

HONOR TO BISMARCK.

Germany Celebrates the Prince's Seventy-Sixth Birthday.

PROF. TYNDALL SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Rebellion in India—Grippo Ravaging Berlin—Bulgaria Making Preparations for Defense.

PRINCE BISMARCK, April 1.—Prince Bismarck, who is 76 years old today, has been receiving delegations all day, with addresses and floral offerings from all parts of Germany. Among the visitors were many distinguished persons. Many telegrams and gifts were received from admirers abroad. Dispatches were received from Emperor William, Prince Henry, Count Walders, Count von Moltke and others. Tonight a great torchlight procession marched past Bismarck's castle. The prince met them at the gate and responded friendly to addresses.

REVOLT IN ASSAM.

Commissioner Quinton Was Treacherously Seized—Fight of the Ghorkas.

CALCUTTA, April 1.—It has been learned that Commissioner Quinton was treacherously seized while treating with the natives. The Ghorkas defended the place as long as their ammunition lasted, then fought their way out and escaped across the hills.

It is officially announced that Mrs. Grimwood, the wife of F. H. C. Grimwood, British political agent at Manipur, in company with Lieutenant Gurdon, Bollean, Bulcher, Woods, Lurgard and Calvert, have arrived safely at Lakhipur from Chittagong's detachment. The members of other British officers who were held prisoners at Manipur.

SINGAPORE, April 1.—Six hundred Ghorkas and soldiers of the missing detachments have arrived at Lakhipur, on a direct route from Sylhet to Manipur.

It is believed that all the members of Chief Commissioner Quinton's staff are safe except Brackenbury.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

British Loss Control of the Amazon—The War in Chile.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Advices from Brazil report that the purchase of the entire plant of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company by a Brazilian corporation, the Empress da Obra Publica, has been completed. The purchase price was \$4,220,000, the first installment of which, \$300,000, has already been paid in Europe. This transfers from British to Brazilian hands between 30 and 100 river steamers of all sizes, together with all the offices and its tributaries on more than 400 miles of navigation.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 1.—Elections just held have resulted in a complete triumph for the Liberals. It is reported that the situation in which the insurgents at Iquique find themselves is most desperate. Everything is at a standstill and the supply is exhausted. The insurgent squadron is scouring the coast in the hope of capturing colliers. The Chilean government flotilla is almost ready to proceed against the rebel ships. A desperate conflict appears to be inevitable.

Mexican Congress in Session.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1.—President Diaz opened congress tonight. In his speech he referred to the ratification of the boundary convention with the United States. Changes, he said, are proposed in the extradition treaty with the United States.

Germany Will Admit Our Pork.

BERLIN, April 1.—The *Vossische Zeitung* announces that the United States law for inspection of pork and bacon will probably form the basis for fresh negotiations for abolition of prohibition.

CANADIAN Statesmen at Washington City.

OTTAWA, April 1.—It is officially announced that Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, and George E. Foster, minister of finance, will shortly join Tupper at Washington City.

Bulgaria Preparing for War.

BERLIN, April 1.—The *Cologne Gazette* says the Bulgarian government has made a contract with the Krupp Works for a large supply of war material to strengthen Bulgarian defenses.

Financial Panic in Genoa.

PARIS, April 1.—The *Journal des Débats* says Genoa is threatened with a financial crash, and that a large and influential shipping company of that city has already suspended.

A Russian Prince Goes to Jail.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—The military tribunal sentenced Prince Vasilovsky to three years' detention in the fortress for killing Lieutenant Monosoff in a duel.

The Grips Ravaging Berlin.

BERLIN, April 1.—Influence is again ragging in this city. Many deaths are reported.

Professor Tyndall Seriously Ill.

LONDON, April 1.—Professor Tyndall has had a serious relapse.

Why Kincaid Killed Taubbee.

The Big Ex-Congressman Bulled the Little Correspondent Unmercifully.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 1.—The defendant in the Kincaid trial was put on the stand today. He testified as to the repeated insults heaped upon him and the assault made upon him by Taubbee, and to the plot made against his life by the deceased. He had fired the shot because he believed it would kill him.

Kincaid testified that from December, 1867, down to the shooting, Taubbee never neglected an opportunity to assault witness and to follow him up. Taubbee, whenever he met him, used to push him roughly and persecute him in a small way. A number of persons communicated Taubbee's threats to witness, and after that he did everything he could to avoid Taubbee. On the morning of the day of the shooting Taubbee seized him by the shoulder, used him roughly, wrenched his ear, applied most offensive language to him, and pushing him away, told him to go and leave him alone. Kincaid, after this, put in his pocket a revolver which he had bought after a previous assault. When he was coming downstairs to lunch in the capitol he saw Taubbee and another man on the stairs.

Taubbee came toward me with his right hand in his pocket. I said: "You are going to kill me, are you?" I retreated to the platform and said: "Stand back, stand back," drawing my revolver. As I came on the upper step I fired.

Shot for Seducing a Girl.

REEDSPORT, Cal., April 1.—Yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock James Grant attacked John Kelly, superintendent of the Bodie Consolidated mine, in front of the United States bakery in Bodie with a pistol, firing four or five shots at him in quick succession. Three of the shots took effect, two in Kelly's shoulder and arm and one striking him in the chin and coming out of the left jaw. Kelly then succeeded

in getting hold of Grant and threw him on the sidewalk, when other parties separated them. Kelly is seriously but it is not thought dangerously wounded. The difficulty, it is reported, grew out of the refusal of Kelly to marry a stepdaughter of Grant's, who claims that Kelly betrayed her.

MAPLE DISCHARGED.

No Evidence That He Committed Adultery With "Birdie" Worcester.

KANSAS CITY, April 1.—[Special]—Justice Shannon today discharged E. B. Maple from custody, and dismissed the charges of adultery against him. The judge held that while there was evidence enough to sustain the charge, he could not justify the opinion that he had eloped with Miss Herbert Worcester, yet there was nothing to show that adultery had been committed.

Maple is still in the city. Worcester has gone back to Manitou Springs, Col., and Mrs. Worcester is somewhere in this city. The suit for \$30,000 damages against Maple will not be affected by the decision in the criminal suit, which is still pending in the circuit court.

Kansas City Star, March 27.

The preliminary hearing in the case of E. B. Maple, a Seattle, Wash., capitalist, charged by Herbert Worcester, a paint manufacturer of Manitou, Col., with criminal intimacy with Mrs. Worcester, was called off before Justice of the Peace Young presided over the hearing.

Maple is a handsome woman, 28 years of age. She left her husband on February 21 and met in Kansas City soon afterward by Maple and with him occupied the same room at the hotel Andrews until on the night of March 2 when she was arrested at the hotel by Captain Carter.

Both Worcester and Maple were present. The former is a young man who dresses neatly. Maple is a man 32 years of age, and possesses much less of the charm of personal appearance than the former. According to the statement of the state's attorney, her husband had ill-treated her and no longer loved her, while Maple fairly worshipped the ground she walked on. This was further substantiated by the husband's own admission that he had taken his wife to task and written her by Maple dated at Seattle a few days prior. According to Worcester the message was exceedingly fervent in tone and began thus:

"Darling! Mine, By with me. Fly to golden nest that awaits you." The epistle was full of similar endearing terms and entreaties for Mrs. Worcester to join him.

Mrs. Worcester is in Iowa with her parents. Constable Carter testified that finding Maple in the hotel he arrested her.

Mr. Ball, the proprietor of the hotel, testified that Maple, Mrs. Worcester and Mrs. Alice McFadden, a niece of Maple, who lives at 21 East Thirteenth street, engaged two rooms of the hotel. The women occupied rooms of the hotel which were sick and had the services of a physician.

She was positive that Maple and Mrs. Worcester had never occupied the same room any night. Worcester told her Maple was worth \$10,000 and he (Worcester) proposed to get some of it.

She further said that Worcester stated that he believed his wife to be innocent.

JOSIAH B. GRINNELL DEAD.

A Prominent Figure in the History of the State of Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 1.—Hon. J. B. Grinnell, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Iowa, died at his home at Grinnell late last night.

Josiah Bushnell Grinnell was born in New Haven, Vt., December 22, 1821. He was graduated at Oneida Institute in 1843 and at Amherst College in 1845. He entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church and preached seven years in Unionville, N. Y., Washington City and New York city. He founded the Congregational church at Grinnell, Ia., in 1854 and preached there gratuitously for several years, but afterwards removed from the ministry and became a successful wool grower. He was a member of the State Senate in 1856-60, special agent of the postoffice department in 1861-63, and in 1867 was a representative in Congress, having been elected as a Republican. He was appointed commissioner of the treasury department in 1868, and in 1869 was appointed commissioner of the United States bureau of animal industries. When in the Iowa Senate Mr. Grinnell took an active part in the work of the state legislature system, and was also the correspondent and editor of John Brown, enterprising him and his company. "In my library," said Mr. Grinnell in a recent report, "secretly, in the gables of bayots, and near a miniature arsenal for several years, he wrote his 'American Commonwealth.' He was a special agent of the treasury department in 1868, and in 1869 was appointed commissioner of the United States bureau of animal industries. When in the Iowa Senate Mr. Grinnell took an active part in the work of the state legislature system, and was also the correspondent and editor of John Brown, enterprising him and his company. "In my library," said Mr. Grinnell in a recent report, "secretly, in the gables of bayots, and near a miniature arsenal for several years, he wrote his 'American Commonwealth.' 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