Mr. McFee Editor of the Churchman.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., April 10.

Two interesting cases were argued at chambers here today before Judge Adams, of the Superior court, in the supreme court room. One was a mandamus case in which Governor Russell seeks to make State Auditor Ayer put in the printed tax lists blanks \$1.38 as the rate of poll tax, thus correcting the error in the revenue act, which gave 46 cents as the property tax and \$1.29 as the poll tax; whereas, the constitution requires the poll to be thrice the property tax.

The other case was in regard to possession of the three hospitals for the insane. The present incumbents, represented by a number of attorneys, declare the new law to be unconstitutional and merely a "grab" at the hospitals. Of course, this case, like the one above referred to, goes to the supreme court for final settlement.

The annual report to the board of aldermen shows that during the year ending March 31st there were thirty-eight alarms of fire here. The total loss was \$38,990; insurance \$53,500.

An effort is to be made to secure an issue of street improvement bonds for Raleigh, the money to be used in macadamizing streets.

The state auditor says that the income tax is not given in perhaps a majority of cases. This is so in many counties. Gaston is an example of this. Only three men in that county gave in incomes of over \$1,000, and among these is not one of the county officials. The auditor does not know how to secure this tax.

The revenue act has arrived for the public printers. The auditor says it is, as it has always been, without classification and without machinery for its proper enforcement. He remarks that it was "always the meanest in the United States."

It is ascertained that, as compared with last year, there is an increase in the number of mortgages in this county. The big cotton crop which is sure to be planted is, perhaps, a chief cause of the increase in mortgages.

Mr. Silas McFee, who for years has devoted himself to Episcopal church work in this state, now becomes editor of The Churchman, New York city.

It is the plan to raise in this diocese \$25,000 for the building of a memorial church here in memory of Bishop Theodore R. Lyman. There is now on hand \$5,000.

It is understood that there will be a strong fight against the dispensaries. Some of the people of Monroe appear to be up in arms concerning the one there.

There is a whisper about a plan to have the railway commission increase the assessment of the North Carolina railway to perhaps \$4,000,000.

The republicans and populists in this city had a conference last night and decided to endorse Frank Stronach, independent, as a candidate for mayor, against William M. Russ.

FROM THE FLOOD DISTRICT.

No Abatement in the Flood in the Delta. Strain on Levees—People in Arkansas Starving.

Memphis, Tenn., April 10.—There is no abatement in the flood in the Mississippi delta. The water continues to pour into the lowlands through five breaks in the levee, and the smaller streams tributary to the big river are filled to overflowing. This has been a rainy and stormy day in the flooded district, and extra guards are being placed on the levees tonight. With the river stationary at Memphis and Cairo and the upper Mississippi rising, the duration of the flood is now a question that only the future can determine. The great volume of water which for five weeks has been in the Arkansas bottoms, and which is now rushing into the delta continues slowly passing into the main channel again and adds to the already swift current which now threatens the Louisiana levees.

At Roseville a steady rain is falling and a high wind prevailing. Along the Bogie (Halla) in the western section of the delta, the people are in distressing circumstances. Relief was sent them from Roseville today.

At Friars Point, the river continues to fall. The towns of McLeone and Sherwin are under water. At Helena the situation is slowly improving. In north Helena the water has fallen enough to allow some smaller residences to be occupied, while those who now live on the second stories are preparing to move down again. The river in that place has fallen two tenths of a foot in twenty-four hours. Inside the city of Helena, the water is fast disappearing over the Arkansas midland levee.

A telegram was received today by Governor McLaurin at Jackson, Miss., from the citizens of Akron, Ohio, tendering a carload of provisions and clothing.

Little Rock, Ark., April 10.—According to letters received by the local relief committee today every foot of land in Indian Bayou country is now under water, and the situation there is terrible. One letter from Holly Grove, Ark., says that the people there have not received any supplies and the situation is becoming rapidly worse, as the water is still rising. Live stock and people were carried to the highest places. There are 1,500 head of live stock and 500 persons in the district and no one morsel to feed them. The letter continues: "We beg and plead of you for humanity sake to assist us." The chairman of the local relief committee says that rations for 400 people for one week were shipped to Holly Grove on the 3rd, but were delayed in transit and are expected to reach the sufferers today.

BIG POLITICAL SENSATION.

Dr. Hunter and His Two Lieutenants Indicted for Attempting to Bribe Members of the Kentucky Legislature to Vote for the Former—The Senatorial Contest Getting Hot.

Louisville, Ky., April 10.—A special to The Evening Post from Frankfort says: Indictments, charging bribery and conspiracy to bribe, have been prepared by the Franklin county grand jury against the most prominent republicans in the state, viz: Ex-Congressman W. Godfrey Hunter, of the Third district, the republican nominee for the United States senate; ex-Congressman John H. Wilson, of the Eleventh district, one of Dr. Hunter's closest advisers, and Hon. E. T. Franks, one of the leading republican politicians of the Second district. The charges are indignantly denied by Dr. Hunter, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Franks, all of whom say they will prosecute for criminal libel all who have testified to the above facts before the grand jury. They all claim that it is the last desperate effort of the Black-Republicans to prevent Dr. Hunter's election in view of the fact that he lacked only one vote at the ballot yesterday.

The following authorized interview was given on this morning by Captain Thos. Tanner, one of the accusing witnesses: "I was called to the Capitol hotel Monday night and had a conference with Wilson in room No. 21. Wilson had a big roll of bills, he there were \$3,000, the package and from all appearances there were. There were four such packages, or \$20,000, and he said this would be the price for the vote of Dr. Hunter. I had several conferences with Franks in the same room. I was last called there Thursday morning, when they seemed to be ready to give up. The grand jury had offered to succumb for \$10,000, but they thought this too high."

When Dr. Hunter came to my house he, Dr. Hunter, opened the conversation by saying he had seen that I could aid him in getting three votes. I told him that I did not know whether it was possible or not, but I would study over it and see. Hunter said: "I want three votes, and am willing to pay \$15,000, or \$5,000 a vote. I will furnish the money all right, but will have to have one of my friends to carry the trade and give you the money, as it would not do for me to hand it to you."

"He said that he would have ex-Congressman John H. Wilson, one of his friends, call on me. Hunter told me that Representative W. G. Gosson and Nerge Clark, of Warren county, and John H. Johns, of Floyd county, could be gotten, and they should be the first ones for me to see, as he was pretty certain I could get them.

"On the next evening about the same hour, Mr. John H. Wilson came over in company with Mr. Tanner, and we all three went into the library of my house. Mr. Wilson began by saying that Dr. Hunter had sent him to see me and that he (Wilson) wanted to know if I had talked with Gosson, Clark and Johns, and if I had made a trade with them. I told him I had not. Wilson said: 'We have got the \$15,000 here and are ready to give it to them if they would agree to vote for Dr. Hunter and continue to vote for him until he was elected.'

"Wilson said to me: 'I want you to go right to work now and make the trade with me.' "Mr. Wilson came back to my house to see me on two occasions. On one occasion he made an agreement with me that this money will be turned over to you when the men vote. If you can't get these men to vote for Hunter, get them to go away and let me get them to go away have them slipped out and keep them out until the ballot is over."

The greatest excitement prevailed during the first ballot for United States senator at noon today. The galleries and lobbies were crowded. The sole topic of conversation was the bribery charges which had been brought against Dr. Hunter and his chief lieutenants, Wilson and Franks. The republicans denounced them in unmeasured terms, saying it was but a scheme to defeat the republican nominee. Before noon a statement signed by Mr. Wilson and attested by Dr. Hunter and Mr. Franks was laid on the desks of the members. The statement denied all the charges and said that Gaines made the proposition and they believed it a scheme to defeat the republican nominee.

Before the roll was called there was a fist fight in the right gallery. The call of the roll showed no quorum present, but was taken away, which gave Hunter 57 and Boyle 1. Sixty answered to their names.

A motion to adjourn brought out the absentees and the vote stood 38 to 58, but President Worthington voted to continue balloting and the second ballot was ordered.

The fight in the gallery was between Thomas Morrow, of Somerset, a relative of Judge T. Z. Morrow and a nephew of the late Governor Peter Sanders, a local Hunter republican. Sanders struck Morrow over the eye with a pair of brass knuckles, making an ugly cut and drawing blood. Sanders was taken away. Sanders was arrested. There was no change on the second ballot.

The Congress-Parliament Chess Game

London, April 10.—Four of the members of the chess team of the British house of commons which will play a team composed of members of the United States house of representatives have been selected. It is hoped that the match will be played as soon as possible after the Easter recess.

Mr. Heaton in an interview said that when he conceived the idea of the match he wrote to Speaker Reed about the matter. Mr. Reed was greatly interested in the subject and placed him in communication with Hon. Mr. Pearson, who proposed that the match should be played from a committee room of the house of commons, from which direct wires should be laid connecting with the Atlantic cable. He suggests that the Americans play from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 o'clock in the evening, the members of the house of commons playing from 8 to 12 o'clock in the evening. These were regarded as the most suitable hours, due regard having been paid to the legislative business of the day.

Two Americans Released From Spanish Prisons.

Washington, April 10.—Jose D. Amieva, an American citizen, a dentist, formerly of Matanzas, who was arrested April 1st and confined in Fort Cabanas, has been released, according to a cablegram received at the state department from General Lee. Word was also received from the same source that the authorities had released Jose Gonzales, who was arrested November 10th last and confined in Pinar del Rio prison.

THE SENATORIAL TOGA

SUPERSEDED BY THE ROBES OF IMMORTALITY.

Senator Daniel W. Voorhees Passes Away—His Washington City Residence—His Death, Though Anticipated, Came Suddenly to Anxious Friends—An Eventful Life Closed—For Nearly Half a Century a Prominent Figure in National Politics.

Washington, April 10.—Daniel Wesley Voorhees, ex-United States senator from the state of Indiana, died at 5 o'clock this morning at his home in this city, No. 105 Maryland avenue, N. E. The senator had been in poor health for several years, and for at least two years had taken little part in the proceedings in the senate. He had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism of the heart and his friends, therefore, had come to expect that they might hear of his death suddenly. The last reports of him, however, were that he was showing some signs of improvement, and his death, therefore, while not entirely unexpected, came with the suddenness of a shock.

Mr. Voorhees' death was caused by an attack of angina pectoris. The senator's health was so poor during the recent political campaign that he could not participate in it, but after his return to Washington in November he seemed to improve in health. Two weeks ago the old rheumatic troubles returned and three days ago they became even more alarming, but the senator still did not confine himself to his bed, and his family felt no immediate alarm.

It was not, indeed, until half an hour before the final summons came that anyone realized that death was near. The senator's son, Reese N. Voorhees, had remained in the room with his father during the night and was awakened about 4 o'clock this morning by his father, who was then suffering from great pain in the region of the heart. He refused, however, to allow a physician to be called, saying that the pain would pass away. Half an hour later he appeared much better and got out of bed to walk to the bath room, his son being with him. When they entered the hallway the senator was attacked by a more severe spasm than he had yet experienced and fell in a semi-conscious condition into his son's arms. The latter carried the now dying man back to his bed and summoned Dr. Shoup, a neighboring physician. It was too late, however, for any aid to be of avail, and the ex-senator passed away without regaining full consciousness. Only his son, Reese, his daughter, Miss Hallie Voorhees, and the physician were present when he died.

The remains will be taken to Terre Haute, Ind., the senator's home for so many years, for interment, but just when it is not yet determined.

When the news of Senator Voorhees' death became known at the capitol today expressions of deep sorrow were heard. The senator had been so long in public life that he was known to every employe about the building, and all felt an affectionate regard for him and a regret at his uniformly kind treatment of them.

Senator Voorhees was 70 years of age last September, and prior to his retirement from public life on March 4th last had been for many years one of the most picturesque figures in the senate. He was born in Liberty township, Ohio, and in his early infancy was carried by his parents to their pioneer home in the Wabash valley in Indiana. In 1848 he graduated from the Indiana Asbury (now Depauw) university, and, studying law, began his practice in 1851. His first public office was entered upon in 1858, since which time he has been almost continuously in the public service. That office was United States district attorney for Indiana. His congressional career began in 1861. He served in the house of representatives for five terms. In his autobiography he said that he was defeated for the Forty-third congress only by the nomination of Greeley, on his own party ticket. This office was in the senate in 1877 by appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton, and because of his long experience in the house, was assigned immediately to the finance committee, a very unusual honor in the case of a new senator. He retained his connection with that committee, being its chairman during the republican era in that body, and was a leading figure in all debates involving questions of finance or tariff.

In appearance Senator Voorhees was one of the most striking figures in the senate. He was familiarly known as the "Tall Sycamore" of the Wabash, by reason of his large and magnificently proportioned figure. As an orator he had few peers, commanding a magnificent vocabulary and imbuing his utterances with a degree of earnestness and feeling that strangely influenced his auditors.

News from Cuba.

Havana, April 10.—The Sanquintin column of troops has defeated the insurgents in an engagement just fought at Capatana. A prisoner who was captured by the troops said the insurgent leader Juan Herrera was wounded during the fight. Jose Gay, a lawyer, and Antonio Daumy, left Havana today as prisoners, bound for the Chaffrine islands. Fernando Cuevas and twenty-one more political prisoners were shipped today for the Spanish penal settlement of Fernando Po.

Madrid, April 10.—It is reported here that the special mission which is taking Major Sandoval, Captain General Weyler's chief of staff, to Washington, he having left Havana on April 8th for that city, is to present to the United States authorities letters written by the president of the Cuban junta in New York to the insurgent leaders in Cuba, proving, it is asserted, that the junta is violating the neutrality laws. It is further stated that the Spanish minister at Washington, Senor de Lome, will be instructed to remonstrate with the United States government and induce the latter to proceed against the junta.

A LIVELY DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Having Nothing to Do, the Members Have a Political Discussion—Mr. Simpson Attacks the Speaker, and Mr. Bailey Criticizes the Pledges of the Republican Party.

Washington, April 10.—The house could not resist the temptation to indulge in political debate today, as it had no business on hand. Interest was focussed upon Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, who had announced a determination to obstruct to any legislation attempted without the presence of a quorum. His policy was frustrated because the quorum appeared. Mr. Simpson found an opportunity, however, to reiterate his denunciation of a concentration of power in the speaker's hands. Mr. Dingley declared the republican policy to be to do nothing but enact the tariff and left over appropriation bills this session. Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, favored giving the republicans a free hand.

In the course of a discussion on the business before the house, Mr. Dingley said that the session was called for a specific purpose, to provide sufficient revenue to carry on the government. The house had acted on that suggestion. As the committees had not been appointed there seemed nothing else to do.

"We are not inclined to insist upon the republican party legislating," said Mr. Bailey. "We feel that the country suffers when the republican party legislates. We have contended this all our lives and we sincerely believe it. We have no desire to urge the republican party to make laws, but we desire to understand their policy."

Mr. Simpson made the country was demanding financial legislation and the republican party should be given a chance to show what it could do and should not sit idly for two or three months. He then repeated his recent attack upon the speaker's power, declaring that the members of the house by giving him autocratic power disfranchised the constituents who had elected them.

After Mr. Simpson had subsided the house drifted into a somewhat perfunctory political discussion. The debate for the democrats was concluded by Mr. Bailey. He said the republicans had declared before the election that the country needed only the restoration of confidence which the return of the republican party to power would bring. If they succeed in restoring prosperity the democratic party would be glad to make no nominations for the next election. If the republicans failed they might as well make no nominations. He was so confident that they would fail that he wanted to give them every opportunity to demonstrate what they could do.

Mr. Mahon, republican, of Pennsylvania, assured the democrats that the republican party would take care of the financial question as it had of all other questions.

At 10 p. m. the house adjourned until Wednesday.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Rumors of Declaration of War Between Turkey and Greece—Fighting All Day Yesterday—Greek Success.

London, April 11.—A dispatch to The Observer from Rome says that it was reported at midnight that war had been declared between Turkey and Greece.

Athens, April 10.—8 p. m.—Regarding the firing going on between the Greeks and Turks on the frontier posts, it is explained here that the Greek posts were obliged to reply to the fire of the Turks who, when the insurgents cross the frontier, attack both the insurgents and the posts.

Midnight—A report has been received from Larissa to the effect that the insurgents have occupied Balduin, besieging 800 Turks in the barracks. They have already sent nine Turkish prisoners to Kalambaka.

Athens, April 10.—A telegram from Larissa, dated 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, says that the insurgents fought an engagement with the Turks, at Phoenicia, Penitentia and Zafosbissi, were abandoned by the Turks. The insurgents then burned the posts. The fighting still continues. The commander of another Turkish post opened fire on the Greek post of the Prophet Elias. The commander of the post and a Greek sergeant were wounded. At the liveliest kind of fusillade followed, but the Greeks having occupied several points commanding the Turkish position, the Turks then ceased firing. Heavy firing was heard all day in the direction of the Velmisti frontier.

Experience of an American in Cuba.

Havana, April 10, via Key West.—The Associated Press correspondent has interviewed Jose Dolores Amieva, a colonel in the Cuban army, brought to Cabanas fortress on the 7th instant and released on April 9th. Amieva was formerly a resident dentist of Matanzas city and has been an American citizen during the past sixteen years. He speaks English fluently. When interviewed Amieva was still suffering from inflammation of the feet. He says that he left Sierra Moreno alone in a sail boat, being an experienced sailor. He remained there until last December, when he was captured by the Cuban army. This expedition brought him to Cuba with thirty-five others, commanded by Major Rafael Peres Morales. They reached Cuba January 3rd, and formed part of the forces of General Rius Rivera. Amieva was with General Rivera when he was wounded. He says that at this time Rivera had only 100 men and fifty carriers. Several columns attacked them suddenly at Cabezas. Nearly all escaped except Rivera, who suffered from heart disease and fainted at a critical moment. Colonel Bacallao and Senor Terry remained with General Rivera for the purpose of assisting him. Shortly before the arrival of the regulars Amieva had been ordered to retire with the wounded, otherwise he would have been captured. Terry resisted capture and was fired on by the Spaniards and wounded. General Rivera, as is well known, was also wounded.

SITUATION IN THE EAST.

AMOUNTS ALMOST TO AN ACTUAL DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Turks Anxious for an Excuse to Advance Upon the Greek Frontier—Today Anniversary of the Turkish Massacre of Greeks of Salo—Greeks Surprised at Turkey's Formidable Array on the Frontier—Preparations for Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

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London, April 10.—Short of an actual declaration of war between Greece and Turkey, the situation could not possibly be graver than it is. Tomorrow is the seventy-fifth anniversary of a day the Greeks have only too great cause to remember with horror—the massacre by the Turks of 40,000 of the inhabitants of the island of Scio, during the war of independence. The memory of this, in connection with the little the powers have done by their vaunted concert, is not likely to put the Greeks in the humor to withdraw now, even though King George and his ministers are surprised at the immense army Turkey has unexpectedly put upon the frontier, well armed and organized, in spite of her supposed want of resources, and may foresee the futility of fighting Turkey if the powers are determined, as they threaten, that neither combatant shall get advantage therefrom. Whether once the real fighting commences, the powers will be able to execute their threat is a question of the future. The danger of the situation is the fact that Turkey is undoubtedly anxious to give the Greeks a lesson and has only thus far been prevented from so doing by the influence of the powers.

The orders which Edham Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, received from Constantinople when the invasion of Greece was ordered, were to maintain whether any soldiers of the regular army were among the insurgents who crossed the frontier. Telegrams conflict upon this point; but it may be supposed that Edham Pasha will not stop to inquire too carefully if there are, as suspected, Greek officers among the country around Krania and Grevena is very fertile, well wooded and watered and crossed by narrow roads or bridle paths, where it is impossible to move large bodies of troops, but extremely favorable to guerrilla warfare. The country around Krania and Grevena is very fertile, well wooded and watered and crossed by narrow roads or bridle paths, where it is impossible to move large bodies of troops, but extremely favorable to guerrilla warfare. The country around Krania and Grevena is very fertile, well wooded and watered and crossed by narrow roads or bridle paths, where it is impossible to move large bodies of troops, but extremely favorable to guerrilla warfare.

Interest in Crete itself will now lapse, and should war break out the Greek fleet will immediately proceed to attack the Turkish islands. The warships of the European fleets already there will hardly suffice to prevent the Greeks from taking action.

An ominous rumor, received in London today, is that the Duke of York, who is a captain in the royal navy, is to join the British channel squadron, after leaving Lord Wolsey, the commander-in-chief of the British forces, at Gibraltar. The channel squadron was intended to form the mainstay of a general blockade of the Turkish navy.

Lord Charles Beresford proposes to rearm with modern heavy guns the obsolete warships which are now in the reserve. This could be done at a cost of a little over £1,000,000 or the cost of two ironclads, and it would make an exceedingly serviceable additional fleet. If this is not done, it is claimed these vessels ought to be sold and new ones purchased. Lord Charles Beresford's agitation is meeting with universal approval.

It has been decided to celebrate the queen's diamond jubilee by the simultaneous lighting of bonfires on the hills around the coast at 10 o'clock on the day of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, June 20, 1837.

The Americans of this city have formed a committee to promote a jubilee fund to endow a hospital or for a similar charitable purpose. William Waldorf Astor, Bret Harte, Broughton, the artist; James, the novelist; Lady William Beresford, Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mrs. John W. Mackay, Mr. Samuel Colgate and numerous other prominent people are members of the committee.

W. Maskell, who was skipper of the Queen Mab when in America, will have charge of the Defender when she comes to England.

Richard Croker's horses Santa Anita and American have both sustained slight injuries during exercise.

Base Ball.

Norfolk, Va., April 10.—The Norfolk Atlantic leaguers came within an ace of hanging another National League scalp at their belt today. As it was, they succeeded in tying the score with the Champions, and it is admitted that they would have won a victory but for several accidents. The Baltimoreans play in fine form, the difficulty being that they could not get onto Norfolk's pitchers. Score: R. H. E. Norfolk.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 5 1 Baltimore.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—3 7 3 Batteries—Pfammler, sechrist, Heydon and Snyder; Hoffer, Corbett and Clark. Umpire—Chisnell.

Washington, April 10.—Georgetown college today defeated LaFayette base ball team. Score: Georgetown.....2 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—7 LaFayette.....1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4 Richmond, Va., April 10.—It was ten to one that Boston would defeat Richmond today, and it was a ten to one score that the bean eaters did the work. The Boston did not win by errors nor misplays. They simply batted the ball out, and hit followed hit, when it was needed. There is little to tell of the game itself, except that some brilliant fielding was done on both sides. The score: Richmond.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 Boston.....0 0 1 1 0 1 1 5 12—10



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NEW POLITICAL COMBINATION

Among the Powers of Europe—Russia to Take Italy's Place in the Triple Alliance—Italy to Join France and England—Emperor William's Discourteous Treatment of Prince Bismarck.

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Berlin, April 10.—It is understood on a reliable authority that another great shifting on the political chess board of Europe is imminent, the relations of France and Russia having steadily grown worse, to the extent that they are being artificially bolstered up, and the adhesion of Italy to the drebbund being, since the financial preliminary impotence of Italy became glaringly apparent by the Abyssinian adventures, but nominal. Therefore a new arrangement of preserving the peace balance of Europe has been deemed necessary. Since last September private letters on this subject have been repeatedly exchanged between Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna, and in German diplomatic and political circles it is considered a foregone conclusion that an understanding has been reached. Italy will little longer belong to the triple alliance, nominally, and the force of events is gradually driving her into the arms of Great Britain and France, and it is believed here, with the probable speedy victory of the radical party in Italy this change will be accomplished.

On the other hand the czar and his advisers are said to be decided that France is too flimsy for a reliable ally and, on the best possible authority, the Associated Press is informed that an entente, which perhaps later will be followed by a formal alliance, is to be reached in the spring and summer between Germany, Russia and Austria. Some of the preliminaries will be agreed upon between Emperor William and his ally, Emperor Francis Joseph, during the former's visit to Vienna, which is now definitely fixed for April 22nd. Three days later Emperor Francis Joseph will visit the czar at St. Petersburg. During these visits the preliminary negotiations between the emperors will be discussed and will probably be ratified. Emperor William's visit to the czar after, will serve the same purpose. The proposed agreement is directed mainly against the dubious, shifting policy of Great Britain on the eastern question and the maintenance of the European status quo.

The fact, which has now become known in spite of reports to the effect that Emperor William sent neither a message of congratulation or other greetings to Prince Bismarck on his birthday, has been generally and severely commented upon by the German press and has rendered the emperor, for the time being, very unpopular. Even the Centrist Press deems the omission to be an act of unpardonable rudeness and Prince Bismarck is said to be so deeply offended that he will never forgive his majesty. An expiation of the emperor's intentions, in view of the new United States tariff and the reciprocity clause of 1891, will come up immediately after the Easter holidays. It will be supported by the conservatives, national liberals and part of the centre.

THE KNOXVILLE FIRE.

The Death Roll Larger Than at First Supposed—Searching the Ruins for the Dead. The Money Loss and Insurance.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 9.—Of the fifty-two guests who were sleeping in the hotel Knox yesterday morning when the fire broke out, only thirty-five have been accounted for. The hotel register was destroyed and it will perhaps never be known how many lives were lost. Those known to have perished in the flames are: A. E. Weeks, of Locke, N. Y., a drummer; G. W. Roberts, of Pulaski, Tenn., lightning rod agent, and E. A. Williams, Springfield, Mass., retired merchant. Telegrams have been pouring in all day from different cities inquiring about people supposed to have been in Knoxville.

The work of searching in the ruins was begun late this afternoon and the developments already indicate that the list of dead will be much larger than it was at first thought. Charred remains were found in different localities of the ruins. Where one of these bodies is supposed to have been cremated were found a number of pocket knives, shears, razors, etc., which leads to the belief that Weeks, the cutlery drummer for the Rochester house had attempted to carry out his sample case. William of Springfield, another who was beyond doubt burned, was 62 years of age and was travelling south for his health.

Large rewards have been offered for the bodies and a large force of men is at work tonight clearing away the debris. Of the injured, perhaps only one will die. J. C. M. Bogle, of Tennessee, a civil engineer, lies in a very critical condition at the city hospital. He inhaled flames and his limbs are badly burned.

An almost correct estimate of the losses and insurance has been secured. It is as follows: Total loss \$1,511,000; total insurance \$614,209.70. Many of the firms burned out have secured temporary quarters and the wholesale houses especially have never stopped filling orders.

A report reached Gate City, Va., that John Vinton, Elihu Barnett and James Dalling, all of Scott county, have been drowned at Clinton, Tenn., while catching logs.