such title, did so by what is known as the commutation of his homestead entry. With regard to persons making homestead entries and failing to acquire title thereunder, or commuting them after the passage of said act of March 2, 1889, the rule as to second homesteads is operative, and will be enforced in relation to these lands as well as others.

2. The statute provides for the disposal of these lands "to actual settlers under the homestead laws only," and while providing that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors in the late civil war, as defined and described in Sections 2304 and 2305 of Revised Statutes, "shall not be abriged," makes no mention of Sections 2306 and 2307 thereof, under which such soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, are permitted, with regard to the public lands generally, to make additional entries in certain cases, free from the requirement of actual settlement on the entered tract. It is therefore held that soldiers' or sailors' additional entries cannot be made on those lands under said Sections 2306 and 2307, unless the party claiming will, in addition to the proof required, make affidavit that the entry is made for actual settlement and cultivation, according to Section 2291, as modified by Sections 2304 and 2305 of the Revised Statutes, and the prescribed proof of compliance therewith will be required to be produced before the issue of final certificate.

3. It is provided in the statute that Section 2301 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to these lands. Therefore, entries made thereon will not be subject to commutation under that section. Any person applying to enter or file for a homestead will be required, first, to make affidavit, in addition to other requirements, that he did not violate the law by entering upon and occupying any portion of the lands described in the President's proclamation dated March 23, 1889, prior to 12 o'clock noon, April 22, 1889, the affidavit to accompany your return for the entry allowed. The statute provides that town-site entries may be allowed under Sections 2387 and 2388 of United States Revised Statutes, but limits the area in any such entry to one-half section, or 320 acres in the maximum, whatever the number of inhabitants. Should applications for town-site entries or filings be presented the parties in interest, in the absence of officers properly qualified to make entry in trust for the inhabitants under the provisions of said Section 2387, you will note the applications on your records, forward a report thereof to this office, with any papers presented, and await instructions before allowing any entry of the land. No rights under the town-site laws can be acquired to any of the lands described in the said proclamation prior to the time therein prescribed for the same to become open to entry and occupancy as aforesaid, at 12 o'clock, noon, of the 22d of April, 1889.

4. It appears that, by the President's order of the 26th of December, 1885, a reservation was established, for military purposes, of the following subdivisions of land within the boundaries described in said proclamation of the 23d of March, 1889, and which reservation still continues, viz.: Southwest quarter of section 15, south half of section 16, south half of section 17, southeast quarter of section 18, east half of section 19, all of section 20, all of section 21, west half of section 22, west half of section 27, all of section 28, all of section 29, the east half of section 30, northeast quarter of section 31, north half of section 32, north half of section 33, and northwest quarter of section 34, all in township 12 north, range 4 west of the Indian meridian. These tracts, in view of their reservation under the President's order of Dec. 26, 1885, are not subject to settlement or entry under the act of March 2, 1889, aforesaid, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto, see Sections 2258-2289 United States Revised Statutes, and you will permit no entry or filing for any portion thereof.

THE CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

All the Central American States and Several Others Will Be Represented.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The delegates appointed to the Congress of American Nations will meet in Washington very shortly to perfect an organization and look over the ground. The success of the congress will depend largely upon the number of nations that accept. The last administration was not in sympathy with the movement, and did little or nothing to promote interest in it. Mr. Bayard sent formal invitations to the several nations invited to participate, but did not make any attempt to arouse enthusiasm or give the affair any more than ordinary attention. For that reason the South American republics have held off to see what would happen, but now that it is known that Mr. Blaine intends to make this congress the feature of his foreign policy, it is expected that more interest will be shown. All of the Central American republics, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay have formally accepted. Brazil and Mexico have indicated their intention to accept. Nothing has been heard from Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia or Chili. Colombia and Bolivia are in a state of political confusion, and it is doubtful whether any representative will appear here from Bolivia, and Colombia will probably not send any other than the minister resident, Mr. Hurtado. Peru is bankrupt and would scarcely be able to pay commissioners if she desired to send them. Ecuador is probably waiting to see what Chili will do. The latter nation has consistently opposed any gathering of its neighbors or any attempt on their part to enter into political alliances. The well-known purpose of Chili to obtain political control of the entire west coast makes her hostile to such a congress as is proposed, as well as to any other measures looking toward a settlement of international difficulties by arbitration.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decisions Bearing Upon the Rights of Settlers on the Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Supreme Court, to-day, rendered a decision in case No. 211—Lizzie Buxton and Anna J. Voorhees, plaintiffs in error, vs. Hattie L. Travers et al.; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. The case of the plaintiffs rests upon the contention that their father acquired, by occupation of unsurveyed lands of the United States, a right of pre-emption which, at his death, descended to the plaintiffs under the laws of the United States. The court holds that this contention is not well taken. Settlement upon the public lands in advance of the public surveys, the court says, is allowed to parties who intend, when the surveys are made, to apply for their purchase. If, within a certain time after the surveys and the return of the plats to the local land office, the settler takes certain steps required by law, he acquires, for the first time, a right of pre-emption to the land; that is, a right to purchase it in preference to others. Until then he has no estate in the land which he could devise by will, or which, in case of death, could pass to his heirs at law. As has been heretofore held by the court, occupation and improvement of the public lands with a view to pre-emption does not confer a vested right in the lands so occupied. The United States enters into no obligation that the lands occupied shall never be put up for sale, but simply declares that in case they are offered for the sale the occupant shall have the privilege of purchasing them before all others. The judgment of the lower court against the plaintiff's right is, therefore, affirmed. Opinion by Justice Field.

An opinion was also rendered, No. 1370, Brigid O. Botiller et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. B. Domingo Dominguez; in error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. This is an action of ejectment brought by Dominguez against Botiller and others to recover possession of the Rancho las Virgenes, in Los Angeles county, California. Dominguez's title is derived from a grant made by Mexico in 1834, but which grant has never been presented for confirmation to the board of land commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of March 3, 1851, to settle private land claims in California, and no patent for the land has ever been issued by the United States. It is contended by Botiller that the tract is public lands and open to entry under the general land laws. The lower court held that as Dominguez's title to the land from Mexico was perfect at the time of the acquisition of California by the United States he was not compelled to submit the grant for confirmation to the board of land commissioners, and that his failure to do so did not forfeit his grant. Judgment was therefore given against Botiller, and from that judgment an appeal was taken to this court. In an elaborate opinion by Justice Miller, the Supreme Court holds that the lower court was in error, and therefore reverses the judgment of the Supreme Court of California. The court says there is nothing in the language of the statute of 1851 creating the board of land commissioners to show that its proceedings were to be limited to the settlement of implied and inchoate claims, and that claims already perfected under the Mexican law were to be excluded from the jurisdiction of the commission. Nowhere in the statute is there a hint or attempt at any distinction as to the claims to be presented between those which are perfect and those which are imperfect. It was not the purpose of the statute to settle titles between private citizens making claim to the same lands. The object was to separate and distinguish the lands which the United States owned from those which belonged either equitably or legally to private parties under grant from Spain or Mexico. It was equally important to the object which the United States had in the passage of it that claims under perfect grants from the Mexican government should be established as that imperfect claims should be established or rejected, so that the government might be enabled, out of all its vast domain, to say, "This is my property," and that the Mexican claimant who had a just claim might say, "This is mine." In conclusion, the court said there can be no doubt of the proposition that no title to land in California dependent upon Spanish or Mexican grants can be of any validity which has not been submitted to the board provided for that purpose in the act of 1851, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of California is accordingly reversed. The opinion in this case, it is said, will affect the title to a great quantity of California land.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A Reduction of More than Thirteen Millions During the Month of March.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The reduction in the public debt during March past amounted to $13,605,655, and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, $50,900,994. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, to-day, amounted to $1,114,683,662. The net cash or surplus in the Treasury to-day is $54,006,396, against $48,096,158 a month ago. The gold-fund balance in the Treasury has increased about $1,500,000 during the past month, and to-day amounts to $197,874,421, and the silver-fund balance, exclusive of six million trade-dollar bullion, has decreased about three-quarters of a million, and now amounts to $20,740,628. Government receipts during March were $31,013,991, against $28,867,873 in March, 1888. Receipts from all sources for the first nine months of the current year aggregate $286,224,414, or $3,000,000 more than for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year.

Customs revenue and internal revenue receipts were each about $3,000,000 heavier during the past nine months than during the first three quarters of the preceding fiscal year, while receipts from miscellaneous sources were $3,000,000 less. Expenditures during the past month were $17,383,696, or about $750,000 more than in March, 1888. Expenditures in the past nine months were $239,818,321, or nearly $40,000,000 more than during the three quarters of the preceding fiscal year.

MINOR MATTERS.

Ben Butterworth's Bulldozing Methods Resented by a Washington Lawyer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—There was a very lively scene in the Equity Court, to-day, during the argument of a motion in the celebrated Sam Strong tunnel claim case, in which Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and Mr. Browning a well-known local attorney, participated. General Butler was explaining some allegations made by Browning, when the latter observed: "I thought we had the opening and the closing." Gen. Butler, who, many years ago, in Congress, made himself famous for sarcastic remarks, and coined the celebrated phrase in retort to Sunset Cox, "Shoo fly, don't bother me," waived his hand at Browning and said, "I don't propose to be snapped at by a cur." Mr. Browning sprang to his feet and replied in a passion, "and I don't propose to be bulldozed by a bulldog." It looked like a fight would be the result, when the court, Judge Cox, interposed and ordered a cessation of hostilities.

Point in Parliamentary Law.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Lieutenant-governor Wheeler, as President of the Texas State Senate, has submitted to ex-Speaker Carlisle a question on which he desires the Kentucky parliamentarian to rule, and to-day telegraphed him as follows:

The Senate passed a bill classifying railroad freight into ten classes, and the maximum rate was fixed on cotton. The House defeated that bill. The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill fixing the maximum rate only on cotton. "After a bill has been considered and defeated by either House of the Legislature, no bill containing the same substance shall be passed into a law during the same session."—(State Constitution.) The point of order has been raised that the Senate cannot pass into a law the cotton bill of the House. How would you hold?

The Speaker replied that, under the State Constitution, the House bill could not become a law.

Indiana Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day, as follows:

Wm. Horn, Arba, Randolph county, vice James M. Lewis, removed; Leonidas R. Allison, Greensborough, Henry county, vice Wm. S. Moffette, removed; C. C. Coffin, Kennard, Henry county, vice T. R. Showalter, removed; John F. Calplin, Lewisville; Henry county, vice J. R. Ballmeyer, removed; Clara Glover, Orleans, Orange county, vice M. E. Allen, removed; Ira E. Snodgrass, Reed, Delaware county, vice D. Tuttle, removed.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—J. R. McKee arrived from Boston to-day and will remain three or four days before going to Indianapolis. Mrs. McKee will go South for a short time in search of health.

Charles P. Diggs, of Findlay, and George R. Dial, of Springfield, O., were to-day admitted to practice before the Interior Department.

John L. Ketcham and wife, of Indianapolis, are at the Ebbitt.

The Michigan Senators have decided to press the name of Alfred Russell, of Detroit, for associate supreme justice. Mr. Russell was appointed United States district attorney for Michigan by President Lincoln in 1861, and was re-appointed in 1865, serving eight years in that responsible position. The reputation attained by Mr. Russell led to his being seriously considered for the Supreme Bench eight years ago. Mr. Russell is fifty-five years of age, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has practiced in the Michigan and United States Supreme Courts for thirty years.

The Lower California Gold Fields.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 1.—Joseph Messenger, a merchant of Tia Juana, has arrived from Lower California. In relating his experiences, Messenger has little to say about the placers in Mexican or American gulch, although he reports that a good many people are still taking out gold in small quantities, but he is enthusiastic over the rich quartz discovered in the Arrowjo Alamos, four miles distant from the gulches mentioned. Messenger states that during his stay three quartz claims in the vicinity of the Princess mine, which is supposed to be the richest so far discovered, had been sold to a syndicate of capitalists for $60,000. The troubles which have been reported to exist between rival claimants of the Princess were amicably adjusted before Governor Torres on Tuesday last. Warren Wilson, editor and capitalist of San Bernardino, writes from Santa Clara as follows: "I am satisfied with personal investigation and interviews with old and successful miners, that the best judgment of the camp will unite with me in pronouncing the Santa Clara district the richest on the surface of any gold section ever discovered on the Pacific slope. What there is beneath the surface it will require months, probably years, to determine, and until it is finally ascertained, there will be a wide difference of opinion. They may be true fissure veins or they may be blowouts."

Stonewall Jackson's Widow.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—A Richmond, Va., special to the American says: "The contest between rival factions here for the Richmond postmastership has assumed a singular phase. It is now stated that President Harrison has tendered the office to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. This lady lived here until a few years since and until her daughter was married. She has been living with her father in North Carolina during the past six months. Her father has reached a very advanced age, for which reason she declined the tender of the post-office at Lexington, Va., where the body of her husband is buried. Her friends here will, however, endeavor to induce her to accept the Richmond postmastership, which is a lucrative one. It is stated that the President thinks that by appointing Mrs. Jackson he will not have to recognize either of the contending Republican factions here and will at the same time give the position to a lady held in high esteem by all."

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

Girl Seized with Convulsions in a Court-Room—An Old Man's Insanity—Accidental Deaths from Drowning and Other Causes.

INDIANA.

Sensational Episode in a Court-Room During the Trial of a Step-Father for Cruelty.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, April 1.—A sensational episode occurred to-day, in the preliminary hearing of Samuel Porter, charged with assault with intent to murder his step-daughter, Miss Nellie Fuller, whom the accused kicked into insensibility last week. The girl, who is only fifteen, arose from her sick-bed to attend the trial. When she had nearly completed her narration of Porter's brutality, she was seized with convulsions and had to be borne from the room. The case was abruptly terminated, and Porter was returned to jail. The injured girl is in a critical condition to-night, and Porter will be fortunate if he does not have to answer a more serious charge than that now pending. The most intense indignation against Porter is expressed on all sides.

Death of an Old Friend of the Soldiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, April 1.—Uncle Jack Record, who died at his home in Centerton last Wednesday, was buried, Saturday, at the Williams Cemetery, north of this city. He was seventy-three years of age, having lived in this county sixty-five years. He was at one time the wealthiest man in the county. Speculation and the panic of 1873 swept away everything he had. He was an intense Union man, and did a great deal to care for the families of soldiers while the latter were in the field.

Disobeyed His Parents and Was Drowned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHOALS, April 1.—Several nights ago, John Sheeks, son of a well-known farmer living a few miles north of this place, started to go to church, which was across White river. He was requested not to attempt it, as the boat was unsafe and the water very swift at that point. He has not been heard of since, and the boat was found several miles down the river, up side down. His body has not yet been found.

An Insane Man's Freak.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, April 1.—William Shumate, aged about seventy-five years, and formerly a well-known business man of this city, has been adjudged insane, and will be committed to the asylum at Indianapolis. His last strange act was to elope with a young blind girl who is an inmate of the county infirmary. The couple took lodging at a hotel here, where they were discovered by the police and arrested.

Boy's Head Caught Between Car Bumpers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, April 1.—While Frank Risley was loading cars with corn at Keystone, three miles north of this city, on Saturday evening, his boy was instantly killed by his head being caught between the bumpers of the cars. He was ten years old.

Young Man Accidentally Shoots Himself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, April 1.—George R. Gavin, eighteen years of age, an employe at the Nickel-plate freight yard, accidentally shot himself this morning. He died almost instantly.

Minor Notes.

Francis Murphy will commence a series of temperance meetings at Greencastle this evening.

Augustus Johnson, while under the influence of liquor, fell through a basement window, at Chesterton, and was killed.

Studebaker & Lieurentz's large flouring-mill, ten miles from Delphi, was burned on Saturday. Loss, $6,000; insurance small.

A brakeman named Payne, on the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville road, fell from a moving train near Morgantown, on Saturday, sustaining serious internal injury.

The young wife of Mark Deming, a merchant of Franklin, experienced a smothering sensation, late on Saturday night, and although previously in excellent health she died in half an hour.

Mrs. Catharine Heinkin, of Franklin, died on Sunday night, of heart disease, while sitting in a chair, surrounded by her family. She was sixty-eight years of age, and the mother-in-law of Luther Short, of the Franklin Democrat, and mother of Mrs. Cass Byfield, of Indianapolis.

During a jollification at Mishawaka, last fall, the building of the Perkins Wind-mill Company and the Mishawaka Knit-boot Manufacturing Company were set on fire and destroyed, at a loss of $75,000. Last Saturday Peter Krause, Lestey Yockey and Fred Kinter, all sons of respectable families, were arrested on the charge of firing the buildings.

ILLINOIS.

One Man Fatally Injured and Another Badly Hurt by a Stand-Pipe.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTOON, April 1.—A poultry dealer named Snyder, of Nokomis, received serious, if not fatal, injuries in being knocked from an I. & St. L. train by a stand-pipe as the train was stopping at Charleston at noon to-day. His head is seriously cut and bruised, and his recovery is doubtful. The train stopped for the T., C. & St. L. crossing, and after it had started up to approach the station a woman passenger rushed out and jumped from the train. Snyder and others went out on the platform to see if the woman would escape without injury. She was only bruised by her awkward fall from the train.

George Paugh, who is employed in Duncan's paper-house in Terre Haute, was coming to this city, and was also knocked from the train as it passed the stand-pipe. He was not seriously hurt.

Will Celebrate Grant's Birthday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTICELLO, April 1.—The G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans, of Piatt county, will celebrate the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant with a grand camp-fire and banquet. Patriotic toasts will be responded to by prominent speakers. Gov. J. W. Fifer and other well-known G. A. R. men are expected to be present.

Brief Mention.

P. B. Bryant, vice-president of the Centralia nail-works, is dead from pneumonia and heart disease.

Andrew J. Reddick, postmaster at LaSalle, and editor of the LaSalle Democratic Press, died of consumption on Saturday.

John Goff, sheriff of Douglas county, has sued the board of supervisors for $500 paid out by him in capturing and caring for prisoners.

George Wright, one of Greene county's oldest and wealthiest citizens, died at Carrollton on Sunday. He was a Black Hawk war veteran, and was eighty-one years of age.

Henry Harney, aged seventeen years, living near Winchester, accidentally shot his brother Charles while showing him a new pistol he had purchased. Charles died on Saturday, and the coroner's jury exempted the brother from blame.

Fourteen White Caps raided the restaurant of Charles Martin, a negro, at Pittsfield, on Saturday, and almost wiped it out of existence. He was ordered to quit the business on penalty of death. It was an obnoxious place.

Mrs. Pauline King, the Springfield colored woman who broke her fast of forty days with a feast at the court-house some weeks ago, has had another vision, in which she claims the Lord has communicated to her that on the 21st of April He will turn water into wine in her presence, and in the presence of all who desire to witness the transformation.

Remarkable Feat in Railroading.

BUFFALO, April 1.—A most remarkable feat of railroading was performed to-day on the Erie railway. A locomotive of American manufacture hauled the Buffalo day express the entire distance from Jersey City to Buffalo, 423 miles. This is the greatest run ever made by one engine. A special Pullman car containing several representatives of the New York press, invited by the Erie railway and the locomotive company to witness this performance, was attached to the train at Jersey City and brought through to Buffalo. The train left Jersey City at 9:25 A. M. and arrived at Buffalo exactly on time, at 10:30 P. M. A speed of over a mile a minute was obtained on several occasions. The party will go on to New York in the morning, leaving Buffalo at 9:30 A. M. and reaching New York at 11:15 P. M. The same engine will take the party back.

WHY SMITH WAS KILLED.

He Was Too Active in Trying to Secure Evidence Against the Assassins of Clayton.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1.—News reached this city Sunday night of a murder which occurred at a mile east of Plummerville Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock. Joe P. Smith, a negro, was shot and killed by one Dave Richmond, a young white man. It seems that Smith had been to Plummerville and was on his way home, when he was overtaken by Richmond, who was riding on horseback, and shot down. There were no near witnesses to the affair and the particulars about it are meagre, but it seems that Richmond fired three shots at Smith, the first of which struck him in the breast near the heart and was enough in itself to kill him. The shooting was witnessed by some men who were at work in a field near by, and the negro was seen to throw up his hands and then fall. Richmond turned and rode back toward Plummerville, and, meeting a wagon in the road, dismounted and left the horse there. Some deputy sheriffs came up about this time, arrested Richmond and took him to Morrilton, where he is now in jail, and where his examining trial will take place on Wednesday. Smith and Richmond are not known to have had any previous trouble, and the killing was wholly unexpected. It is accounted for in this way: Smith has been employed by Pinkerton detectives, who are in this city, to work up the evidence against the men who stole the ballot-boxes at Plummerville, and John M. Clayton's assassins. He, it has been learned, had been doing some talking at Plummerville that day about his discoveries, and, it seems, talked too much, and this was the cause of his death. Further reason for believing this is found in a letter which Smith wrote to the detective on Saturday, and which was received by him Sunday morning. Richmond is about twenty years old, and came to Arkansas from Texas about two years ago. His politics are unknown, but Smith was a leading colored Republican in his township.

MERELY A MATTER OF FORM.

Weir and Murphy Ordered to Prepare for Another Fight, but Are Unable to Do So.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Billy Myer, referee in the Weir-Murphy fight, this morning ordered the men to meet at Parson Davies's place this afternoon, preparatory to going to some point outside of the city to finish the undecided contest of Sunday morning. This was merely a matter of form, because he knew that neither man was able to enter the ring.

"It would be asinine to compel these men to resume," said Myer, "but I have got to do my duty, according to the articles of agreement. The men must meet again at 2 o'clock."

"But they won't meet if I can help it," said Davies, "and if I hear of any attempt to bring them together, I will do all in my power to arrest everybody concerned. The fight cannot go on. There is a limit to endurance, and the men have reached the limit."

"My duty is done," said Billy. "I don't want to see them fight again."

Promptly at the appointed time Captain Daly, Murphy's backer, and Ed McAver, Weir's backer, appeared and announced their men unable to show up. This ends the matter, at least for the present, as the referee can do no more. Both men have refused to appear at his summons. He is unable to award the fight to either, the result, therefore, being a virtual, though undeclared draw.

This statement comes from William Daly, Murphy's backer: "Both men, though they are game and willing to go at each other when commanded by the referee, are physically unable to do any fighting," said Mr. Daly. "Murphy's eyes are all but closed, his lower left rib is fractured, and his left arm is strained. Weir's jaw is fractured, his hands are knocked out, and he is undoubtedly injured internally. They could not make a fight if they so desired. A meeting will be held to-morrow to determine upon the matter of further procedure in the matter."

Ed McAvoy, Weir's backer, says: "I am satisfied that it will be best not to continue the fight. Both men are so game that if they got together again they would fight until one was dead. It would be cruel to fight the men now. It is simply an unfinished fight, and may be resumed later on, but not now. The men, in their wounded condition, might flounder around five or six hours and not strike a blow."

Weir was found by a reporter. He did not look as bad as was to be expected, but he said that all the injury was on the "inside." His face was somewhat swelled, and his hands were puffed up. "Lord, I'm stiff," the Spider said, "but I've got one arm yet, and I'm ready to go at that chump again. I'll bet that he's worse off than I am, because I made the cuss grunt more than once. But I guess it would be better to defer the meeting until some time in the future."

Murphy has gone to Beloit, Wis.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Articles were formally signed to-night by Peter Jackson and Patsy Cardiff for a glove contest in this city, April 26, between the two men.

An Unnatural Father.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VAN WERT, O., April 1.—A shocking crime has just come to light in Hoaglin township, through the arrest of Henry Lowther on a charge of criminal intimacy with his own daughter. The girl, who is eighteen years old, came before a justice of the peace, last Saturday, carrying a four-months-old baby in her arms. Trembling with fear, she told the justice that her own father was the father of her baby, and had for a long time past compelled her to yield to his desires. He had threatened to kill any of his family who dared to expose him. The unfortunate girl, no longer able to endure the brutality of her father, resolved to confess all. Lowther is under arrest. The only penalty for his crime is imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Indignation over the crime in the vicinity runs very high.

Obituary.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 1.—E. P. Allis, the head of the great Reliance works, one of the largest foundries and machine shops in the country, died very suddenly to-night. He was a man of cultivated tastes, a liberal patron of the arts, and had amassed a large fortune. He employed 1,500 men, with whom he always maintained the kindest relations, even during the great labor agitations of the past few years. At one time he was a Greenback candidate for Governor.

OTTAWA, Ont. April 1.—Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, died this afternoon, after a long and painful illness. The announcement of his death was made in Parliament by Sir John Macdonald, and the House was adjourned. It is understood that Mr. Pope made provision in his will for Sir John Macdonald. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Major Marcus A. Reno, formerly of the United States army, died at the Providence Hospital last night.

Losses by Fire.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 1.—The nut and bolt-works of Arms, Bell & Co., employing two hundred men, were entirely destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $80,000; insured for $42,500. The flames spread to the warehouse and engine-house of Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s rolling-mill, which were also destroyed. Loss, $8,000; fully insured.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., April 1.—Omar Dodson's four-story brick building burned, yesterday, involving a loss of $25,000; insurance, $15,000. Among the occupants who lost are T. J. Curley, plumber; W. S. Watson & Co., cigar manufacturers; Fred Bauer, printer; S. B. Wadsworth, cigar manufacturer.

NEWS FROM STANLEY.

He Was in Good Health on Sept. 4, and Had Spent Twenty-Six Days with Emin Bey.

LONDON, April 1.—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated Smuputuri, Sept. 4, 1888, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburgh. In the letter Mr. Stanley says he is well and in good spirits. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza. They were together for twenty-six days. When Mr. Stanley left Emin Pasha the latter was enjoying good health.

Sir Francis DeWinton was interviewed to-day regarding the letter. Sir Francis was greatly rejoiced over the contents of the letter, which, he says, will occupy five newspaper columns. He says that the letter will not be published until to-morrow. The government has no knowledge of the contents of the letter.

King Karl's American Favorites.

LONDON, April 1.—King Karl, of Wurtemburg, is again having trouble regarding his American favorites, whom he placed over his state officers in his confidence. He has banished from his kingdom one of his privy councilors who had secretely obtained and afterwards divulged certain compromising correspondence between the King and one of the Americans. The official report of the banishment carefully refrains from giving the name of the offending councilor.

Bismarck's Birthday.

BERLIN, April 1.—Prince Bismarck celebrated to-day the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birthday. He received numerous congratulations and presents. Among the latter was a magnificent hound, presented by the Emperor William to take the place of the Chancellor's famous reichshund, which was killed some time ago at a fire on the Chancellor's estates.

The Sultan Will Settle.

LONDON, April 1.—The Sultan of Morocco has agreed to pay a personal indemnity to Great Britain resulting from the Juby claims, and the English fleet will remain at Tangiers until the money is paid.

Foreign Notes.

The Prince of Wales has accepted an invitation to dine with Mrs. J. W. Mackay.

Captain Wissmann and Dr. Peters have arrived at Zanzibar with a portion of their staffs.

It is reported that Sheikh El Sonoussi has approached to within a few hundred miles of Khartoum.

The English Church Missionary Society has received information that the missionaries in Nyanza and Usagara are safe.

A public debate has been arranged between Mr. Henry George and Mr. Samuel Smith, Gladstonian M. P. The debate will take place in London in May.

It is stated at Geneva that an English syndicate, with a capital of 90,000,000 francs, has offered to buy the concession for the construction of the Simplon tunnel under the Alps.

The eldest son of Mr. John Bright, who is a Liberal Unionist, will contest the seat in the House of Commons for the central division of Birmingham, made vacant by the death of his father.

The Berlin Tagblatt learns that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht will arrive at Hamburg in May, and that the family will leave the vessel at that port and make a visit to Berlin. The yacht is now at Nice.

Queen Victoria has sent a cable dispatch to Emperor William expressing her regret for the loss of the German men-of-war at Samoa, and her sympathy with the relatives of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

All the leading preachers of London referred to Mr. Bright in their sermons on Sunday. Mr. Gladstone and other prominent statesmen attended memorial services in the Chapel Royal, where Bishop Ripon preached.

A noticeable exodus of Russian students from Zurich has taken place since the establishment for the manufacture of explosives was discovered by the police recently. The whereabouts of the students is unknown.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

During a quarrel, Sunday night, between Phillip Miller and his father-in-law, Wm. Green, at Bascom, O., Miller struck Green twice with an ax. Green will probably die. Miller is under arrest.

Harry Allison, colored, was murdered near Louisville, Ky., Sunday night. He had been with a crowd of young men of his race, drinking, and as they were leaving the saloon he was shot. It is not known who shot him.

On Sunday John Boyles, with his wife and six children, attempted to ford Grand creek, near Clinton, Mo. In the middle of the stream his wagon was overturned, and four of his children drowned. Boyles saved his wife and two children.

The railroad ticket office of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, at Wyoming, O., was burglarized last night, and $400 in money taken. The agent had sold a number of commutors tickets on Saturday, and it is evident the thieves had that in mind in selecting the time for their visit.

In the suit of W. L. Breyfogle, at Louisville, Ky., to have a receiver appointed for the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Company, a decision was to-day rendered refusing the petition. It was also decided, adversely to Breyfogle, that the company might issue the second mortgage bonds agreed upon by the directors. The decision is considered a great victory for the company.

It is stated that the American sugar refinery, of San Francisco, was formally sold to the Eastern sugar trust yesterday. The refinery was transferred to the trust one year ago, receiving trust certificates in payment. Suit was afterward commenced to annul the charter of the company for joining the trust, some of the stockholders objecting to the transfer, and as a result it is stated that the refinery was bought by the trust.

A stage from Murphy's to Milton was held up by a lone highwayman yesterday morning, near Angeles, Cal. The driver was ordered to throw out the Wells, Fargo & Co. treasure box and mail bag, which he did. They were rifled by the robber, but only a small amount was secured. Another mail bag, supposed to have contained valuable registered letters, was not touched. The five passengers on the stage were not molested.

A Brilliant Meteor.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 1.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, the heavens were illuminated by one of the most brilliant meteors ever seen in this city. The meteor was first seen at a point about twenty degrees from the zenith, in the northeastern part of the heavens. It traveled in a northwesterly direction, passed through the handle of the dipper, and lost itself at a point within ten degrees from the horizon. The head of the meteor was elongated in the shape of a spike. It reached it greatest brilliancy at a point twenty degrees below the north star, where it seemed to break near the center, one portion continuing to follow the other, with some four or five degrees intervening. While the meteor was at its brightest myriads of little stars, in red, yellow, blue, green, and all colors, were whirled off on both sides with great rapidity, making a most beautiful display of celestial fireworks. The main body of the meteor appeared to be about twenty degrees in length, while the tail, which grew more filmy with distance from the head, extended nearly across the whole sky. There is some difference of opinion regarding the length of time the meteor was visible. Estimates range all the way from five to twenty seconds.

A New College for Women.

NEW YORK, April 1.—In accordance with the action of the trustees of the Columbia College, this afternoon, that institution will probably soon have a sister college for women. Hitherto, the young women who have attended Columbia have had limited privileges and were not given degrees, although paying the regular tuition fee of $150. Hamilton Fish presided at the meeting of the trustees. The scheme of a woman's college was approved. It was decided to call the new seat of learning Barnard College, as a testimonial of respect to the venerable Dr. Barnard, who had been the president of Columbia College for a quarter of a century.

Followed His Predecessor's Example.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Thomas Vines, the clerk who packed himself in a trunk and was shipped to St. Louis with several thousand dollars stolen from his employers, had an imitator in the man who succeeded to his desk in the office of the Adams & West-

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lake manufacturing company. The new culprit is Herbert Chambers, a decidedly prepossessing, well-dressed young fellow. Chambers was arrested to-day for stealing $800. He acknowledged his guilt, laying his downfall to extravagant living.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, April 1—8 P. M.

For Illinois, Indiana, Lower and Upper Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota—Rain; warmer; variable winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A.M.	29.93	36	86	North	Cloudy.	0.16
7 P.M.	29.86	42	81	South	Pt. Cloudy.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 44; minimum thermometer, 36.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on April 1, 1889.

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	46	0.12
Mean	40	0.16
Departure from normal	—6	*0.04
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*126	—4.24

*Plus.

General Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—7 P. M.

Station.	Bar'meter	Thermomet'r Exp.	Min.	Max.	Precip'n	Weather.
New York city	29.82	38	38	44	.52	Rain.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	32	28	36	....	Cloudy.
Phil'delphia, Pa	29.78	40	40	60	.42	Rain.
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.82	40	40	44	.08	Cloudy.
Wash'ton, D. C.	29.72	54	54	66	.32	Cloudy.
Charleston, S.C.	29.92	62	62	70	.16	Rain.
Atlanta, Ga.	29.88	58	56	62	.36	Cloudy.
Jacks'nv'le, Fla	29.94	68	56	72	.06	Cloudy.
Pensacola, Fla.	29.92	62	62	72	.08	Rain.
M'ntg'm'ry, Ala	29.90	58	58	66	.40	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss	29.98	60	54	66	.32	Cloudless.
N. Orleans, La.	29.96	68	66	78	.22	Cloudless.
Little Rock, Ark	29.96	64	50	68	....	Cloudless.
Galveston, Tex.	29.92	72	62	74	....	Pt. Cloudy.
S'nAntonio, Tex	30.06	72	54	76	....	Cloudless.
Memphis, Tenn	30.02	50	50	52	.02	Cloudless.
Nashville, Tenn	29.94	48	48	54	.18	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	29.92	44	42	50	.01	Clo