

SUMMARY OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gladstone's Message to Grant.

MRS. HUNGERFOD, mother of Mrs. Mackay, is very charitable and gives thousands away every year.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, although sixty-five years old, is still actively engaged in looking after the wounded soldiers of the Sudan.

MISS ALICE E. FREEMAN, the President of Wellesley College, is under thirty years of age. She graduated from that institution in 1876.

QUEEN OLGA, of Greece, is said to be the most beautiful woman now on a throne. "Bully for the Ol'gals!" shouts the enthusiastic editor of the St. Paul Herald.

OSCAR WILDE now favors the abolition of the coat and the waistcoat, and if it shall be the means, as probably it would, of keeping him altogether in the house, dispensing with the trousers would also be desirable.

ONE of the latest and probably truest historians of the battle of Shiloh is Robert J. Bardette, who in relating his personal experiences in that engagement solemnly declares that the severest charge he encountered was made by a sutler.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL has made good use of the past three months of his mission in London by preparing a biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne, probably one of the best and most just yet written, and promised for publication simultaneously in London and this country early in April.

PATTI wept, they say, when she sang "Home, Sweet Home," in St. Louis the other night. The Norris-town Herald suggests that probably she was singing for 75 per cent of the house receipts and just discovered for the first time that there was not that much money in it.

ALTHOUGH the smallest of the greater Antilles, the island of Porto Rico is the most densely populated, and at the same time the most beautiful, fertile and prosperous of the West Indies. It is about one-tenth the area of Cuba, but has three-fourths as many inhabitants, and there is very little land, except the mountain peaks, which is not only susceptible of the highest degree of cultivation, but produces two crops every year. The staples are sugar and coffee, and most of the product is shipped to Europe. The coffee is of a superior quality, and commands the highest price paid in England and France.

DESPITE the vow attributed to her on hearing the tragic end of her morganatic husband, the Emperor Alexander, the Princess Dolgorouki is about to marry again. Only mysterious hints are thrown out as to the identity of her future husband, but it is understood that he is a Russian prince, not far removed in blood from the Czar himself and a powerful enemy of his regime. The intelligence has caused a great sensation, seeing that the continued mourning and extremely retired life of the Princess led the world to believe that they had at last among them an inconsolable widow. In her fall she retained few friends, and in Paris she was seldom seen abroad except for a morning walk in the Bois with her children. Of mediocre intelligence and simple tastes, she occupied herself little with political intrigues, but nevertheless her unassuming little court in Paris has been the centre of many.

ANOTHER most amusing case has just been tried in London, introducing to the public the Honorable Charles Betelli, alias Col. O'Kelly, on the application of one of his wives. The Honorable Colonel owned five, and in fact had seriously embarrassed himself by over speculation in this class of property. Betelli's true title it seems is Maloney. He flashed on London society twenty years ago from the paternal chateau in Brittany, or as some say, the Seven Dials. At all events, he took the town or as much as he tried his 'prentice hand on, ran off in '65 with two daughters of a retired military man, acquired a taste for the army and eloped in '67 with the wife of a barrack master; married in '70 the landlady with whom he lodged, took to wife in '74 the cook of a restaurant and wedded a millionaire in the same year; collared in '76 the handsome and highly accomplished daughter of a wealthy baronet and brought his matrimonial account up to time in 1879 by annexing a barrister's widow. No novelist could spin a fiction equal to this record of fact. At present he is a guest at Ventonville prison.

Among the callers on Gen. Grant last Wednesday was a Chicago gentleman who has been several years abroad. He returned recently, having been a passenger on the delayed steamer Germany. While in London he happened to be a few nights ago in the Liberal club. Mr. Gladstone came in during the evening, and a mutual friend sought a convenient opportunity to present the gentleman to him. Hearing he was from America, Mr. Gladstone at once asked as to the health of the "old field marshal," as Gen. Grant is universally known in England. The gentleman explained that he had been away for several years, but that he was about to return to New York, and that if Gen. Grant was alive when he arrived there he expected to call upon him. "In that case," said Mr. Gladstone, "I will ask you to do me a favor. I would like you to convey my regards to him." With that Mr. Gladstone drew a card bearing his name and official address and wrote as follows: "With respectful sympathy and best wishes for a speedy recovery and a long and useful life."

When the gentleman called he was at once shown into the general's presence and Mr. Gladstone's card was presented. Gen. Grant read it in silence. His eyes were suffused with tears and he thanked the bearer with the warmest enthusiasm for the unexpected tribute from across the sea.

THE Baker-Davidson seduction case, on trial or several days past, at Sparta, Wis., was concluded with a verdict of guilty. The action was first brought July, 1882, before justice of the peace. It then went to the circuit court and was continued over one term, coming to trial in April, 1883. The verdict was guilty, but the court granted a new trial on the ground of error in admitting improper evidence. The case was continued over to the October term of 1883, but was again tried last spring, when the jury failed to agree. The case was again continued until last fall upon motion of defendant's attorneys. Florence Davidson is the daughter of a farmer living near Oakdale, and is now twenty-two years old. She is very intelligent and prepossessing. She gave birth to a child in April, 1881, and charged James O. Baker with being its father. Baker is the son of a wealthy farmer, and was station agent and postmaster at Oakdale at the time. Since then he has been transferred to Cashton as station agent, and has married. The verdict meets the approval of the public almost universally.

FOUND Guilty at Last. The Baker-Davidson seduction case, on trial or several days past, at Sparta, Wis., was concluded with a verdict of guilty. The action was first brought July, 1882, before justice of the peace. It then went to the circuit court and was continued over one term, coming to trial in April, 1883. The verdict was guilty, but the court granted a new trial on the ground of error in admitting improper evidence. The case was continued over to the October term of 1883, but was again tried last spring, when the jury failed to agree. The case was again continued until last fall upon motion of defendant's attorneys. Florence Davidson is the daughter of a farmer living near Oakdale, and is now twenty-two years old. She is very intelligent and prepossessing. She gave birth to a child in April, 1881, and charged James O. Baker with being its father. Baker is the son of a wealthy farmer, and was station agent and postmaster at Oakdale at the time. Since then he has been transferred to Cashton as station agent, and has married. The verdict meets the approval of the public almost universally.

BROOKLYN Roller Rink Escapade. Among the pretty girls who have attracted attention at the Lee avenue roller skating rink in Brooklyn, N. Y., have been Maud McAllister and Ella Jones. Among the young men who have sought their company have been William E. Darling and Charles Peckham. Darling is twenty-two and his friend a year younger. The girls always went to the rink together. Peckham induced Miss Jones to elope with him. Darling secured a promise of marriage from Maud McAllister, and on last Sunday afternoon went to the home of the Rev. J. White, where they were married, each acting as witnesses for the other. The next day Mrs. Peckham told the story of their escapade to a married daughter of Mrs. McAllister. The McAllister girl was persuaded that she had taken a foolish step, and she sent her husband a note, saying she would have nothing to do with him. Her parents will take action to have her marriage declared void on the ground that she is under age and did not have her parent's consent.

THE Russo-Afghan Fight. A letter from Baku confirms the first account of the battle at Penjdeh, and states that the Afghan force consisted of 4,000 men. The writer, who had been with Sir Peter Lumsden, but who left him before the battle was fought, stated that the Russians throughout the winter have been trying to excite and irritate the Afghans, and that only Sir Peter Lumsden's influence prevented bloodshed long ago. Col. Alkhanoff advanced to Aktapa at about the end of November, before the boundary commission had arrived, and a battle with the Afghans was narrowly avoided there. It is rumored at Balka that the czar writes a year or two will go to the aid of the ancient palace of Timur Sarnar and to be crowned emperor of Central Asia. Russia is organizing great fairs at Baker and Astrakhan.

Crow Creek Folk Will Stick to Their Claims. Pierre, Dak. Special: A large and enthusiastic meeting of the settlers on the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations was held recently. An organization was perfected, with powers to organize associations throughout the reservations and raise funds to bring the matter into the courts and test the validity of the proclamation closing the reservations. A great number of the settlers are determined to resist to the very last. The sympathy of the people is with the settlers, and aid is tendered them to stand out for their homes. Hundreds of them see ruin staring them in the face, and they still have hopes that they will not be driven from their homes, and that the government will yet make provision whereby the rights of the Indians as well as the settlers will be protected.

Incident of the Morey Letter Scandal. New York Special: The suit brought by Kenward Philip for \$50,000 against the New York Tribune, for damages sustained by the charge made against him that he had written the Morey letter, resulted in a verdict of \$5,000. Mr. Philip testified that the allegations made in the Tribune were false; that he has been a newspaper writer for about twenty-four years, and had been connected with nearly every daily newspaper published in New York and Brooklyn.

FROM WASHINGTON. The association of the ex-army nurses in Washington have sent by express to Gen. Grant a box of spring flowers, with an expression of sympathy and hopes for his recovery. It is stated on good democratic authority that it has been settled that Capt. Erek Horn of Cedarburg is to succeed Henry Fink as United States marshal for Wisconsin. It is understood that Secretary Bayard will insist upon the appointment of a successor to the colored man Williams the new minister to Hayti, who has made such a light upon the secretary. It is not thought that Williams will be able to secure his bond, and it was the consciousness of this that induced him to make the attack upon Secretary Bayard, knowing that he could not hold the place, anyhow.

President Cleveland discussed in the cabinet meeting his proposed trip to Georgia. The result was that he asked the committee of Georgians for the privilege of postponing his decision until May 10. They replied that they would await his pleasure. The president assured the committee that he was very anxious to make the visit, and would do so if the state of public business permitted.

THE CASUALTY RECORD. Bailey & Son's dry goods store at Casopolis, Mich., burned. Loss \$20,000; no insurance on building; stock insured for \$4,000. At Northrup, O., soon after supper all the family of James Hamilton and the young lady visitors were seized with every symptom of arsenical poisoning. They managed to inform a neighbor and secure the attendance of a physician, who pronounced it a case of poisoning. Every effort was made to save the lives of all, but three died. The dead, Elizabeth Hamilton, Amanda Hamilton and Kate Simpson, are all adults. An investigation seems to make it certain that the poison was in canned whortleberries, of which all ate.

PERSONAL MENTION. Mrs. Morgan of Lexington, Ky., who inherits a million or so from the Baroness Fannenberg lately deceased in France, is a very old lady. One of her children is Mrs. Basil Duke of Louisville, Ky. Gen. Getty's daughter, Carrie, was married to Mr. Washington Page, a lawyer of New York, recently, at St. John's church, by Rev. W. A. Leonard. Mr. Page is the son of Col. Charles Page, surgeon U. S. A., and medical director department of the Missouri. Dan Mace died at his home in New York a few days ago. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., and had lived a few weeks longer would have been fifty years old. He began riding horses from his father's livery stable in Boston when he was nine years old, and only gave up driving in public a few years ago, on account of failing health. He has for a generation been connected with trotting, and was a familiar sight at all the leading tracks.

FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP. It is stated that Queen Victoria has arranged to visit Ireland next autumn. The Ireland of the disaffected sixty-fifth has gone to Ottawa to intercede for Riel. Barrios is said to have been killed by a private intrigue of President Zaldivar of San Salvador. There are eighteen cases of small pox in the Hotel Dieu in Montreal, all developed within a week. The Russian reply to the British note about the Afghan incident is impudent where it is not evasive. The distinguished French general, Louis Pajol, chevalier of the legion of honor, is dead, aged sixty-eight. Shipmasters arriving from Russian ports all speak of the immensity of military preparations and of the ill feeling against England. The marquis of Salisbury, the Conservative leader in the house of lords, delivered a speech at Verexham, Wales, in the course of which he said: Our hold upon India has been rudely shaken in the past five years. Unless we emphatically reassert our position against Russia the Indian empire will crumble away.

THE earl of Dufferin, in an address to the Indian association, again referred to the marked manner of the offers made by the native princes and people to give England assistance in any struggle which she might have with Russia, and assured his hearers that England would know how to use this help when occasion might require it. Prestan, the Panama insurgent leader, is a man with a big, high forehead, waving, turbulent, curly black hair, a tufty moustache, big, wild eyes, and a mottled light chocolate complexion. He sat for his photograph in an ill-fitting suit of dark cloth, a stand-up collar with the ends torn apart, and a carelessly knotted necktie. His expression is reckless, and the lower part of the face is weak.

Toronto Globe: An unknown number of members of the loyal volunteers of Canada will come out of this campaign with constitutions shattered by the hardships and exposure which they were compelled to undergo during the trying and unnecessary march around the north shore of Lake Superior, which march was undertaken in order to provide for an advertisement for the Canadian Pacific railway. In defiance of her treaty stipulations with England, Turkey and other powers, Russia is strongly fortifying Batoum, on the eastern coast of the Black sea. The place is now flooded with guns and munitions of war, and a large corps of infantry and cavalry guards the port from Pali, on the coast, to Tiflis, the capital of Transcaucasia. This railway is of great value in transporting troops from the Black Sea to the Caspian, on the way from European Russia to Afghanistan.

The Journal de St. Petersburg insists that the accounts of the battle of the Kuskh river made by Gen. Komaroff and Sir Peter Lumsden agree, notwithstanding the English opinions to the contrary. It says a detailed statement of the affair from Gen. Komaroff cannot be had for several weeks. The St. Petersburg Gazette says the occupation of Penjdeh was a good answer to the important seizure by England of the island of Port Hamilton. The Novoye Vremya says that exchange has again fallen, and that the war cloud is advancing.

THE CHIMINAL CALENDAR. Frank Watson and Frank Copeland quarreled about some horses, near Ferd, in Indian Territory, recently, and finally seized their rifles and fired at three paces. Both men were killed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS. Deserters from the Canadian forces are said to be taking refuge in St. Vincent and Pembina. Mary Anderson the actress ordered the sale of her Long Branch cottage and surrounding ten acres, also the sale by auction of her steam yacht, Galatea. Her cottage is in Cedar avenue and south street, opposite John Hoey's Park. No reason is made public for the sale which occurred April 15. A body found frozen in a hollow log near South Fork, Cambria county, Penn., recently, has been identified as that of Charles Harper, a native of Georgia, who deserted from the Confederate army when Lee invaded Pennsylvania and settled in Bedford county. He was very intemperate in his habits, and is supposed to have crept into the log while intoxicated and was frozen to death.

NOT OPEN FOR SETTLEMENTS.

President Cleveland Revokes the Order Opening the Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations.

TEXT OF THE PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By an executive order bearing date the 27th of February, 1885, it was ordered that all that tract of country in the territory of Dakota, known as the old Winnebago reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek reservation, and lying on the east bank of the Missouri river, set apart and reserved by executive order dated Jan. 11, 1875, and which is not covered by the executive order dated Aug. 4, 1879, reserving certain of the lands reserved by the order of Jan. 11, 1875, except the following described tracts: Township No. 108 north, range 71 west; 108 north, range 72 west; fractional township 108 north, range 73 west; the west half of section 3, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, of township 107 north, range 71 west; 107 north, range 72 west; 107 north, range 73 west; the west half of township 106 north, range 70 west, and fractional township 106 north, range 71 west; and except, also, all the tracts within the limits of the aforesaid Winnebago reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek reservation, which are outside of the limits of the above-described tracts, and which may have heretofore been allotted to the Indians residing upon said reservation, or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by the said Indians under and in accordance with provisions of article 6 of the treaty with the Sioux Indians of April 28, 1868, and the same is restored to the public domain. And whereas, upon the claim being made that said order is illegal, and in violation of the pledged faith and obligations of the United States, contained in sundry treaties heretofore entered into with the Indian tribes or bands occupants of said reservation, and that the further execution of said order would occasion much distress and suffering to the peaceable Indians, and endanger among them a distrust of the national government, I have determined after a careful examination of the several treaties, acts of congress and other official data, bearing on the subject, aided and assisted therein by the advice and opinion of the attorney general of the United States, duly rendered in this behalf, that the lands so proposed to be restored to the public domain by said executive order of Feb. 27, 1885, are included as existing Indian reservations on the east bank of the Missouri river, by the terms of the second article of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, concluded April 28, 1868, and that consequently the said order is illegal, and the executive without lawful power to restore them to the public domain by said executive order, which is therefore deemed and considered to be wholly inoperative and void. And whereas, the laws of the United States provide for the removal of all persons residing or being found upon Indian lands and territory without permission expressly and legally obtained of the interior department: Now, therefore, in order to maintain inviolate the solemn pledges and pledged faith of the government, as given in the treaties in question, and for the purpose of properly protecting the interest of the Indian tribes as well as of the United States in the premises, and to the end that no person or persons may be induced to enter upon said lands, where they will not be allowed to remain without the permission of the authority aforesaid, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby declare and proclaim the said executive order of Feb. 27, 1885, to be in contravention of the treaty obligations of the United States with the said tribes of Indians, and therefore to be inoperative and of no effect. And I further declare that the lands intended to be embraced therein in existing reservations, and as such available for Indian purposes alone, and subject to the Indian intercourse acts of the United States. I do further warn and admonish all and every person or persons now in the occupation of said lands, under color of said executive order, and all such person or persons as are intending or preparing to enter and settle upon the same hereunder, that they will neither be permitted to remain or enter upon said lands, and such persons as are already there are hereby requested to vacate and remove therefrom, and to the end that within sixty days from the date hereof, and in case of disregard for and voluntary obedience to the laws and treaties of the United States and this admonition and warning be not sufficient to effect the purposes and intentions as herein declared, all the power of the government will be employed to carry into proper execution the laws of the United States herein referred to.

In testimony whereof, I herewith set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of April, 1885, and in the independence of the United States of America the 100th. GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the president. T. F. BATAILD, Secretary of State.

A Terrible Tragedy in Connecticut.

Barclay Johnson, the son of J. Augustus Johnson, a lawyer of 52 Wall street, New York, a graduate of Harvard college and of the Columbia college of law, shot and killed his mother and sister and then committed suicide, at his home in Greenwich, Conn. Johnson was supposed to have been insane. He took a walk with his mother and sister in the morning and returned to the house, complaining of a severe pain in his head. He recovered somewhat after lunch, however, and with his mother and sister, started out to take another walk. Miss Johnson was extremely beautiful. She started out in the hope of spirits and seemed determined to overcome, if possible, her brother's melancholy. They disappeared down the road laughing and chatting. At the rocks at Indian Harbor point they stopped for a rest. Charles F. Adams, a young farmer, was at work across the point in his garden. Suddenly he heard a pistol shot. He looked across the inlet and saw a little puff of white smoke rising above the rocks. Then he saw a girlish figure scrambling over the point. She was screaming. A moment later a flash of light appeared, and before the sound had reached the farmer's ears the girl turned and fell prostrate at her brother's feet, dead. Adams started toward the prostrate girl. This all occurred within a very few minutes and before Adams had got a yard Johnson had fired a bullet into his mother's head. He stooped over the bodies a moment to see how thoroughly he had done his work, then placed the muzzle into his mouth, and fired. The ball passed clear through his head and he dropped to the ground a corpse. Five persons witnessed the occurrence, but none of them saw the party before their attention was attracted by the first shot, however, and none of them know what occurred between Johnson and his mother and sister before he fired. Young Johnson was just beginning the practice of law. Johnson's mother was a sister of Wm. Walter Phelps.

Crow Creek Settlers Organizing. Mitchell, Dak. Special: Settlers on the reservation west are taking steps to organize an association for the purpose of having a thorough investigation by experts at Washington of all the treaties relating to the land in question. It is proposed to interest all the settlers on both the Crow Creek and Winnebago reservations in the organization, and to charge each member \$5, which shall constitute a fund for carrying on the above investigation, and otherwise protecting the interests of the settlers. It is not intended to resist the authority of the government, but to lay the whole mat-

ter before the president and his cabinet in such a way that those having authority will see the great injustice which the order withdrawing the land imposes on innocent families. If the president cannot be induced to rescind his order the association will seek to extend until the time for removal, extended until the meeting of congress, or at least settlers can have the use of their land crops this season. If these measures fail the association will endeavor, through its Washington agents to have the government reimburse the settlers for the expenditure made in good faith under the order of President Arthur. The settlers will not resist the government by force as first rashly given out, but they will exhaust every means in their power to continue a peaceable possession of their land.

The Old and New Treasurer.

Washington Special: The resignation of United States Treasurer Wyman is the most important change that has occurred as yet outside the president and his cabinet. The statement that Mr. Wyman's resignation was freely voluntary seems to be strictly true. It has for some time been known to a few that he wished to retire from his responsible position to accept positions in connection with financial institutions which had been tendered him. It is known that neither the president nor secretary Manning expected or desired to displace him. Mr. Wyman was in March last elected vice president of the Omaha National bank and is also to have charge of an important trust company recently established in that city. Conrad W. Jordan, the new treasurer appointed, who was formerly cashier of the Third National bank of New York, is best known in Washington by reason of his examination of the treasury bookkeeping methods by direction of the secretary and his readjustment of the monthly death statement. He is a man of fine appearance, tall and broad-shouldered, with gray hair and mustache and erect military bearing. He has been for many years closely identified with Samuel J. Tilden and Secretary Manning, personally and in financial transactions. The change of treasurer will necessitate a count of all the money, both paper currency and coin, bonds, bullion, etc., in the vaults of the treasury here, of all of which the treasurer is the custodian. The last count made was in 1883, when Mr. Wyman succeeded Mr. Gillilan. More than a dozen expert counters and weighers are engaged in the process for between five and six weeks. With the same force it will take considerably longer now, as the amount on hand, particularly of silver coin, is much larger now than then. In making such transfer the paper currency is all counted, bill by bill, while the coin is verified by weight, all the sacks being opened to see that they actually contain the cash.

The Russian Reply to British Demands.

The reply of M. de Giers, Russian foreign minister, to Earl Granville's demand for an explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans at Kuskh river, which was received at the foreign office, was considered in cabinet council. The reply says Gen. Komaroff's dispatches, copies of which have been forwarded to the British government, sufficiently explain the Penjdeh incident, and that it is, therefore, needless to supplement them. M. de Giers, in his turn, complains strongly of what he calls the excessive number of Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden's escort. He says this display of British armed force on Afghan territory, together with the military demonstration at Haval Pindli and Earl Dufferin's defiant language encouraged the Afghans to provoke the Russian attack by leading them to believe they could rely upon British support. M. de Giers does not express the slightest regret for Gen. Komaroff's action, and he even suggests that Gen. Komaroff would have neglected his duty if he had failed to attack the Afghans. Earl Granville, British foreign minister, stated in the house of lords that the government has received a dispatch from Sir Peter Lumsden, the contents of which the government was not prepared to make public any further than to state that it contained a contradiction of the Penjdeh incident as given by Gen. Komaroff. The government was, Earl Granville said, expecting further telegrams from Sir Peter Lumsden, and until they were received the government would not be prepared to make further statements. There has been a continuous exchange of dispatches between Earl Granville and de Giers. It is apparent that the breach is widening.

How General Barrios Was Killed.

Advices have been received at Washington from Guatemala describing briefly the scene of Gen. Barrios' death. The contending armies had hardly begun to battle when the Guatemalan commander was killed. He was not leading the troops on the battlefield, but was passing leisurely along at some distance in the rear of the troops, when an onslaught was suddenly made upon him by a band of the enemy. Barrios fell mortally wounded by a bullet, and died in a few moments. A desperate struggle was made to capture his body from his guard, and twenty Guatemalan soldiers were killed before the enemy were repulsed and the attempt abandoned. It was in this fight that Barrios' son fell. It is the common belief that Barrios was deliberately assassinated by the intrigues of Zaldivar and that the responsibility for the crime rests with him. Papers were also received from Guatemala containing a proclamation by Zaldivar making the absurd claim that he had the promise of protection from Mexico and the United States, and that twenty American men-of-war and gunboats would be sent to his defense against Barrios. The son of Barrios was taken to Guatemala and buried with impressive ceremonies. The people were profoundly moved by the disaster, and showed great sorrow at the death of their president, under whose leadership they looked for brilliant national progress.

Barclay Johnson's Dreadful Deed.

Coroner Holt of Bridgeport, Conn., began an inquest on the victims of the murders in the Johnson family. Rev. J. G. Johnson, Congregational minister of Rutland, Vt., and an uncle of Barclay Johnson, the young man who shot his mother and sister and killed himself, testified that there was no hereditary insanity in the family. He could not account for insanity on the part of his nephew except by excessive office duties which caused him to write and work at night, and caused a strain on his mind. The witness produced this letter, which was found in the pocket of Barclay Johnson after his death: "Greenwich, Conn., April 31, 1885.—If I succeed in accomplishing what I think must be done, a word or two of explanation will probably be received with interest. I think I am saving my mother and sister from an unhappy fate. If there is a just and glorious God these two will go to the happiness which they deserve. If there is no God then they will simply find their rest." At the close of the letter he wrote: "I am conscious of the enormity of what I have done and intend to do, but at the same time I have a suspicion that I have become insane. Why did not some one recognize my weakness, my great need of help, and help me when there was time?" The London Standard believes that the constant communications between France and Russia in the last few days has been with the object of creating the greatest pressure against England to succumb to Russia's demand.