$1,000, in the Surgeon-general's office, under amended Department Rule 10.

The Vice-president and Mrs. Morton and three of their daughters left the city this morning, expecting to spend some time in St. Augustine.

One of the results of the recent disastrous fire at Secretary Tracy's house is the introduction of fire-alarm boxes into the White House, which has heretofore been without adequate protection of this kind.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections took up the Montana senatorial controversy for consideration to-day. Several hours were devoted to discussing some of the legal questions involved, but no conclusion was reached.

The pan-American congress has adopted the report of the committee on the subject of sanitary regulations, at ports in the various countries represented in the conference.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Ex-Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, caught a burglar in his residence, yesterday, and held him until the patrol wagon arrived.

Lieutenant Converse, U. S. N., in charge of the new torpedo boat Cushing, pronounces her up to all requirements and a success.

Frank K. Pendleton, son of the dead minister to Germany, said yesterday that the funeral of his father would take place at Cincinnati, a week from to-day.

The girls of the Cincinnati Art School have signed a petition requesting the Czar of Russia to put an end to the persecution of the female exiles in Siberia.

Kilduff and Dawson, two witnesses who are wanted in the New York bank-wrecking cases, are reported missing by United States District Attorney Mitchell.

A letter has been received from Port Simpson, B. C., stating that the missionary steamer Glad Tidings, previously reported wrecked and a total loss, has arrived safe at that place.

"Brocky" Smith, on trial at Cincinnati for the murder of Mrs. Byron, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, the penalty of which is death. His defense was insanity.

At Pearsal, Tex., yesterday, Early Regan shot and mortally wounded Dr. J. F. Bailey, a veterinary surgeon from Michigan. The difficulty grew out of a business matter. Regan is in jail.

George Waltham and D. Cook were shot dead at Sangus, Los Angeles county, California, by W. D. Gardener and W. E. Carmichael. The crime was the result of a dispute about land.

The fast train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road ran into a freight while rounding a curve at Oakwood, Wis., yesterday. There were no fatalities, and but little damage was done.

A special from Grand Forks, N. D., says: Fred Gunderson, doing a banking business at Reynolds, under the name of the Hypothek Bank, has fled to parts unknown, leaving many creditors.

The experts who have been examining the books of ex-Treasurer Hemingway, of Mississippi, will report that his accounts are correct, and that the apparent big shortage was due to errors in book-keeping.

At a joint Democratic caucus at Des Moines, Ia., last evening, S. L. Bestow, the defeated candidate on the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant-governor, last fall, received the nomination for United States Senator.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to confer with bondholders with a view to the settlement of the State debt in conformity with the provisions of the Riddleberger bill passed the Virginia Legislature yesterday.

Bishop Ryan has consented to the request of St. Adelbert's congregation, of Buffalo, for the removal of the objectionable priest and the appointment of another more agreeable to the parishioners. This ends the quarrel that has existed for the past month.

The Supreme Court jury, at Buffalo, N. Y., rendered a verdict for $8,000 in the case of C. F. Pitcher against the Lake Shore Railroad Company for the loss of a leg caused by the sudden starting of a train carrying a car-load of horses, of which Pitcher had charge.

A Chicago paper says: "Now that Chicago has won the prize, Mr. Platt, of New York, wants a slice of Chicago property, and his agent, Mr. Irwin, has bought for him twenty-five acres of land, on the corner of Stewart avenue and Sixty-third street, paying for it $75,000."

William M. Smith, son of A. T. Smith, a well-known Louisville liquor-dealer, is charged with embezzling $1,800. He was employed by H. Weirich, a shoe-dealer, for years as book-keeper, and is charged with having appropriated the money in small sums. He has been a leader in society.

Suits have been instituted against the owners of the glucose-works at Tama City, Ia., for maintaining a nuisance. The refuse of the works is sluiced into the river, and the complaints of pollution from fish killed by it along the stream have been many and bitter for the last two years.

Pat Desmond, formerly city marshal of Pueblo, Col., was shot dead at Ogden, U. T., Friday night by T. S. Todd. The two men met in a saloon, and quarreled over a business matter. Desmond started to draw a gun, but Todd got the drop on him and fired four shots in quick succession. Todd is in custody.

About five hundred laboring men held a mass-meeting at Toledo, last night, in the interests of the eight-hour movement. Samuel Gompers, of New York, president of the American Federation of Labor, and W. J. Dillon, general secretary of the American Flint Glass-workers' Union, addressed the meeting.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Ex-Congressman Charles L. Mitchell, of New Haven, Conn., died at 4 o'clock this morning in this city. He was one of the principal stockholders and president of the Mitchell-Vance Company, manufacturers of gas-fixtures.

KANSAS CITY, March 1.—Henry Harrison Rattliffe, one of the early pioneers of this city, died to-day. Mr. Rattliffe came here in 1843, when this city was known as Westport Landing. He was the owner of considerable property, and leaves a wife and two sons. He was in the eightieth year of his age.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—Capt. Delos T. Bligh, the well-known chief of the detective force here, died to-night. He leaves a wife and six daughters. He was born at Franklin, N. Y., and was sixty-seven years old. He came to Louisville when nineteen years old, and worked about twelve years at his trade of brick mason. He was for a short time during that period in the police force, and finally drifted back into the work and became a very efficient detective. He is known throughout the country as "Yankee" Bligh.

A Saloon Not Wanted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, March 1.—The citizens of the east end of this county are greatly stirred up over the prospect of a saloon being established in their midst. An application is pending, and will be acted upon by the County Commissioners this week, for a license to sell liquor at Greentown, a small town in the east end of the county. About six months ago an effort was made to start a saloon there, but the people turned out enmasse and would not allow the wagons of liquor to enter the place. The prospective proprietor, after a persistent effort to open the place, was obliged to abandon the project.

Close of a Farmers' Institute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., March 1.—The Farmers' Institute, which has been in session here for two days, came to a close yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not large, on account of the disagreeable weather, but the exercises were interesting. Among the speakers from abroad were Prof. W. C. Latta of Lafayette, Mr. John Close of Franklin and Mr. Thomas Miller of Goshen. Among the resolutions adopted was one indorsing the efforts of farmers' societies to organize against trusts and all matters contrary to their interests.

Slosson Wins the Billiard Championship.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The last matinee of the billiard tournament occurred at Chickering Hall to-day, before a very slim audience. Maurice Daley and W. H. Catton were the players. Score: Catton, 500; Daly, 471.

The last game, which was played to-night, attracted an immense crowd. The players were Schaefer and George Slosson, the latter winning by a score of 500 to 313, which gives him first place in the tournament.

MR. SHIDY'S APPOINTMENT

Why the Dismissed Milwaukee Clerk Was Given a Place in the Census Office.

Testimony of the Civil-Service Commissioners and Others Before the House Committee—The Postal Telegraph Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—At the opening of the session or the House committee investigating charges against the Civil-service Commission to-day, Representative Ewart read a telegram from ex-Civil-service Commissioner Edgerton saying that the charge that Campbell had given out civil-service questions was never made known to him (Edgerton) until the evening before he wrote his letter to the President, and the reason why it was withheld was best known to those who condoned it. Ex-Commissioner Oberly had testified the other day that Mr. Edgerton refused to have anything to do with the charge against Campbell.

Superintendent of Census Porter was the first witness called, and gave the committee his story of Shidy's appointment to a clerkship in the Census Office. Commissioner Roosevelt had come to him, and said that he (Roosevelt) thought Shidy was unjustly dismissed from the Milwaukee postoffice, and asked him to appoint Shidy to a position in the Census Bureau. Before his appointment Shidy had passed only a fair examination.

On cross-examination by Representative Ewart Mr. Porter said he would not have appointed Shidy to the place had he been told that he had made false certifications in the Milwaukee postoffice. In answer to further questions Mr. Porter said that Shidy's appointment had not taken place until six weeks after the request of Mr. Roosevelt, and that protests had been filed against his appointment. He further recollected, he said, that Mr. Roosevelt had said to him that Shidy was a weak man, and had yielded to coercion, and that Postmaster Paul had turned him out because he had testified to the truth.

Commissioner Roosevelt was then called and gave the committee a history of the last investigation of the Milwaukee postoffice. He said Shidy, although reluctant, had come forward at once to testify. The commission told him it would do all in its power to protect him from the consequences of telling the truth, but not from the consequences of his wrong-doing in the office. Mr. Roosevelt then related how the commission had made efforts to have Shidy reinstated, and failing in that, to have him appointed in the Census Office. "Remember," he said, "that Shidy was not dismissed for doing wrong, but was dismissed for trying to atone for it by doing well, and he had confessed and expressed a deep, humble and apparently sincere regret for what he had done." He [Roosvelt], felt, he declared, that the government must protect its own witnesses, who are persecuted for telling the truth. He would not interfere with the punishment of these men for their wrong-doing.

Commissioner Thompson having taken the stand, said that after hearing Shidy's testimony of yesterday he did not think he was a man who ought to have a place under the government, for the reason that he showed a moral obliquity which unfitted him for employment in the government service. In his testimony before the Commission, Shidy freely confessed, and said he would not commit such a wrong again, although yesterday he had said that he would do the same thing again under similar circumstances. Such a man was not to be trusted.

Commissioner Lyman testified that the preliminary report made in the Milwaukee postoffice case by Messrs. Doyle, Secretary and Webster, the chief examiner of the commission previous to the reorganization of the commission, had not been acted upon by the commission, because he [Lyman] could not get Mr. Edgerton to cooperate with him. He did not feel authorized to act upon it himself, because of the conflict in the testimony of the various witnesses. Commissioner Oberly, his colleague, had then been appointed to the commissionership of Indian affairs. When he [Lyman] became sole commissioner the work upon him was overwhelming and crushing, leaving him but little time to attend to the matter.

Ex-Commissioner Oberly also made a statement concerning the preliminary report, saying that it was submitted in writing after he had left the office, although he had known its nature shortly before he left. He caused a good deal of laughter by saying that when Postmaster Paul, of Milwaukee, had been appointed by President Cleveland he was vice-president of the Milwaukee Civil-service Association.

Postmaster-general Wanamaker was called as a witness and asked particularly concerning his action in the case of Shidy. So far as he remembers, Mr. Roosevelt had told him that Shidy had aided the commission in its investigation of the Milwaukee postoffice, and the postmaster had taken offense and dismissed him. Mr. Roosevelt had conveyed the impression that Shidy was an excellent man and worthy of the interest taken in him, and Mr. Roosevelt asked him whether he had any objection to him [Roosvelt], seeking a place for him. He told Mr. Roosevelt no. He subsequently wrote a letter to the Superintendent of the Census, saying that he saw no objection to Shidy's appointment in the office. Mr. Roosevelt had not told him of the charges that existed against Shidy of making false certifications in the Milwaukee postoffice. He had read the commission's report of the postoffice before this action of his with regard to Shidy, but he had not read it with reference to Shidy. He did not think that either of the Civil-service Commissioners had asked for the removal of Johnson or Fahsel, the other members of the board of examiners of the Milwaukee postoffice. He was asked whether, if it had been stated to him that Shidy was guilty of the charges against him, he would have entertained a request for personal indorsement for a position for him. Mr. Wanamaker replied certainly not; that he would consider it his duty to warn the head of a department against such a person.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day continued his statement respecting the pending postal telegraph bill before the House committee on postoffices and post-roads. He said he had seen it stated that the wire on the Pacific railroad lines belonged to the government. He did not so understand it; and, as a matter of fact, the government had no power to fix rates over those lines. Respecting rates generally, Dr. Green said that they were about one-half of those prevailing twenty-two years ago. The ratio between our own and the British rates was as 25 cents to 20 cents. The Postmaster-general proposed to reduce these rates one-half, and this in the face of the fact that the British system had been operated with a deficit of $11,800,300 in the past eleven years, and probably $30,000,000 since its establishment. Yet the British system had been instituted under a solemn pledge that it should be self-supporting. The salaries of the British operators averaged from $26 to $29 per month, while in New York the average, including male and female operators, was $61.45, more than double the British average. If our government embarked in the telegraph business it must have managers or the business would go to the bottom. The government could not do the business as cheaply as the Western Union. All of the small and new companies were under a much larger proportionate expense than the Western Union, which handled over 100,000 messages a day at New York alone. It was cheaper to do a large business than a small one. An operator could not be made in a year. Operators had to have eight or ten years' experience before they could be trusted to manage a heavy wire.

Taking up the details of the Postmaster-general's plan, Dr. Green said that at many of the postoffices there would not be sufficient telegraph business to pay expenses. It had been suggested that the postmasters at these offices might learn to work the wires. But they would not do so, as they were usually business men, and fully employed in caring for their shops. Then special corps of operators would have to be organized in the large cities, and they would have to be placed in rooms separate from the postoffice, to preserve the secrecy of the messages. Large battery-rooms would have to be procured, and altogether the present postoffice buildings could not be made to accommodate the telegraph system.

In regard to the rates fixed by the Postmaster-general Dr. Green said the directors of his company regarded the order as a confiscation of their business. The Doctor became somewhat excited at this point, and, looking hard at Postmaster-general Wanamaker, who steadfastly returned the gaze, he exclaimed: "And yet he says he is on first-rate terms with the telegraph companies. He may congratulate himself that he can smile and smile, and murder while he smiles. We propose to controvert that order (fixing the rates for government messages) in the courts, and to demonstrate that it is not one-half of the cost of the service. We have not received a dollar on account of government telegraph service since last July. We would not accept the rate. One word more. I don't know whether I am right, but this is the way it looks to a man up a tree: This is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. In England and other monarchical governments, in Canada and in the so-called French republic, the Cabinet Ministers are members of the legislative departments, and act as members of the Legislature. But in a constitutional form of government, as it is here, the executive, legislative and judicial departments are made independent departments. The President may recommend from time to time such legislation as may be needed. This proposed legislation has failed to receive his recommendation, although submitted in the Postmaster-general's report before his annual message was sent to Congress. I have never heard before that a Cabinet minister may come before a committee to coach it and help his pet schemes through when they have not been recommended by the President.

A long discussion followed at this point, in which Mr. Crain denied that the Postmaster-general was present for the purpose of coaching the committee. Dr. Green then concluded his testimony and the committee listened to the reading of a statement by Mr. Barnum, representing the Visual Synchronism Telegraph Company, in favor of the Postmaster-general's plan.

BEN BUTLER'S DROOPING EYE.

It Has Been Successfully Treated by a Surgeon and Is Now a Thing of the Past.

BOSTON, March 1.—One of the notable institutions of the United States has disappeared. Ben Butler's drooping eyelid, so familiar to the present generation and part of the last, is no more. A surgeon has been at work on his famous left ocular, and the result is he will be able to see as well as the man with the best eye in the world. The cutting was done with surgeons' scissors and not with a knife. The surgeon caught up between his thumb and forefinger a fold of flesh midway between the eye-lash and the eyebrow, and clipped it off with the scissors. A big hole was consequently left in the lid, for the piece of flesh taken away was about one and a half inch long and one inch wide. Having cut away the fold, the surgeon then brought the bleeding edges together and secured them with half a dozen stitches. The effect is obvious. The lower portion of the lid was drawn upward, where the overhanging fold used to be, thus exposing the eyeball to the light. Of course, the operation was unpleasant to the General, but the whole thing was over in fifteen minutes, and General Butler had a bandaged left eye, but one that he would be able to see out of in a few days. The wound healed rapidly. The operation was performed Monday, and on Thursday some of the stiches were removed. On Friday the surgeon took out the remnants of the suture, and the two edges of the wound were united. On the following Monday the lid felt so comfortable that the General wished to go out and attend to business, but the weather was not propitious and, by his doctor's advice, he decided to remain at home until Thursday, Feb. 27.

As soon as the news of the operation was noised abroad, the General began to hear from his friends and others, too. In twenty-four hours his mail was filled with strange letters. Many of them were expressions of sympathy and congratulation from friends, but the greater part was composed of circulars setting forth the merit of quack medicines and of valuable advice from self-constituted oculists in various parts of Massachusetts. The General's right eye, too, has been developing of late years a drooping lid on a minature scale. It is now veiled more than the left eye is, and it will probably be made the object of another operation in the near future.

Affairs of Insolvent Wool-Dealers.

BOSTON, March 1.—Henry Piper, the expert accountant, who has been investigating the accounts of Messrs. Brown, Steep & Clark, the insolvent wool firm, has submitted a report of the assignees. The manner of doing business was so loose that the accountant thinks six months' solid work would scarcely be sufficient to work out the mysteries of their accounts. The condition of the firm, he believes, as near as can be given, is: Assets, $1,545,375; liabilities, $3,112,159; contingent liabilities, $227,969; indorsement on Riverside and Oswego mills notes outstanding, $822,567.

Higher Prices for Rubber Goods.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes have adjourned their meeting until Wednesday next, when they will meet at the Hotel Vendome, in Boston. At their meeting a few days ago it was decided to advance prices of rubber boots and shoes 10 per cent., but an advance of 15 per cent. is now contemplated, owing to later news advising a further shortage in the rubber crop and further rise in prices led by a speculative movement in Europe. One of the largest shoe manufacturers has just bought all the rubber obtainable in this market, aggregating nearly 1,000,000 pounds.

Wealthy Englishman Murdered.

PRINCETON, Ont., March 1.—The body of the man who was found murdered, and with the appearance of having been robbed, in the woods near here, a few days ago, has been positively identified as that of F. C. Benwell, a wealthy young Englishman, who recently came to this country for the purpose of starting a stock farm.

Benwell was a native of London and his father was an officer in the British army. He came here via New York, where he had friends.

Village Raided by Burglars.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., March 1.—The village of Cadiz, six miles west of this city, was raided by burglars last night. Several stores were entered and jewelry, cutlery and clothing of the value of several hundred dollars was taken. The thieves made good their escape and left no clew.

Girls Arrested for Larceny.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHOALS, Ind., March 1.—Misses Fannie Puckett, Mattie Cox, Lizzie Conard and Jefferson Puckett, all residing at Loogootee, were brought here by the sheriff and lodged in the county jail to await the next term of court, charged with stealing clothes from off a clothes-line.

Madison Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., March 1.—The Madison township Republican convention to-day nominated John R. Carr for trustee, Wm. H. McLaughlin for assessor, V. Cravens and E. Seidel for magistrates; E. Miller, Adam Greiner and George Watson for constables.

Juvenile Depravity.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 1.—Miss Mattie Snyder, an incorrigible girl of fourteen summers, was arrested and jailed here last evening by the sheriff, in a beastly state of intoxication. She will be sent to the Reform School Monday. The girl comes from good parents.

UNLESS more care is given to the hair, the coming man is liable to be a hairless animal; hence, to prevent the hair from falling use Hall's Hair Renewer.

THE WEATHER AND WATER

"Jocund Spring" Ushered In with the Coldest Day of the Year Thus Far.

Remarkably Low Temperature Prevailing Throughout the Gulf States—General View of the Flood Situation.

THIS REMARKABLE CLIMATE.

The First Day of Spring the Coldest Known This Year Over Most of the Continent.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The weather this morning was the coldest of the season throughout Louisiana and the greater part of Mississippi, the mercury at all points outside of the city going below 32, and doing great damage to cane, corn, vegetables, etc. The truck farmers along the Illinois Central railroad, between this city and Jackson, are heavy sufferers, the freeze having blighted their prospects for early vegetables and fruits.

The line of lowest temperature ever known for this period of the year has moved eastward about two hundred miles, and severe frosts have already occurred in Georgia.

It is remarkable that the first day of spring shows, along the gulf coast, from western Florida to southern Texas, colder weather than has been known for the entire winter, and similar conditions will doubtless obtain for to-night and Sunday from the northern half of Florida to Maryland, and possibly to Pennsylvania. Temperatures of seasonable warmth cannot be looked for in the Atlantic States before Tuesday.

Local Weather Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., March 2—Slightly warmer; fair weather.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M., Sunday:

For Indiana—Fair weather; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer.

For Ohio—Fair, preceded by light snow; westerly winds; colder Sunday morning, followed by warmer weather by Monday morning.

For Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Slightly warmer; fair weather; winds shifting to easterly.

For Minnesota—Warmer; fair weather; winds shifting to easterly.

For Illinois—Warmer; fair weather; easterly winds.

For North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair weather, followed Sunday night by light snow; southeasterly winds; warmer.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A.M.	30.30	12	81	West	Cloudy.	0.03
7 P.M.	30.31	18	61	N'west	Cloudy.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 19; minimum thermometer, 10.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on March 1, 1890:

	Tem.	Prec.
Normal	39	0.12
Mean	14	0.03
Departure from normal	—25	—0.09
Excess or deficiency since Mch. 1	—25	—0.09
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*401	*9.01

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

SATURDAY, March 1, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—High pressure prevails over the country, except in New England, where the western edge of the storm area now over the Atlantic is still visible, and in British America, where a low area is approaching from the extreme Northwest. The high area is central to-night, with 30.58, from eastern Nebraska and western Iowa southward to Texas.

TEMPERATURE.—Low temperature continued everywhere, but west of the Mississippi the thermometers are rising; zero and less is reported from northern Minnesota northward; 10 and below from Iowa northward; 20 and below from Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Ohio northward; 30 and above in the Southern States near the gulf; 40 and above from western Colorado southward to western Texas.

PRECIPITATION.—Light snow fell in Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Arkansas and New York.

February Weather.

Following is a summary of the weather conditions prevailing at Indianapolis and vicinity during the month of February, issued by the Indianapolis station of the United States Signal Service:

Mean barometer, 30.08; highest, 30.528, on the 21st; lowest, 29.458, on the 14th.

Mean temperature, 38.8; highest, 69, on the 4th; lowest, 14, on the 21st; greatest daily range, 28, on the 4th; least daily range, 3; on the 1st; mean daily range, 13.1; mean temperature for this month in 1872, 29.6; 1873, 30.3; 1874, 35.6; 1875, 21.2; 1876, 37.0; 1877, 39.2; 1878, 39.0; 1879, 30.1; 1880, 38.7; 1881, 29.5; 1882, 42.2; 1883, 32.0; 1884, 34.7; 1885, 20.5; 1886, 28.2; 1887, 34.6; 1888, 30.5; 1889, 26.0. Total excess during month, 16.1; total excess since Jan. 1, 426.

Mean daily dew-point, 32.0; mean daily relative humidity, 79.0.

Prevailing direction of wind, southwest and southeast; total movement, 4,522 miles; extreme velocity, direction and date, 30 miles, northwest, on the 20th.

Total precipitation, 5.28 inches; number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 16; total precipitation for February in 1872, 1.41; 1873, 2.85; 1874, 4.17; 1875, 1.88; 1876, 4.49; 1877, 1.21; 1878, 2.10; 1879, 2.17; 1880, 3.16; 1881, 6.43; 1882, 7.28; 1883, 7.19; 1884, 4.73; 1885, 1.54; 1886, 1.51; 1887, 4.61; 1888, 1.45; 1889, 1.29. Total excess during month, 1.81; Total excess since Jan. 1, 9.10.

Number of cloudless days, 7; fair, 3; cloudy, 18. Thunder-storms on the 19th, 24th and 25th.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Observer.

PREDICTIONS OF HIGH WATER.

Special River Bulletin Issued by the Signal Service—Some Past Floods.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Signal Service issues the following special river bulletin: It is estimated that the Ohio river at Cairo will rise 9 feet between the present date, March 1, and March 7, making the stage of water on the latter date, at that place, about 51.5 feet. The stage of water at Cairo to-day is 42.2 feet, and has risen 8 feet in the past five days. This stage of water, if it occurs, as seems highly probable, will nearly equal some of the highest stages of water that have ever occurred at Cairo, namely; the stage of 51.4, on Feb. 28, 1882; 52.2, Feb. 27, 1883; 51.8, Feb. 22, 1884. This forecast is based on the recent great rises in the rivers of the Ohio valley.

At Cincinnati the stage of water, which is at its highest to-day, is 57 feet and has risen 15 feet in the last five days. At Chattanooga the stage of water is 40 feet and has risen 30 feet in five days. At Nashville the stage of water is 47 feet and has risen 34 feet in six days. At Nashville and Chattanooga there may be some slight rises still to come. The stage of water at St. Louis is 8.5 feet and has been stationary. The high water of Feb. 28, 1882, at Cairo was preceded by a 59-foot stage at Cincinnati on Feb. 21, a 15-foot stage at Chattanooga, 38 feet at Nashville and 28 feet at St. Louis. At the latter place there was a rise of 17 feet in the few days previous. The high water of Feb. 27, 1883, at Cairo was preceded by a 66-foot stage at Cincinnati on Feb. 15, 13 feet at Chattanooga, 41 feet at Nashville and 10 feet at St. Louis, the latter place having a rise of 5 feet the few days previous. The high water of Feb. 22, 1884, at Cairo, was preceded by a 71-foot stage at Cincinnati on Feb. 14, 31 feet at Chattanooga, 46 feet at Nashville and 14 feet at St. Louis. These predictions are subject to some uncertainty on account of any rain-fall that may occur before March 7. It is not likely, however, that there will be any considerable rain-fall soon, as the temperature throughout the country is very low, and apt to remain so for several days. It seems likely that by March 14 the river at Vicksburg will rise to a height of 49 feet, unless by that time a great deal of water has run into the St. Francis and Yazoo bottoms.

Living in the Second Stories.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 1.—The river here still continues to rise, but the rate has decreased to half an inch an hour. The gauge at 6 P. M. marked 42.6 large. River men predict that the rise will not exceed forty-four feet. There are no reports of serious damage as yet. People are living in the second stories of houses at points along the river as far up as French Island.

At a Stand-Still at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The river has remained stationary at 56 feet 10¾ inches since 11 o'clock, and it seems highly probable that it will mark the limit of the present flood. The railroads are under no greater disadvantage to-day than yesterday, and by Monday, at least, they will be back in the Union Depot and all freight will be moving as usual.

Nearly Stationary at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—The river is almost on a stand, having raised but one inch in the past six hours. At noon the marks showed 58 feet 7 inches at the foot of the falls, 33 feet 4 inches at the head of the canal, and 31 feet in the chute on the falls. The Kentucky river is on a stand, and it is believed that the river will be receding rapidly here in a few hours.

Professor Injured by a Chemical Explosion.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—Yesterday afternoon Dr. Edward W. Morley, professor of chemistry at Adelbert College, was painfully injured by the explosion of a glass jar containing uranium. His spectacles were shattered, and deep cuts were made in his ear, neck and chin. All the wounds had to be sewed. A piece of glass was also forced into one of his eyeballs. While the injuries are not fatal, they are exceedingly painful.

Ex-Governor English Seriously Ill.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 1.—The illness of ex-Governor English has assumed a more serious turn, and late to-night he is reported to be in a very critical condition.

People Wonder

WHEN they find how rapidly health is restored by taking **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** The reason is that this preparation contains only the purest and most powerful alteratives and tonics. To thousands yearly it proves a veritable elixir of life.

Mrs. Jos. Lake, Brockway Centre, Mich., writes: "Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony. I was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an

Improvement

in my condition, my appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life, and I cannot thank you too much."

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Brockway Centre, Mich., hereby certify that the above statement, made by Mrs. Lake, is true in every particular and entitled to full credence."—O. P. Chamberlain, G. W. Waring, C. A. Wells, Druggist.

"My brother, in England, was, for a long time, unable to attend to his occupation, by reason of sores on his foot. I sent him Ayer's Almanac and the testimonials it contained induced him to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using it a little while, he was cured, and is now a well man, working in a sugar mill at Brisbane, Queensland, Australia."—A. Attewell, Sharbot Lake, Ontario.

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