

SILVER AGITATION

The Indian Government's Action
Hastens American Plans.

EARLY SESSION OF CONGRESS DEMANDED

The Repeal of the Sherman Act the
Bone of Contention.

Senator Dolph of Oregon Expresses His
Opinion on the Matter—The Cowboy
Race Winners—A Variety of Fatal
Accidents—Swift Execution in Old
Mexico.

Washington, June 27.—One effect of the action of the government of India has been to renew the demand for an early session of Congress and that this view of the situation was presented to Secretary Carlisle this morning, many of his congressional callers and by numerous telegrams from all sections of the country. Before going to the cabinet Secretary Carlisle received a telegram from London announcing a further decline in the price of silver to 35 pence. At this price a silver dollar is worth 53 5/4 cents. Senator Dolph of Oregon, who is the only Pacific senator in the city, said this morning: "I am opposed to my colleagues, as you know, on this subject of free coinage and am in favor of maintaining all the currency on a par with gold, but it seems to me this action of the Indian government will diminish instead of increase the prospects of passing a repeal of the Sherman bill by the senate. I think the effect will be to make thoughtful members of Congress hesitate before they further depreciate the value of silver by suddenly throwing upon the markets of the world 4,500,000 ounces of silver, equivalent to nearly the whole American product, now purchased and stored by the government. I do not know that anything better than the repeal of the Sherman act can be done to relieve the situation, but I am fearful that the repeal of that act would be disastrous to the finance of the government and to silver."

American Silver Reform.
Cincinnati, June 27.—At a conference of bankers at the board of trade and transportation last evening on the silver question, resolutions were adopted favoring an early session of Congress, the immediate repeal of the act of 1890, and the putting in of one hundred cents of silver in a silver dollar. A majority of the leading bankers of the city were present. "A go-along-with-reform" sentiment was expressed outside of the resolution.

India's Silver Question.
Simla, June 27.—In explaining to the Indian council the bill providing for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver and other measures, the viceroy of India, the Marquis of Lansdowne, viceroy of India, said he hoped the government will not be criticized for disposing of the important question at a single sitting; that a sufficient reserve of gold would be accumulated to make an effective gold standard possible.

Prisoners in Revolt.
Kingsley, June 26.—About one hundred prisoners at the penitentiary threatened to revolt yesterday, owing to the bad quality of the potatoes supplied for dinner. At a given signal the convicts slashed down their plates and made threats of what they would do if the matter of better food was not remedied. The whole prison staff was on the scene in short order and the difficulty quieted before anything serious occurred.

Mr. Mackintosh's Wonderful Discovery.
Montreal, June 26.—C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., returned from a European trip by the Vancouver yesterday. While in Paris Mr. Mackintosh called upon Mr. Chapleau, whom he found in good spirits, despite the fact that he had undergone several severe operations. Mr. Mackintosh stated that there was absolutely no truth in the report that Sir Adolphe Caron was soon to make way for the Hon. Mr. Chapleau. Sir John Thompson and other members of the Government in Paris also ridiculed the report when it appeared in the papers over there. Mr. Mackintosh is more than ever convinced of Canada's prosperity, although he is a believer in tariff reform. He found things very dull in England, and formed the opinion that Canada was the most prosperous country in the world.

Shot Without Trial.
Hermosillo, Mex., June 27.—The fifteen brigands who took part in the killing of Oros Ramos and the wounding of his two daughters at Rosito, a short time ago, have all been captured and will be shot. In a case of this kind the law does not require that the prisoners be tried; all that is necessary is their identification.

Roasted Her Child.
City of Mexico, June 26.—Anita Sanchez has been arrested at Piedra Gorda, charged with a terrible crime. She became angry at her daughter, aged 8, and forced her into a large oven, then lit a fire and roasted the child to death. She confessed having committed the crime, and will receive a life sentence, as the law does not provide the death penalty.

Deep Sea Missions.
St. John's, Nfld., June 27.—The deep sea mission ship Albert arrived here from England last evening, making the passage in 30 days. She will refit and sail to the Labrador coast in a few days.

The Cowboy Race.
Chicago, Ill., June 27.—The first of the cowboy races, which have been the chestnut "Person" reached the World's Fair entrance at 9:30 a.m. today. He left Peapack, Ill., at 9:30 last night, and made the last 150 miles of the long race in just 24 hours. Emmitt Albright came in second, arriving at 1:15. Albright made the last

140 miles in 24 hours. His horse is in fairly good condition.
Chicago, Ill., June 27.—An incoming milk train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, while crossing Millers avenue this morning, crushed the life out of two children, badly injured their mother and fatally wounded a 13-year-old girl. The killed are Fred Inghen, 6 years; Raee Inghen, 5 months. Injured, Mrs. Flora Inghen, mother, spinal injuries; Maggie Slavin, 13, skull fractured.

Rough on the Fruit Growers.
Toronto, June 27.—Later reports from the cyclone of Sunday state that at the same time a disastrous storm swept over Oakville, destroying almost all the crop of fruit in a radius of six miles. The majority of the fruit-growers of the district expect to realize little or nothing out of their orchards this season in consequence of the destruction done to what promised to be a fine crop.

MR. TRUDEAU DEAD.
A Veteran Official of the Dominion—The Criminal Code.

Ottawa, June 27.—Mr. Trudeau, ex-deputy minister of railways and canals, died this morning at 3 o'clock, of heart failure. He was in good health until Saturday last, and had only recently been superannuated. A few days ago he was presented with a testimonial and address from the employees of the department. Mr. Trudeau, who was born in Montreal in 1826, entered the public service in 1850. At different times he acted as secretary, chief engineer and as deputy commissioner of the public works department. In May, 1888, he was appointed deputy minister, and he retained that rank in either the public works or the railway department until a few weeks ago. Mr. Trudeau was always known as a faithful and honest servant of the country.

Sir John Thompson's criminal code comes into force on July 1st. No provision is necessary, since the statutes make provision to this effect. The department of justice is receiving many enquiries as to the code from the legal profession.

Hugh Sutherland, president of the proposed Hudsons Bay Railway, has just returned from England, and says the report that the scheme has failed is incorrect. The merits of the enterprise are now admitted by many of the best financiers in England and all experimental negotiations leading up to a public issue have been satisfactorily completed, but he could not say when the scheme would be launched.

Premier Davie had an interview with Minister Duff to-day on land matters.

GERMAN SECOND BALLOTS.

Social Democrats Disappointed—Riotous Conduct at Mannheim.

Berlin, June 26.—Corrected returns from the constituencies in which second ballots were taken on Saturday show that the Democrats have not gained so many seats as were claimed for them on Saturday night and Sunday morning. From Westphalia, Hamburg, and Rostock false reports were sent in to the effect that the seats had been lost by the National Liberal candidates, although to-day's returns show that the latter carried all three constituencies by good majorities. At 10 o'clock this morning the number of Social Democrats known to have been elected on and since June 15 is but 44. The gains of the National Liberals in the second ballots have been especially notable. The government parties generally have held well together, and have secured more seats in the second ballots than they were thought to have any chance of obtaining. Early this evening all the constituencies heard from numbered 373; their deputies are classified as follows: Clericals, 77; Social Democrats, 44; Alsations, 12; Conservatives, 74; Free Conservatives, 25; National Liberals, 47; Poles, 19; Anti-Semites, 19; Radicals, 19; Independent Clericals, 11; Radicals, 11; Radical Unionists, 11; Guelphs, 6; Bavarian Peasants' League, 2; South German Democrats, 11; Danes, 1.

It is estimated that on the first ballot there were some 300,000 votes for the bill and 380,000 against it. The total vote polled was 172,000 larger than in 1890.

The taking of the second ballot has been accompanied by riotous Socialist demonstrations in several cities. In Mannheim, where a Social-Democrat was unseated by a National Liberal, the Social-Democrats tried to march in disorderly bodies through the streets. They ignored the orders of the police to disperse, and fired on the police with revolvers when the first attempt was made to enforce the orders. Mounted police, Poles were called on eventually charged and scattered the mobs. Several policemen were shot and many Socialists were trampled or cut. Numerous arrests have been made. In Schwetzingen, Weinheim and Neustadt similar encounters have taken place. Nobody has been killed, but many have been wounded and arrested in each of these cities.

Facts About Opium in India.
It is always difficult to separate customs from their abuses, and in our judging of them we are apt to let our minds be over-biased by the carrying to excess of what may be in itself a harmless thing. And so it certainly is with regard to the opium question in India, says the London Hospital. With the bare mention of the drug our mind flies to such haunts as have received graphic descriptions at the hands of more than one popular novelist of the day. In India, indeed, opium dens exist less in fact than in fiction, and the ordinary European in respect have let their philanthropy carry them away in a curiously exaggerated manner. Opium smoking and opium dens only have the same relation to one another that the ordinary crime of the daily glass of claret at dinner bears to the habitual lounger in a public house. As taken in India opium is not indulged in in any large quantities, neither is it so harmful as our everyday alcohol. Stimulants are to us, indeed, Sir George Birdwood affirms that the evil of the Indian habit is less injurious than that of our European one; whilst, on the same authority, we are told that opium is actually less injurious than the native habit of smoking betel nut. It is a certain and effectual preventive to malarial fever, and stops all craving for stimulants. The Chinese habit cannot be defended in the same manner for its moderate use as the Indian can; but there again, it is the abuse and not the thing itself which is at fault.

PHELPS ON PHOCAE

The Eloquent American Counsel
on Habits of Seals.

HE DISSECTS THE BRITISH ARGUMENTS

Seals, He Contends, Do Not Winter
in British Columbia.

Lord Hannen and Sir Charles Russell
Frequently Interrupt—Bloody Battle
Between Spanish Troops and Philippi-
ne Islanders—Awful Ravages of
Cholera at Mecca.

Paris, June 27.—Hon. E. J. Phelps resumed to-day his closing argument before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration. He examined the assertions made by British counsel that the seals from the Pribyloff Islands intended to be taken from the Commander Islands. He traced upon the map and commented on the respective migratory routes as printed in the United States argument. Mr. Phelps contended that the testimony of the British commissioners, sealers and furriers was far from proving that intermingling of the herds occurs, on the contrary he held the evidence was conclusive that the herds did not mix with each other. Lord Hannen, the strongest of the British commissioners, sealers and furriers frequently interrupted Mr. Phelps during the course of his address.

Mr. Phelps contended that the British claim that the Pribyloff Island seals wintered on the British Columbia coast was not supported by the evidence, and the claim was directly opposed to the migratory habits of the seals. The evidence submitted by Great Britain that some seals were impregnated while at sea, was also completely disproved. All trustworthy evidence supported the American claim that the seals were begotten, born and reared on the islands, remaining there seven months in the year and returning there with unfailing regularity. These facts, coupled with the protection of the husbandry of seals, gave the United States such property in the herds as entitled the government to protect the species against extermination.

Paris, June 28.—Hon. E. J. Phelps continued his closing address before the Behring Sea tribunal to-day. He re-analyzed the international law bearing upon the case before the tribunal, showing that all the marine animals in which there was a property right were treated as property by the nations best entitled to protect them. In support of his contention on this point he produced evidence of the British coral and pearl oyster fisheries, which, though they were outside of territorial waters it was absolutely necessary to protect in order to prevent them from being exterminated.

CANADA IN BRITAIN.

Blake Has no Intention of Resigning—Canadian Cattle Sale Improving.

London, June 27.—The statement published by the Scotsman that Hon. Edward Blake feels the strongest disinclination with the state of affairs in the Irish parliament; that he finds that his advice counts for nothing owing to personal jealousy; that no useful purpose is served by his presence at Westminster, and that therefore he has decided to resign his seat, should be regarded as a specimen fiction of the Unionist press. Mr. Blake says he has no thought of resigning.

The City of Quebec issued £313,000 4 per cent debentures at 97.
Canadian cattle in the Scotch market met a slightly better demand for best quality, but clearance was not made last week. Swan & Son say that hitherto there has not been the slightest indication of disease amongst the cattle slaughtered at St. John's Hall. To-day, rates were maintained; 872 Canadian calves fetched three shillings and tenpence, to three shillings and elevenpence per eight pounds.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

World's Fair Grounds, June 27.—This is Brooklyn's day at the Fair, and thousands of people from the city of churches are here to-day. The chief attraction among them are May and Moody and T. Dewitt Talmage. This evening the enterprising citizens from Brooklyn will wind up their day's celebration with a banquet.

Boston, June 27.—Gen. Nelson H. Miles was elected president of the society of the army of the Potomac to-day. The indications are that the dispensary system will be begun next Saturday in 16 of the 35 counties. The liquor men are getting ready for the great change. Some of them will sell out while others are going to store their stocks and wait. Governor Tillman says his hardest work will be in getting his force of constables thoroughly organized, and is preparing rules and instructions to govern them.

Rondout, N.Y., June 27.—Dr. Burtzel has not received any communication from Dr. McGlynn since the latter returned. When asked if Dr. McGlynn would be restored to the pastorate of St. Stephen's church he replied, Dr. McGlynn will have anything he desires, and that means a great deal." Dr. Burtzel would not say whether he knew what McGlynn intended to do, but said there was no telling what the future might bring forth.

London, June 27.—The Times publishes a dispatch to-day giving a report that a serious Mongolian rising has occurred at Wuhai. The Chinese Government, the dispatch adds, has sent troops to quell the disturbance.

Montreal, June 27.—Hennessy and Mulcahy, who were sentenced to four years' imprisonment some three years ago for assault on a young girl at Point St. Charles, named Melina Roberts, will be released from the penitentiary. It will be remembered that though the verdict of the jury was against them, strong doubts have always been entertained of the men's guilt.

Omaha, Neb., June 27.—A gang of

train robbers was taken to-night by the Omaha police in the act of robbing the Missouri Pacific out-bound in the suburbs of the city, where the same train was stopped a few nights ago, and where it has been previously robbed several times by highwaymen. On Saturday morning Detective Savage was approached by one Bennington, who informed the officer of a plot between two thieves, Squires and McClure, and himself to rob the Missouri Pacific train three miles from the city. Bennington said he did not wish to carry out the plan, and disclosed the whole scheme, with the result that the express car that night carried a company of police and detectives who would, had the attempt taken place as planned, have made an example of the thieves. But the robbery did not, owing to a trifling incident, take place. Three train men happened to climb on the roof of the car to look for tramps, and the would-be train robbers took them for police and fled.

Denver, June 27.—In an interview to-day, the financial situation Senator Walcott said: "If an act of Congress should be called to-day, the Sherman law would not be repealed. The times are dark enough to indicate that a streak of light must break in from some direction soon. The present situation is a blessing in disguise if we can hold on. Much as we suffer the disaster Great Britain is in the worst plight, and a continental fall in the price of silver must force an international agreement."

New York, June 27.—The importation of burlaps and bags was again the subject of the custom house investigation to-day. Nicholas Brewer, an importer for 30 years, was the witness of the hearing. He said he had been in the business for 30 years and said that just lately bags were made in this country, chiefly in California, although there were a few manufactured in the Eastern States. He had never been able to distinguish between foreign and American made bags. The claim that all Calcutta bags were sewed by hand he said, was a mistaken one; they used machines in Calcutta, and he did not believe that any one could distinguish between them.

Watertown, N.Y., June 27.—Walter Darling of Brockville, Ont., and Miss Abbie Wooley of this city were drowned last night in Black river at Glen Park by the capsizing of a boat in which they were rowing. Al. Lawson and Walter Nicholson nearly shared their fate. They attempted to save the couple, were pulled out and resuscitated with difficulty.

Minneapolis, June 28.—The suspension of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Co. is announced. Assets exceed liabilities by \$200,000. It can pay in full.

Chicago, June 28.—Dr. McGlynn arrived in Chicago yesterday by New York and Brooklyn friends. He said the Fair was the greatest enterprise of the nineteenth century. No one who had not seen it could realize its glories. He was invited to the Fair by the managers of the Brooklyn citizens, but declined. Dr. McGlynn is not wearing priest's clothes.

Berlin, June 26.—The German foreign office expects that Russia will forthwith open a commercial war against Germany. The officials attribute the failure of the negotiations between Russia and Germany to the French and Pan-Slavist influence in St. Petersburg.

London, June 27.—The Comedie Francaise Company performed before the Queen at Windsor this evening. Girard's "Fortuit" and Mihal and Halvar "Ete de Martin."

London, June 27.—Gen. Nicholson, governor of Gibraltar, died there of malarial fever yesterday.

London, June 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the general parliamentary elections in France will be held on August 20th.

Melbourne, June 28.—Goldsmith, Mort & Co. bankers and merchants of this city, have suspended payment. Liabilities, £250,000. They expect to resume business shortly.

Paris, June 27.—The official statistics just published represent the out crop as good in seven departments, fairly good in 13, satisfactory in 35, middling in 37, bad in 10. The hay crop is reported as good in five departments, fairly good in eight, satisfactory in 11, middling in 32 and bad in 28.

Fallen for Millions.
Cincinnati, June 27.—Last evening Louis Snider's sons in the probate court made an assignment to C. M. Harding, of Franklin, and George B. Parmelee, of Hamilton, their real estate in Butler county, and of their great paper warehouse with its contents in Cincinnati. Their assets are over \$7,000,000, of which \$250,000 is of debts due them by the city of Cincinnati. Their total liabilities are less than \$300,000. It is estimated that liquidation by a forced sale would give them \$450,000.

Cholera.
London, June 27.—Cholera advices from Mecca show that there were 90 deaths from the disease in that city yesterday. This is the largest number yet reported during the present epidemic.

Repulsed by the Spaniards.
Madrid, June 27.—Advices from Manila show that a desperate fight has occurred on the island of Mindanao, the second largest of the Philippine Islands. A force of 6000 rebellious natives, under the leadership of their sultan, made an attack upon Fort Munguan on Mindanao. The Spanish garrison succeeded in repulsing the natives after a stubborn fight. The natives lost 87 killed, including the sultan, while 300 of their number were wounded. The Spanish loss, if anything, is trifling.

Astor on Annexation.
Chicago, June 26.—John Jacob Astor and wife arrived at Auditorium hotel yesterday morning. After breakfast they went to the fair. Mr. Astor's road cleaning machine is on exhibition in the machinery department. If time to Chicago to see the fair, said Mr. Astor, "and I shall endeavor to do so systematically. I recently spent some time in Canada, mostly in Montreal, and I became very favorably impressed with the annexation idea. I am heartily in favor of joining the two countries. I was a short time ago asked to assist financially in sending a committee to Canada to circulate a petition asking for annexation. I, of course, consented, but I think the best thing to do towards union should be begun on the Canadian side."

SIAM WILL DO BATTLE

Climax Reached in the Boundary
Dispute With France.

BANGKOK CITY TO BE BOMBARDED

Blockade of Menam River Accomplished by Siamese.

French Warships Send Down Tonnage
and Prepare for Action—The Admiral
Hurrying on His Flagship—Siamese
Defences Stronger Than Supposed—
'Twill be a Bitter Fight.

Bangkok, Siam, June 28.—The French gunboat Lutin has anchored in the river opposite the centre of Bangkok, and has made preparations to fire upon the city; the tonnage of the gunboat have been struck and guns mounted in the fighting tops. The French admiral in his flagship is expected to arrive in Siamese waters from Saigon. Siam, though most anxious to maintain friendship with the French, is quietly determined to resist aggression, and is prepared for any contingency that may arise. The defences of the country will prove stronger than expected. Three ships have been sunk at the entrance of the Menam river on which Bangkok is situated, about 20 miles from its mouth. This reduces the channel to the narrowest limits possible for use, and the government is ready at a moment's notice to complete the blockade to prevent the ingress of hostile vessels. The troubles between France and Siam had their origin in a boundary dispute. The population of Bangkok is 450,000. It is a splendidly built and very wealthy city.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY.

A Mexican Banker's Scheme for Raising
Silver Values.

City of Mexico, June 28.—The tremendous drop in the price of silver yesterday and to-day, bringing exchange in New York to 96 cent, has caused much discussion among Mexican bankers. They generally regard the present situation as offering great opportunity for the United States to force bi-metalism upon Europe. It is suggested by one man that the United States might issue a gold loan of \$500,000,000 in 4 1/2 per cent bonds, which it is said would be immediately taken up in Europe, where all other government securities would at once drop heavily, not being able to compete with American bonds. Then, according to this theory, gold would flow into the United States, and in a short time bi-metalism would have been adopted by Europe, and the enormous quantity of silver held by the American treasury would rise in value tenfold. The whole transaction being immensely profitable to the United States. It is said here that if nothing is done to bring about bi-metalism, all the silver-using countries will begin manufacturing for themselves, and the United States and Europe will lose enormously in their foreign trade. The United States, it is argued, could afford to undertake a gigantic financial operation, being able to feed it, and has now a wonderful opportunity to settle the silver question permanently.

INDIA'S RUPEES.

Silver Coinage Stopped in Hindostan for
the Time.

London, June 28.—A telegram received to-day from Calcutta by the Anglo-Indian banks here states that the Indian government has stopped the coining of silver for private accounts at the Indian mints. The government has decided to stop the coining of silver and the Indian office has been issued. It opens with a letter from the Indian Council, under date of March, 1892, urging upon the home government to aid in the establishment of a silver question, and an international agreement, failing which, not to defer determining upon an Indian policy, but to proceed at once to the issue of a new coinage. The Council, in a letter written in June, 1892, advises that if the International Monetary Conference at Brussels fails and a direct agreement between India and the United States cannot be obtained, the mints of India should be set to the free coining of silver and a gold standard should be maintained in India. In a minute Mr. Barbour, financial secretary of India, opposes the stoppage of free coinage until it becomes evident that the United States will not adopt free coinage. Mr. Barbour estimates that the total circulation in India amounts to 115,000,000 rupees, while a much larger amount is hoarded. To establish a gold currency with a full legal tender currency composed entirely of gold it would be necessary to withdraw from circulation 115,000,000 rupees, replacing them with 77,000,000 gold rupees. He estimates that with a gold standard in India a large proportion of the circulation must continue to be silver, with silver legal tender to any amount. If both metals be maintained in circulation the total amount of 115,000,000 will suffice. Mr. Long, in a minute to the Council in August, 1892, directed the Indian mints to stand guard and concludes by suggesting that the ratio of conversion be about one in twenty. A subsequent telegram from the Earl of Kimberley to the viceroy of India, dated June 18, 1892, recommends that the recommendations of the Herschell commission as adopted by the council at Simla. In advising the Indian government to stand guard against a sudden considerable rise in exchange, hereafter the ratio ought to be raised if circumstances make it admissible.

Another Liberal Victory.

London, June 28.—The bye-election in Pontefract to-day resulted in the victory of William Nussey, Liberal, who received 1,107 votes, over Edith Lees, Conservative, who received 1,150 votes. The vacancy was left by the untimely death of Harold James Reckitt, Liberal, for securing his election on February 15, 1893, by bribery, at the election of Rowland Wilson. A Conservative was elected, but a few months afterwards was raised to the peerage. The constituency is very close, as is shown by the fact that Mr. Nussey's majority was but 32. In the February bye-election Mr. Reckitt's majority was 63, and in the last general election Mr. Winn's majority was 40. The Conservatives have made heroic efforts to win this constituency to-day, as Liberal defeat would have been regarded as evidence of a reaction of feeling against the Home Rule bill.

In a Receiver's Hands.

Seattle, June 27.—Judge Hanford to-day made the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern railway in the hands of a receiver. Thomas Reeves Brown was appointed receiver, and was granted on petition of Thos. Earle and Angus Mackintosh, stockholders of the Seattle Lake Shore & Eastern railway company, against the corporation as trustees and the Northern Pacific railway company to enjoin the further operation of the first named corporation's railways by the latter under a trustee contract, and an accounting as to the dealings of said corporations with the other, but the court held that the trustee contract was illegal. The road has been operated by the Northern Pacific for two years.

BLACK HAWK SURVIVORS.

Reunion of Aged Warriors Who Fought
the Indian Braves.

Kant, Ill., June 28.—Sixty-one years have elapsed since the prairies of Illinois resounded with the war whoop of the red men, but the name and fame of Black Hawk still live, and to-day old settlers whose memories are still clear on those trying times, and survivors of the Black Hawk war are fraternizing in the little city which boasts the only Black Hawk war monument in the world.

To-day is the 61st anniversary of the battle of Kellogg's Grove, where Col. Demolais and his men fought a decisive engagement that brought disaster to Black Hawk and his horde of red-skinned followers, and it is being observed by a general reunion of the settlers and veterans.

The exercises began this morning with a procession formed upon the main street of Pearl City, and headed by a band proceeded to the old battle-ground of Kellogg's Grove, the remnant of the octogenarian warriors riding in carriages. At the grove an old-fashioned picnic was enjoyed until one o'clock, when the gathering was called to order and prayer offered by Rev. P. H. Cartwright. The Black Hawk survivors, about a dozen in number, were seated upon the platform. After patriotic music by the band an address of welcome was delivered. At the conclusion of the address the survivors, assisted by the Grand Army of the Republic, decorated the graves of those who fell more than half a century ago in the struggle with the red men. It was a noble and touching scene, and one that was attended with a kind of melancholy interest from the fact that very few of the survivors of the Black Hawk war that participated to-day are likely to be on earth when the next anniversary rolls round.

The French Canadian Convention.

Montreal, June 27.—The French-Canadian National Congress closed its session to-day. Before the adjournment the following resolutions were adopted: That the constitution of the Dominion of Canada having conserved the principle of separate schools and having permitted them to have their schools it is the duty of all French Canadians to strive for the maintenance of that principle.

That in conformity with that declaration we express our ardent hope for the success of that struggle which is now being waged by our co-religionists in Manitoba, to whom the constitution by virtue of which this province entered the confederation assured the rights which the school legislation of 1890 has taken away from them.

That the education of children, being a matter which interests the whole of society, it is only just that the money raised for education be distributed according to the school population of the Catholics and Protestants of Canada. The report of a committee submitting a scheme for the alliance of all French Canadian societies in Canada was adopted. The alliance will embrace all the national societies and its chief object will be to protect the interests of French Canadians, the maintenance of separate schools and the principles and the propagation of the French language.

A committee composed of the presidents of various societies is authorized to meet in Montreal to establish the alliance.

Addresses were made by ex-Premier Mercier, J. Israel Tarte, M. P., and others.

Ottawa News.

Ottawa, June 28.—A motion was made in the division court here to-day to commit C. H. Mackintosh, M. P., on a judgment pronounced by Judge Muirhead, that he could not commit a member of Parliament. It was said that he had been appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest, still no action was taken by the judge.

Michael L. Hennessy and John Mulcahy, of Montreal, convicted of criminal assault in 1889 and sentenced to 14 years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, have been released by the acting minister of justice, on the ground that owing to circumstances surrounding their case they have sufficiently atoned for the crime.

Succeeds Sir George Tryon.

St. John's, Nfld., June 28.—The British warship Blake, Admiral Sir John Hopkins, arrived here to-day from Halifax, which place she left early on Saturday. Admiral Hopkins succeeds to the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and Rear Admiral Buller replaces him here. The first news of his promotion was given Admiral Hopkins here, and he was greatly surprised.

'Twixt Love and Duty.

Louisville, Ky., June 28.—Miss Blanch Cuthbertson, the New Albany belle, who is trying to break her father's will disinheriting her in case she marries Leigh French, grew tired of the slow process of law and wedded French this afternoon. Immediately after the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. French came to this city. Miss Cuthbertson was practically forced to the step, as her income was stopped. She is heiress to nearly a million dollars, but was without a penny. Her stepmother, Mrs. Cuthbertson, her halfbrother, Samuel Cuthbertson, and J. J. Brown, trustees under the will, refuse to talk. The bride is 23, and a beautiful girl. French is 25, a medical student, poor but handsome.

Buried Treasure.

City of Mexico, June 28.—Several German merchants of this city have organized a company with the object of conducting a search for buried treasure at a place near San Angelo. They profess to have received information that at the place mentioned was buried several hundred thousand dollars by a Frenchman, who left the country suddenly after the defeat of Maximilian.

American Consuls Appointed.

Washington, June 28.—The President to-day made the following appointments to be United States consuls: H. C. Armstrong, of Alabama, at Grenoble, France; John B. Laquail, of Louisiana, at Martinique; West Indies; Samuel Thibaut, of Georgia, at Matamoros, Mexico; W. C. Emmett, New York, at Aix la Chapelle, Germany; James Sheakley, of Alaska, to be governor of Alaska; George W. Snow, of Salt Lake City, to be surveyor-general; Joseph C. Strang, to be surveyor-general of Idaho; Chas. Pealey to be surveyor-general of New Mexico.