THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MODEL

We are making a special effort to show the most complete assortment, and to give the grandest values in Men's Business and Dress Suits at

$15

That have ever been offered the people of Indianapolis. Worsteds, Corkscrews, Cheviots, Cassimeres, Serges, Flannels and Thibets, in Sack, Frock and Prince Albert styles, for $15 a Suit.

The line of Boys' Knee Pants Suits we are selling at

$2.68

Is moving out rapidly. The suits are all new, and were made up to sell at $4, 4.50 and $5, but as the sewing was not up to our standard we are giving them away at $2.68.

The line of boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps we are offering at

47c

Continues to be very popular. They are the best value ever offered the people of this city at the price.

We can save you 25c to $1 on every Hat you buy of us.

MODEL

Kankakee Line---Big 4 Railway

IT'S NOT THE ONLY PLACE,

And it's sure not the best place, so what's the use of going into six kinds of spasms about Oklahoma! Do you think their parched-up acres is worth going into the scuffle and taking your life in your hands for? Guess not, especially when there is just as good land in Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington! Just as good land, and a better climate. You can go and take peaceable possession—no one to persuade you with a six-shooter argument that the land is not for you. Would not the land in Oklahoma have to be valuable to induce a person of good sense to take the necessary risk to get it? He must make up his mind to stand the privations of all new countries, and, in addition, he must stand ready to law all comers, to fight all comers, and, if necessary, die for these acres he seeks to make his own; all this in a country with no laws, where might will make right for many days to come. From reports in daily papers, every one who expects to get land expects to fight for it. The balance are trying to get in to sell whisky to the fighters. Don't you think Oklahoma a good place to stay away from? Come to Big 4 office and get posted on better countries.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart:	3:55 a m	10:50 a m	3:50 p m	6:26 p m
Arrive:	10:40 a m	11:45 a m	4:55 p m	10:50 p m

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart,	3:55 a m	3:45 p m
Arrive,	11:50 a m	10:50 p m

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart	7:10 a m	12:05 no'n	5:15 p m	11:20 p m
Arrive	3:30 a m	10:35 a m	3:30 p m	6:10 p m

By this line and its connections you have Pullman sleepers, buffet and dining cars, parlor cars on day trains and reclining chair cars on night trains. For full particulars call at office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

'BEE-LINE' ROUTE

EAST AND WEST

The only line landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, New York city. Wagner sleeping cars between Indianapolis, New York and Boston. The Fast Line to St. Louis and the West. Elegant sleeping cars are run nightly on this line to St. Louis, and passengers can occupy them as early as 8:30 p. m., and remain undisturbed until arrival of train in St. Louis at 7:30 a. m.

TIME OF TRAINS:

Depart for N. Y. and Boston	*3:20 a m,	*4:00 p m
" Cleveland	7:30 a m,	*7:25 p m
" Ft. Way'e and Dayton	11:15 a m,	*4:00 p m
" St. Louis and Kan. Cy.	*11:55 a m,	*11:00 p m
" T. Haute and Mattoon	*7:25 a m,	5:30 p m

*Daily.

Arrive from N. Y. and Boston	*11:35 a m,	*10:35 p m
" Cleveland	*8:55 a m,	5:15 p m
" St. Louis and K. Cy.	*3:10 a m,	*3:40 p m
" T. H'te and Mattoon	10:00 a m,	*6:25 p m

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., call at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, or Union Station. T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Southern California Athletic Club has offered Sullivan and Kilrain a purse of $10,000 to fight in Los Angeles. Richard K. Fox has telegraphed he would try to arrange the matter.

The Great American Tea Company, of Nebraska City, Neb., is in the hands of the sheriff, and the manager has disappeared. Investigation shows that the entire stock consists of nothing but saw dust. The liabilities are unknown.

The removal of telegraph poles and wires from the subway district of New York was continued yesterday. During the day employes of the various companies interested appeared on the scene and assisted the authorities in the work.

William Gould, of New York, a speculator in oil, committed suicide yesterday, in his room in the Ashland House, by shooting himself in the right temple with a 42-caliber revolver. Death was instantaneous. The suicide was sixty years of age. Adverse speculation is said to have been the cause.

In Marcellus township, Cass county, Michigan, on Tuesday, numerous friends and relatives celebrated the one-hundredth birthday of Edward E. Little. He has lived in Michigan since 1825, and except a slight impairment of his memory, is as hale, active and hearty as the average man at fifty or sixty. He is a veteran of the war of 1812.

Weldon's Thief-Catching Bill.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 17.—Professor Weldon's extradition bill, enlarging the scope of the present law relating to extraditable offenses and providing for the exchange of prisoners with countries having no extradition treaty with Canada will, it is believed, become a law this session. Professor Weldon, the author of the bill, which is retroactive, has received a number of threatening letters supposed to have come from American fugitives.

Mrs. Carmichael Acquitted.

HILLSDALE, Mich., April 17.—The trial of Mrs. Frances Carmichael, charged with the murder of her husband, Addison Carmichael, which began on April 3, ended this morning in a verdict of not guilty. Carmichael died on Jan. 15, and on his deathbed declared that his wife had poisoned him. Strychnine was subsequently found in his stomach, but it was shown that he had threatened to commit suicide, and the jury did not credit his dying statement.

Ex-Governor Porter Off for Europe.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Among the passengers who sailed on the steamship Aller for Bremen this morning were Hon. Fred Grant and family, Hon. Albert G. Porter, United States minister to Italy; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Proctor. Mrs. U. S. Grant was also one of the Fred Grant party.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

THURSDAY—Rain; lower temperature.

A MATTER OF CREDIT.

Rowne de Bout: "I saw Upson Downs the other day give away a good winter overcoat to a miserable tramp; few know what an impulsive, generous hearted fellow he is; he doesn't get the credit he deserves." Hyand Lowe: "Oh, Downes gets credit enough. He bought that very coat over a year ago, and to my certain knowledge, it isn't paid for yet."

The best kind of credit to have is the credit of being well dressed—and it costs very little. In these days the art of clothes making has been brought to such perfection by large manufacturers, like THE WHEN, that a man may be as well dressed for one-fifth to one-third less than merchant tailor work costs.

We guarantee the fit of the garment; we warrant the wear of the goods as represented; we close no sale that is not satisfactory—satisfactory to us as doing us credit. The result is that we can turn out the well-dressed and correctly-hatted gentlemen for a trifle of cost—and we are turning out multitudes of them this spring.

Join the majority.

THE WHEN

Surgical Instruments & Appliances

Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S
Surgical Instrument House,
92 South Illinois street.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

New and Stronger Combination Being Formed by the Members of the Old Pool.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Herald says: There have been many conferences and consultations for sometime past among the sugar kings who recently formed the trust or combine known as the "Sugar Refineries' Company." One of the outcomes of this state of affairs, as published yesterday, was the smash-up of the old sugar trust and the formation of what might be termed an assignment pool, supposed to contain seventeen out of the twenty-four refineries in the United States, and representing a capital of about $50,000,000, which may now possibly be held "in trust" by one individual, or perhaps by three individuals, Messrs. Theodore A. Havemyer, Henry O. Havemyer and Charles H. Sneff, the gentlemen to whom the American Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco was recently assigned.

Important developments are expected from the suit shortly to be brought by Attorney-general Tabor against the Havemyers & Elder Company, and it is understood that an effort will be made to discover who are the "boss assignees," or establish the identity of the "boss assignee," for it is claimed that the assignment move is illegal if taken to defeat the ends of justice or to block the investigation into the trust business. On the other hand, the whisperings and consultations going on among the sugar kings have been occasioned by the entirely unprecedented state of the raw sugar stock in the hands of importers and agents in this country. It is now only about 14,000 tons, against 110,000 tons at the corresponding period last year. There are about 12,000 tons in this city, as against about 100,000 tons last year. This causes the sugar kings to ponder considerably. After years of "cornering," directed against the sugar-growers of Cuba, Demara, Manila, etc., during which the trust has had the best of the fight, that combine now seems likely to be cornered in turn, for "somebody" is buying up sugar in England, and "somebody" has bought up in this city, since last Saturday, 28,000 tons of the 40,000 then on hand.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor, counsel for the Senate investigating committee, commenting on the story of the death of the old trust and birth of the new arrangement, said: "There is no doubt as to the correctness of the surmises as to the disintegration of the old sugar trust and the formation of a new trust. About that there is not the shadow of a doubt, but it will make no difference to us as the prosecution will be pushed all the same."

Americans Building Ships Abroad.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Herald says the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will soon receive from Glasgow, Scotland, their magnificent new steamer, Pacific, which they found it cheaper to build abroad than in an American ship-yard. Captain Seabury set sail from New York in the Guion steamer, Alaska, on Tuesday, to take possession of the new vessel on behalf of Jay Gould. He will have to hoist the British flag on her, for by our laws she cannot fly the stars and stripes, having been constructed on the Clyde. A foreign steamer in an American steamship line, which has loudly cried for subsidies for years back, is something of an anomaly. "It is like a duck among a brood of chickens," remarked an old skipper at the Maritime Exchange, yesterday. Nathaniel McKay, who is something of an expert on the difference between wages paid in this country and in Europe, on being asked how much Gould would save by building his steamer abroad, said: "The cost of material on the Clyde is about 30 to 40 per cent. less than here, while our wages are 60 to 80 per cent. higher than are paid the Scotchmen. Messrs. Jay Gould & Son had the steamer in question built in Scotland on account of this cheapness. She cannot fly our flag or stop at two American ports with a load in her. This boat has been built to make money for Americans, and America pays for her. The next Congress will probably discriminate against her when a bill passes to aid American commerce by granting subsidies to American-built vessels to carry the mails to China, Japan, Brazil and Central and South America."

A Young Girl's Crime.

MARINE CITY, Mich., April 17.—On Monday evening last James Williams and wife were taken suddenly very ill with symptoms of poisoning. They are still in a serious condition. This morning, Matilda Williams, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Williams by a former husband, admitted to the physician in charge that she had put a tablespoonful of "Rough on Rats" in the tea of each. The girl had cast her fortunes with a cowboy combination, and was brought home against her will. She saw no way to continue upon the high road to fame that she had selected other than by removing her parents, and acted accordingly.

Fraudulent Draft on an Ohio Bank.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A fraudulent draft was presented to the Chase National Bank on April 15. It is printed in imitation of the forms used by the First National Bank of Lima, O., though differing in some points. It was drawn to the order of H. C. Ransom, and signed by John W. Hoyt, cashier. The real cashier of the Lima bank is C. M. Hughes, jr. This looks as if some one has had the form lithographed and is endeavoring to have the manufactured drafts negotiated as opportunity offers. They are probably more dangerous to hotels and individuals than to banks.

Important Life Insurance Suit.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The widow of Henry E. Lincoln is suing the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Insurance Association to recover $10,000 on a policy issued on Lincoln's life, which the company refuses to pay on the ground that Lincoln committed suicide. Lincoln was found dead in a hallway in Brockton, Mass., with a bullet-hole in his skull, and Mrs. Lincoln believes that he was murdered by his brother Augustus, who has since died. The case promises to be an interesting and important one.

THE presence of dandruff indicates a diseased scalp, and if not cured blanching of the hair and baldness will result. Hall's Hair Renewer will cure it.

BAYONET RULE FOR BOOMERS

The President, Secretaries Proctor and Noble and Attorney-General Miller

Hold a Conference Concerning Government for Oklahoma, and Gen. Merritt Is Given Discretionary Power in the Matter.

The Boomers Bound for the Western Part of the Territory Will Start To-Day,

Preceded by a Detachment of Troops of the Regular Army—The Rivers and Small Streams High and the Water Still Rising.

MILITARY RULE.

General Merritt Given Discretionary Power Over Affairs in Oklahoma.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—There was a conference at the White House to-day which may lead to important consequences. President Harrison was joined by Secretaries Proctor and Noble and the Attorney-general, the subject which occupied this quartet being a telegram received by the Secretary of War from General Merritt, commander of the department of Missouri, asking for instructions in case trouble arose in Oklahoma. General Merritt laid stress upon the serious aspect that is presented by the great rush of boomers, and was emphatic in reciting his embarrassing position, resulting from power to act in case of an emergency. The matter was regarded by the President and his advisers as one, in its possiblities, extremely serious, and its consideration occupied over an hour. The conclusion of the conference was embodied in a telegram which was sent to General Merritt, and although it was not made public through the ordinary channels, it is learned that it gives the commander of the Department of Missouri extraordinary discretionary powers, making him, in fact, if not in name, the military general of Oklahoma in case a riot or any necessity should arise to call for the bayonet to preserve order. General Merritt has been diligent in preparing the troops under his command for instant action, and any alarm of trouble would be met promptly.

Commissioner Stockslager has made public a letter concerning homestead entries in Oklahoma, addressed to Mr. D. D. Halstead, Purcell, Ind. T. It runs thus:

In reference to a memorandum of five questions received from you, under date of the 15th inst., I have to state that it is not usual to answer hypothetical questions, but in view of the anomalous conditions affecting the public lands in Oklahoma, I will state as follows:

First—A person desiring to become an actual settler under the homestead laws may initiate his claim by entry at the district land office, after properly selecting and examing the land desired, in which case he is allowed six months from date of entry within which to establish his actual residence on the land, or, if he so elect, he may initiate his claim by actual settlement on the land, which may consist of some act or acts connecting himself with the particular tract claimed, said act or acts to be equivalent to an announcement of his intention, and from which the public generally may have notice of his claim. Thereafter he is allowed three months within which to make his claim of record by entry at the district land office. Which of these two methods should be chosen is a matter for the party's election, according to the circumstances and his own judgment of which is most desirable.

Second and Third—Of two bonafide settlers or claimants, the one whose settlement or entry is prior in time will have the superior right. When the inception of the claims is simultaneous—that is, at the same time precisely—the legal right is equal, and the question can be decided according to the equities and the land awarded to the party having the superior equities, if any; if none, then it has been the practice to put the land up between the claimants and to award the right of entry to the one bidding the highest for the privilege.

Fourth—The act of March, 2, 1889, enacts that until said lands are opened for settlement by proclamation of the President no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and any person violating this provision shall never be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto. The President's proclamation of March 23, 1889, calls attention expressly to this provision, and directs that it be strictly enforced.

Fifth—I am not prepared, in advance of a case arising, to give an opinion as to what particular act or acts will be considered a violation of the law in this respect.

The prospective opening of the Oklahoma country has already resulted in applications for charters for national banks to be established there. These applications have raised a perplexing question with which the Attorney-general and the Comptroller of the Currency are now wrestling. The law provides that application for authority to open national banks shall be on file for a year before charters are granted. The Territory of Oklahoma, however, has not been open to settlement until now, and consequently there has heretofore been no occasion for applications for the establishment of national banks there. With the opening of these lands there will be an immediate need of banks, but if the law be construed literally, no national banks can be established in Oklahoma for a year to come.

Postal Facilities.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Postoffice Department officials are making active preparations for the immediate opening of two postoffices in Oklahoma—one at Kingfisher stage station and the other at Guthrie, where the United States land offices are to be established. Several postoffice inspectors are now on the ground examining proposed mail routes into the country and between all important points. For the present all mails will enter the Territory from the north over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to its southern terminus, and from there will be carried forward by government contractors over regularly-established routes. It is expected that the mail facilities will equal the needs of the settlers. Mail for the land-office towns and other principal points will probably go forward on the very day, or, at best, the day following, the one on which the President's proclamation goes into effect. Mr. Clarkson said to-day that probably twenty-five postoffices would be established in the new Territory within the next thirty days. If no better accommodations can be had, postmasters will supply themselves with tents or whatever else can be made available for shelter.

WAITING FOR THE WORD.

Thousands of Settlers Will To-day Start Across the Cherokee Strip.

KANSAS CITY, April 17.—As the day for the opening of the Oklahoma lands draws nigh, the capacity of the Union Station in this city is taxed more and more every day. The settlers come from all over the country. To-day, thirty Italians fresh from Castle Garden, were among the motley crowd. The arrivals are about evenly divided between the Santa Fe and the Rock Island, which reach the Eastern and Western land offices, respectively.

A telegram from Arkansas City, Kan., says that reports from the Indian Territory state that heavy rains have fallen and that the rivers are rapidly rising. Grave fears are entertained that the progress of home-seekers in their march to Oklahoma will be seriously impeded and that the fording of the large streams will be extremely dangerous.

The first number of the Oklahoma Times will be issued at Oklahoma City, on the 22d, by A. C. and W. W. Scott, formerly of the Iola, Kan., Register. The Times will be Republican in politics, and will be printed from a complete steam plant.

In his telegram from Caldwell, Kan., to-night, a staff correspondent of the Kansas City Times says: "The town is not especially full of strangers. Probably the fact that the creeks and the Cimarron are very high has some effect in keeping them to the Arkansas City route, but the truth is that the numbers of people at all border points has been very much overestimated. There are plenty of town-lot schemes hatching. Colonies of old soldiers are forming at several points to get homesteads, and use the shorter time of their residence to secure title, and then turn part of the land into towns. The heavy rains of last night have made the streams worse than ever, and unless they subside there will be great difficulty in reaching Lisbon (formerly Kingfisher.) The stage company has just ordered nearly one thousand feet of heavy rope, to be used in fording, if necessary. Manager Parker, of the Rock Island railway, is expected here during the night. The company is doing everything in its power to handle the business, but it is working against many difficulties. The country here is very beautiful now, after the rains, and the Cherokee strip, south of Caldwell, is as good as any. It is fertile, rolling prairie. Cattle men are not yet reconciled to the situation, and look upon the settlers with ill-concealed dislike. This place is headquarters for the Live stock Association, and many business men are connected with the cattle company. The boomers will start all together to-morrow, with the troops in front of them. It will be a sight not often presented before in America—a thousand, or more, settlers marching toward homes under the regulations of the War Department. The settlers here are of a remarkably good class. Most of them have comfortable outfits. The sound of the violin and banjo proceed from many of the tents, and the tenants have newspapers and Oklahoma literature in sight, reading all the time. Everybody seems to be for himself, rather jealous and suspicious of others than united by bonds of friendship. Some experienced frontiersmen say there will be no trouble of any sort at Lisbon, while others say it cannot be prevented. Afte rMonday the soldiers cannot act, except on request of the civil authorities, so the deputy marshals will have to do pretty much all the work of preserving order."

The announcement of Capt. Hayes, who is commanding the cavalry detailed to guard the border at Arkansas City, that settlers would be allowed to cross the line into the Cherokee strip immediately after midnight, Thursday, has created a great stir among the prospectors, and it is thought that the large majority of them will take advantage of the opportunity, and that midnight to-morrow will witness a grand rush into the strip. The campaigners realize that all cannot cross the border at the same place, and there will be a scattering along the border for miles. A terrific wind and rain storm passed over here last night, which played havoc with the boomers' tents. Women and children were drenched and badly frightened.

Fully five hundred boomer outfits passed through Wellington, Kan., yesterday. As a general rule, the wagons and teams were of the best class, and the boomers ruddy and strong and imbued with the idea that Oklahoma was a land flowing with milk and honey. For a week past the stream of white-covered wagons steadily moving south has been very large. The Wellington Oklahoma Colony, numbering about fifty, under the leadership of H. F. Landes, left that city to-day.

Boomers in Bad Plight.

PURCELL, I. T., April 17.—Boomers south of the Canadian river are in a desperate and deplorable condition; sickness and destitution are widespread, and hundreds of men, women and children are in pitiable plights. They are scantily clothed, have scarcely enough food, and are practically helpless. Many have either mortgaged or pawned their camp outfits and personal effects during the months of waiting, until about all they have left is a Winchester rifle and a supply of ammunition. They tenaciously cling to the hope of presempting homesteads in Oklahoma. They have been in the country time and time again, and have as often been driven out. They know every foot of the country and in many instances have claims staked off. They propose going back on Monday next and taking possession of their claims, even if fighting for them is necessary. Bloodshed will certainly result. United States Marshal Jones, of Southern Kansas, has arrived at Guthrie with a force of deputies, but he will not be able to cope with the inevitable claim-jumping collisions.

An Incident of the Boom.

OZARK, Mo. April 17.—A man named Johnson shot and killed one Norman, near Highlandville, this county, to-day. Both men were on their way to Oklahoma.

Land Laws and Speculators.

Nebraska State Journal.

The orders of the land department at Washington reveal an intense ignorance of the real situation in Oklahoma. The special agent sent to secure suitable buildings, Mr. Pickler, had instructions to rent at both Guthrie and Kingfisher. In case this could not be done "at a reasonable price," Mr. Pickler was then empowered to purchase lumber and have it shipped to both places, and have buildings erected. He had a permit to enter the Territory, but permits for carpenters and laborers were overlooked, while teaming to Kingfisher was to be "secured at the village of Guthrie."

The rulings of the department have been repeated regarding the entries of lands, but an additional order has been issued which will cost some officer much money. It is that the first papers or filings shall be received during the rush stamped with numbers, and afterwards entered according to the order of filing. This repeats a Garden City experience, where the receiver was $13,000 ahead of the entries of lands, and yet he honestly accounted for every cent that came into his possession. The trouble arose from duplicate filings, two men having selected the same land, and the work not being completed at the time, the error was not discovered until the plats came to be marked.

Then, too, the two distinctive features of the law, so antagonistic in their provisions. A can rush to the Land Office and from the map select what he believes to be good enough for him, and files on it, having six months to make settlement. B, in looking about, secures this same quarter section, dumps in worldly effects thereon, commences his hut or dugout, well and plowing, having, under the law, ninety days in which to make his filing. When he goes to the Land Office he finds that A has already filed on this same land, and there comes a contest and litigation. If he proves that he settled before A filed, then B is the owner. But if A can "secure" good witnesses and prove that B did not settle and commence improvements when he took the oath he did, then A gets the land. If, as sometimes happens, one filed at the same hour on the same date the other settled, a compromise is effected by giving each 80 acres, and two men are made neighbors whose morning greetings will be an interchange of Winchester courtesies.

This class of men are left, and, as the Secretary of the Interior last week told a Kansas man, purposely so. The speculator in town sites must take more than a gambler's risks, and await the action of Congress. In no manner can he possibly obtain title to the land upon which he proposes to build a town. A score or more of men can mutually agree to locate a town, and select one of their number to file town-site papers, which the land officers must reject and forward to the department at Washington for action. The only action there is delay until Congress organizes courts and enables the record to be completed by filing the plat with the judges, as provided by law, securing title after that and dividing up—if every man is honest. At present, under any agreement, he can only hold that little piece of land upon which he had squatted, and can transfer nothing. He possibly may be able to do so after a year, but even that is not certain. The homesteader cannot aid him, for the first thing required by the homesteader is an oath that no part of his land is used for any other purpose than his actual residence, and that no other person has become, or is to become, domiciled upon it.

The town-site speculator will hold out, as an inducement, that his town will be the future capital of Oklahoma. The fact seems to be that this important location will not be effected until the Cherokee strip is opened, and until Congress has provided a government. Then there are interested parties who are now sleeping on the steps of the throne who will awaken long enough to aid in that location, which will probably be in the strip, on land that, through the aid of some peculiar law, will be secured by these same sleeping schemers.

THE MINNEAPOLIS STRIKE.

The Company Succeeds in Moving a Few Cars Under Police Protection.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 17.—To-day was a little more lively in street-car circles. The company have been operating three of their lines all day with more or less success. Cars were started on the University, the Bloomington, and the South-avenue lines at 5 o'clock this morning, heavily loaded with policemen. Very little trouble was experienced, the police being able to keep the crowds under control, with the exception of one or two instances. About noon a car was stopped on Washington avenue by a spiked switch, and during the delay a crowd gathered quickly and commenced stoning and egging the drivers and policemen. Mounted police charged on the crowd and dispersed it, but the driver unhitched his horses and left the car standing in the street. A large number of arrests were made during the day, including one or two prominent citizens, who refused to move on when ordered to do so by the police. The crowds on the streets and sidewalks were kept moving, every person refusing to do so and those yelling "scabs" or "rats" at the carmen were promptly arrested and locked up, charged with disorderly conduct. It is said that the company had succeeded in employing 115 men this morning, paying from $3 to $5 a day, but at noon the strikers had persuaded about sixty-five of these men to quit, some of them deserting their cars in the middle of their runs, or at the further end from the stables. In such cases officials, clerks and book-keepers of the company were compelled to man the cars and take them back to the stables.

No attempt was made to operate the motor line, but it is thought an attempt will be made to-morrow. The men are still firm and seem to feel confident of success. It is rumored this evening that President Lowry has sent for a committee of strikers to settle the matter, but little credence is given the report.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 17.—To-day was another quiet one in street-car circles here, all interest being centered on the efforts of the company to run cars in Minneapolis. The City Council, at its meeting last night, adopted resolutions calling on the street-car company to start cars in three days or forfeit its franchise.

New Works Stopped by a Strike.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 17.—The new Steubenville iron and steel-works, at Alikinna, which started last week, are already stopped by a strike. An amalgamated association was started and a scale of wages was agreed upon, but a reservation was made which, the men claim, would work to their disadvantage. There was also some disagreement between the home and foreign puddlers. The outlook is not promising for a speedy settlement of the strike. About 500 men are affected.

Strike of Miners.

BRAZIL, Ind., April 17.—About one hundred miners employed in the New Edgar mine, near Coal Bluff, are on strike, because two of their number were discharged for alleged violation of mine rules. The Knights of Labor demand their reinstatement.

THE DANMARK'S PASSENGERS.

Another Twenty-Four Hours Passes, but Brings No News of the Missing People.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The steamship City of Richmond, of the Inman line, which arrived from Liverpool this morning, brought no news of the ill-fated steamer Danmark. The officers of the City of Richmond did not see anything of the wreckage of the Danmark, and did not hear anything of the reported loss until told by the pilot off Sandy Hook. The City of Richmond brought 427 immigrants.

The National-line steamship Denmark arrived at the bar this morning, but brought no news of the Danmark.

The Alsatia, of the Anchor line, was reported as leaving the Rock of Gibraltar on April 1, and as she passed near the spot where the Danmark was seen, it is thought likely she may have fallen in with her boats. The Alsatia carries fruit for Mediterranean ports, and is large enough to accommodate all who were in the abandoned steamer.

LONDON, April 17.—Hopes are entertained that the steamship The Queen, which is now overdue, may have rescued the passengers of the Danmark.

In reference to the above dispatch, it is to be noted that previous advices reported the arrival of The Queen off Kinsale at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Lively Day in Oil.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—There was great excitement at the Oil Exchange to-day, and prices dropped nearly four points. Pittsburg has been very brisk for some time, and the story that the Standard had secured control of the Lima field was seized as a pretext to hammer prices. The market was bearish all day and the fluctuations were rapid, but the session was devoid of panicky features. At the opening sales were made at 87 1-2c, which proved to be the highest point of the day. Prices then began to drop, and with the exceptions of small rallies continued to decline until the close, when 84 3-8c was bid. The feeling was still weak and unsettled. The day's transactions were very heavy, and aggregated millions of barrels.

He Struck Her Twice and She Killed Him.

BUTLER, Pa., April 17.—About 4 o'clock this morning, James Fields was fatally shot by his wife. Mrs. Fields was reading a book and her husband ordered her to come to bed. She refused to do so, when he got up and struck her. She went to a bureau drawer and took out a revolver, telling him if he hit her again she would shoot him. He then struck her in the face, when she fired the revolver, inflicting a fatal wound. Before dying Fields made a sworn statement, exonerating his wife, in which he stated that she had shot in self-defense. When Mrs. Fields appeared at the coroner's inquest this morning, her face was mashed almost beyond recognition. She is still at liberty.

Obituary.

BOSTON, April 17.—Col. Edward P. Nettleton, late corporation counsel of Boston, died to-night of kidney disease, at the age of fifty-four years. He commanded the Thirty-first Massachusetts during the rebellion, was with General Butler at New Orleans, became provorst marshal of Alabama, and has since the war held various high legal positions.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mrs. Febiger, wife of Rear Admiral John C. Febiger, who was thrown from her carriage and badly injured, Sunday evening, died at an early hour this morning.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Brig.-Gen. Samuel Kennedy Dawson, U. S. A. (retired), died at Orange, N. J., this morning, after a short sickness.

Sale of the State Journal.

SPRINGFIELD, April 17.—Harry F. Dorwin and Clarence R. Paul have purchased the controlling interest in the Illinois State Journal, of this city, and will assume the management of that paper from this date. Mr. Selby, the present editor, will retire. Mr. Dorwin is a nephew of Senator Cullom, and Mr. Paul has for several years acted as the Senator's private secretary.

Mother and Three Children Killed.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 17.—An Intelligencer special says: "One of the most horrible accidents that ever occurred in Brockton county happened there to-day. Perry Wine, a well-known citizen, was felling a tree, when it broke across the stump, demolishing the house and killing his wife and three children."

APPOINTMENTS OF CONSULS

Their Consideration Will Be Taken Up by the President Sometime in May,

And Selections Will Be Made on the Business Qualifications of Applicants—Candidates for the More Important Places.

Treasurer Huston Not Likely to Enter Upon His Duties Before the 1st of May.

Robert P. Porter Appointed Superintendent of Census, and William H. Calkins Associate Justice of Washington Territory.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Appointments Will Be Delayed About a Month—Men Who May Draw Prizes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—To an applicant for a consulate, who called upon him to-day, the President said that consideration of consular appointments would not be taken up for at least three weeks to come; that in appointing the new consuls there would be no clean sweeps; that the State Department would act very slowly. The appointments will be made on geographical grounds, regard being at all times had to the commercial fitness of the appointments. Mr. Blaine this afternoon reiterated this statement of policy. He added, incidentally, that for the two-hundred-and-ten consulates there have been thirty-five hundred applicants. It is believed that the consulate at Liverpool will go to Mr. Thomas Sherman, of Maine, who has been for years connected with the consular service in the State Department. It is stated on good authority, however, that Mr. Morton has asked the President to promote his brother-in-law, Mr. Grinnell, at present the consul at Bradford, England, to this office. Mr. George Bain, of St. Louis, is believed to be slated for the Glasgow consulate; Mr. George Johnson, of Cincinnati, for the consulate-general at Berlin, and Gen. Adam E. King, of Baltimore, for the consulate-general at Paris.

TREASURER HUSTON.

He Is Not Likely to Enter Upon His Duties Before the End of the Month.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—It is probable that Mr. Huston, the newly appointed United States Treasurer, will not take the oath of office for at least two weeks, owing to several complications and embarrassments that would arise should he do so. Treasurer Hyatt has an enormous trust to look after. As Treasurer of the United States he is responsible for about $700,000,000, and as Assistant Treasurer ad interim in charge of the New York sub-treasury, a position he assumed on account of the death of Judge McCue, and held until relieved by Mr. Roberts, he is accountable for the $300,000,000 there. While Mr. Hyatt is quite anxious to be relieved from his official duties he does not want to be placed in a position where he cannot look after his own interests and those of Judge McCue's heirs during the count at New York. This would happen should Mr. Huston become treasurer before the count of sub-treasury funds in New York is finished. As Mr. Huston does not care to embarrass Mr. Hyatt he will probably wait until the New York count is finished before entering on his new duties.

SEA POSTOFFICES.

A Proposition to Apply the Railway System on Board Ocean Steamers.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Superintendent Bell, of the foreign mails office, has received a communication from the postal authorities of Germany recommending the establishment of "sea postoffices" for the distribution of German-American mails on shipboard. The Secretary of the Imperial German postoffice, in his communication, says that, owing to the constant increase of the American mails for Germany, their distribution presents very serious difficulties at the German exchange offices. Articles of mail matter are distributed erroneously, and there are frequent delays in consequence, giving rise to complaints. Even the Bremen office, he says, in spite of a large increase of its force, is frequently unable to distribute heavy American mails, received via Bremerhaven, in time for the next mail trains from Bremen, so that, in many cases, serious delays have become unavoidable. These difficulties, he says, will grow more serious in future, owing to the constant increase of American mails. "The Imperial German Office," the letter says, "has for some time given serious attention to this matter, with a view to finding some means of remedying the evil. It appears that the most feasible and effective plan would be to have the mails in question entirely distributed by postal employes on board the fast-mail steamers plying between New York and Bremen, so that the German exchange officers could forward mails without any delay whatever. These sea postoffices could also greatly facilitate the work of the American exchange offices by distributing the mails from Germany for America during the trip from Germany to New York. * * * The imperial office is willing to establish these offices, and desires to know whether the American Postoffice Department is inclined to bear one-half of the expense, from $47,600 to $71,400 per annum."

Superintendent Bell, to-day, said that he was of the opinion that the arrangement suggested by the German authorities would greatly facilitate the delivery of mails both in this country and in Germany, but authority must first be obtained from Congress before any steps in the direction indicated could be taken by the department.

YESTERDAY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Robert P. Porter, W. H. Calkins, and E. P. Lacey Named for Important Positions.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The President made the following appointments this afternoon:

Robert P. Porter, of New York, to be Superintendent of Census.

J. W. Cunningham, to be assayer of the United States assay office at Boise City, Idaho.

William H. Calkins, of Washington Territory, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington.

John B. Donnelly, of Louisiana, to be marshal of the United States for the Eastern district of Louisiana.

Mr. Calkins was born in Pike county, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1842. He came to Indiana while a boy and studied law at Lafayette. He entered the army in 1861. He was prosecuting attorney in the Ninth judicial district from 1866 to 1870; was a Representative in the Legislature in 1871; was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in 1874, but was afterward elected successively for four terms. He was nominated for Governor by the Republicans in 1884, but was defeated.

Mr. Porter is an Englishman by birth. For several years he was an editor on the Chicago Inter-Ocean. In 1883 he was appointed secretary of the tariff commission by President Arthur and served throughout its existence. He is at present editor