the soldiers, in a state of drunkenness, violated the bodies of women who had perished during the combat. The Clelia also reports that the whole of the regular army was routed and broken in pieces, with the exception of the cavalry, which, 700 strong, retired toward Bolivia, hoping to join the forces which it was expected were marching from Tarapaca. The Balmaceda iron-clads Almirante, Lynche Almirante, Condell and the Pilcomayo were in Valparaiso, with the crews, which are principally composed of foreigners, had declared they would remain neutral. But preparations were under way for naval operations. Approximate calculations make the revolutionary forces in Tarapaca number three thousand, without counting the men of the Balmaceda forces, who have joined the revolutionary cause.

The Lima Comercio published the following on March 28: It is known that the squadron has left Iquique and gone south, and it is supposed the vessels have gone to Valparaiso in order to capture or sink the Almirante Lynch and the Almirante Condella prior to their having been completely fitted in Valparaiso.

WILL HANG BALMACEDA.

Provisions were recently so scarce in Iquique that $20 was paid for a can of preserved milk, and beef sold at $10 per pound. These prices were caused by the port being blockaded by the rebel Chilian squadron. The officers and crews of these vessels state that they have signed a "round-robin" binding themselves not to lay down arms until they hang President Balmaceda in the principal square in Santiago.

A cable message from Lima, dated April 11, reads as follows: A dispatch from Iquique, dated the 8th inst., says that news had just been received there that Arica and Tacna had been taken. All of the department of Tacna is now in the hands of the congressional party, who also control all the northern portion of Chili as far south as Copiapo. There was no fighting, the government forces having fled towards the frontier of Bolivia.

A Lima correspondent says: A number of distressed Peruvians have been given free transit from Iquique and other southern ports. A person who has visited the refugees says: "I have been horror-stricken to hear the reports the refugees give of the condition of our fellow country people at Iquique. The scene painted is a horrible one. The Peruvian consulate is daily besieged by hundreds of Peruvians seeking provisions for themselves and their families and the means of returning to the north."

The French steamship Ville de Havre arrived at Callao, on April 3, with 350 refugees from Iquique, Tacna and other southern ports.

A letter, written in Arica on March 10, states: Business is dull and bad, and the notes in circulation are falling into such discredit it is feared that soon no one will receive them. All the goods in the custom-house have been removed by the owners, it being feared the rebels may attack the port, which is only garrisoned by four hundred men. The blockade is rigidly prosecuted and poverty is general on shore. All correspondence has to be sent hence by land.

The Chilian envoy, Senor Geodoy, has been in London trying to negotiate a loan of £1,500,000 for President Blamaceda. London financiers having declined to advance the money, the envoy went to Paris, where he continues his search for an Anglo-continental syndicate to take the loan. He has very little chance of success. Senor Geodoy says that President Blamaceda still has plenty of money to pay the troops with, and that sooner or later he will overthrow the insurgents. His declarations in regard to the state of the exchequer are doubtful, in view of the fact that the Chilian cruisers built in France cannot leave, because two-fifths of the price, which it was stipulated should be paid after the final trial of the vessels, is not forthcoming. Senor Geodoy is now about to go to Berlin to seek financial help.

Telegrams from Santiago, Chili, received at Lisbon, say that nobody except supporters of the dictator are safe from insult and imprisonment; that ladies of the highest families are seized, thrown into foul prisons and treated like the vilest of the vile; that during the election the soldiery indulged in robberies and outrages upon voters supposed to favor the parliamentary party; that only Balmaceda's nominees were elected; that Vicini, his nominee for the presidency, received 294 out of the 296 votes of the convention, and that all letters and telegrams are submitted to a rigid censorship.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Twelve Villages Burned by British Troops and Many of the Rebels Slain.

SIMLA, April 24.—Information has reached here that the British column advancing on Manipur, under Generals Lockhart and Turner, to-day reached a large natural settlement in the Bhgra valley. The British force halted when within sight of the settlement and sent scouts forward to inform the Manipuris that the British generals were awaiting proposals of peace from the insurgent tribes. The rebels, however, refused to answer this peaceable suggestion, and the British troops were ordered to advance. The British columns pushed forward and burned twelve villages which had been occupied by the rebels. The latter, in great force, retreated to the hills. The British forces shelled the hills with shrapnel shells, killing and wounding large numbers of the enemy. The latter is now believed to have been completely cowed.

PORTUGAL COWED.

Compelled by Salisbury's Threats to Open the Pungwe River to British Vessels.

LONDON, April 24.—One of the results of the action of the Portuguese officials in firing upon the steamer Agnes, which was conveying the expedition of Sir John Willoughby, and the seizure of the two cargo boats attached to the expedition, has become public by the action taken by the Portuguese Cabinet to-day. It appears that in addition to the dispatch of three British war ships to the intrance of the Pungwe river, as announced by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords yesterday, the British Prime Minister forwarded an ultimatum to the Portuguese government declaring that unless immediately facilities were afforded to British subjects to open the Pungwe river in accordance with the provisions of the modus vivendi now existing between Great Britain and Portugal the British government would resort to force in order to compel respect on the part of Portugal to her treaty engagements, and that the result would be disastrous to Portuguese enterprise in that part of the world. The Portuguese Cabinet to-day, under pressure of Lord Salisbury's ultimatum, gave consent to the free passage of the Pungwe river.

The Foreign Office has received alarming advices from Lisbon. Sir George Glynn Petre, the English minister, represents the political situation as critical. The Portuguese Cabinet ought to submit the new English convention to the Cortes on May 5, the modus vivendi expiring on May 14, but the Portuguese Premier pleads for an extension of the modus vivendi and delay in the publishing of the convention, in order to give time for the abatement of the excitement against the Englishmen, which is imperiling the position of the government. The substance of Sir George Glynn Petre's communication indicates that a revolution is impending, and will be precipitated if Lord Salisbury insists upon forcing matters.

B. & O. Ousted by the Illinois Central.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The Illinois Central took forcible possession last night at midnight of the strip of land on the lake front leased for ten years in 1874 for a freight yard by the Baltimore & Ohio, and which the latter company has since refused to vacate, claiming a right to renew the lease. The Illinois Supreme Court a few days ago decided in favor of the Illinois Central. Owing to supposed resumption of friendly relations between the two roads it was thought no trouble would ensue, but when the Illinois Central's attorney put in appearance and demanded the removal of two Baltimore & Ohio engines and thirty cars in the yard, the Baltimore & Ohio employes refused to comply without orders from headquarters. The attorney at once set a number of Illinois Central engines and men to work, and the Baltimore & Ohio rolling stock was ejected instanter, leaving the Illinois Central in full possession of the disputed territory.

Movements of Steamers.

LONDON, April 24.—Sighted: Elbe and Hecla, from New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Arrived: Werra, from Bremen.

FREE EDUCATION IN BRITAIN

How Politicians View the Proposed Enlargement of School Privileges.

Great Damage to Historic Paintings by the Explosion Near Rome—Floods in Peru—Bismarck and the Kaiser.

FREE EDUCATION.

How Chancellor Goschen's Proposition Is Viewed by English Politicians.

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LONDON, April 24.—A free exchange of views among Liberals in the lobbies of the House of Commons to-day showed an absolute unanimity of congratulation upon the fact that the Conservatives have committed themselves to free education, but there was much diversity of opinion as to how the new departure would affect the party's future. No one doubts that the government has made a coup with a view to a general election. The Conservatives, who, in their inner hearts, dislike the measure, accept it because of their desire to associate the name of the party with an immense boon to town workingmen and rural laborers, but the Liberals reason that the Tory adoption of proposals which they originated and long fought for cannot deprive them of claiming the credit for the ultimate success of their scheme. The opposition has further and stronger reasons to hail the government scheme, containing, as it does, abundant possibilities for party disruption and widespread national discontent. From a tactical point of view the Unionists could not have found a better cry to go to the country with than free education. Equally from a tactical point of view it could not be worse for them if, after the Liberals accepted the principle of the bill, a coalition of Tory malcontents with the mass of the Liberals threw out the measure on a question relating to the popular control of schools or interference with denominational privileges.

As far as the views of the Liberal leaders have been ascertained the bill will be opposed unless it concedes to rate-payers power to elect representatives in the managing boards of all schools, including voluntary and denominational. A small section of the opposition appear to be willing to accept Mr. Goschen's proposal in any form, arguing that free schools must ultimately imply popular control. But when the party ideas, which are now rather in solution, crystallize, under the pressure of party necessity, it is inevitable that the Liberals will present the solidest opposition to the measure unless representative local control is its guiding spirit. If a similar bill had been presented by a Liberal government its leading proposals would have been for the institution of school boards in every parish, with church schools to be managed by these boards. The Conservative government dares not attempt to interfere with the clergy, who now control schools in over ten thousand parishes, nor will Mr. Goschen take the risk of interfering with the control of denominational schools already drawing over £500,000 from the imperial exchequer.

According to a highly-placed informant, the cabinet plans, so far as stated, simply involve free education in the lower standards, assisted education in the higher standards, and increased grants to denominational schools. No change is to be made in the system of control, excepting that the parents of children attending the schools shall have power to elect a part of the board. This will suit the clerical sections, but it will arouse the strongest opposition of the Liberals. The Conservatives' untimely jubilation over the old trick of "dishing" their opponents is likely to find a disastrous check, which will weaken their position on the eve of dissolution.

WORKS OF ART RUINED.

Irreparable Damage Done by the Powder Explosion to Historic Buildings in Rome.

ROME, April 24.—The explosion of 265 tons of gunpowder, yesterday, in the powder magazine at Pozze Pantaleo, which caused serious damage and loss of life, created great alarm at the Vatican. All the windows of the Pope's library were broken and a number of precious relics were destroyed. In addition, many valuable panes of colored glass in the principal windows of St. Peter's basilica were smashed to pieces. The handsome stained-glass window over the chair of St. Peter was also broken. At St. Paul's Church all the stained-glass windows were broken. In fact, the damage done at this church was so great that the building has been closed to the public while the debris is being cleared away and the work of temporary repair inaugurated. Much of the destruction wrought by the explosion is irreparable, as the valuable works of art which have been destroyed cannot be replaced. Many of the stained-glass windows which have been shattered are the works of celebrated artists who flourished hundreds of years ago, and though in some cases the windows can be replaced, in many other cases their historic and artistic value is destroyed forever. Many of the most valuable relics in the monastery of St. Paul have also succumbed to the force of the explosion. As already stated, some time must elapse before the full amount of the damage will be known, as it will require a personal visit to and inspection of tens of thousands of artistic relics before the full story of the disaster can be recounted.

It now transpires that the Pope had just concluded the celebration of a low mass and was engaged in prayer when the explosion shook the Vatican building. So severe was the shock that his Holiness tottered and would have fallen had not one of the servants in attendance sprung forward and caught the venerable prelate in his arms. His Holiness has recovered from the shock.

Investigation made by the military authorities into the origin of the explosion shows that it was caused by the accidental explosion of some shrapnel shell capsules. A few of the people who were injured by the explosion, and who were taken to the hospital have since died from the effect of the injuries they received. King Humbert to-day is calling at the hospitals and visiting the wounded people. The King's sympathetic action in conveying some of the wounded in his own carriage to the hospitals yesterday and in visiting the wounded to-day is highly appreciated by the populace of this city. Among those who were hurt by the accident was M. Billot, the French embassador. M. Billot was slightly injured by falling glass.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Great Destruction Wrought in Peru—Villages Inundated and Houses Washed Away.

PANAMA, April 16.—Reports from Peru tell of disastrous storms and floods. Between March 19 and 22 eleven rain-storms swept over Lambayeque, whence a correspondent writes: "The river of the same name in this town increased to enormous proportions and flooded the country all around for nearly thirty miles. The villages of Jayanca, Olmer, Motupe, Pacoa, Tucumo, Mochumi and Morenpe have been inundated and many houses have fallen down. The churches at Japanca and Morrope fell down, while Chiclayo and Eten suffered heavily. The crops on the farms around these cities have all been destroyed. Not a single rail of the Chimbote & Suchiman railroad remains in place on many miles of the embankments. The Cechen and Casma rivers did enormous damage in Casma, which was deserted by the inhabitants, who carried all the goods they could to the hills behind the town. The town of Supe has been washed down, and the flood opened a channel through the cemetery, washing out all buried bodies. All the large plantations in the Chimbotte valley, where some of the finest cane-fields in the world were to be seen, have suffered heavily. Baranuca and Huacho have been inundated, and Chancay has suffered heavily. The majority of the lighter houses at Humaya having been washed down, the unfortunate occupants are living under hastily constructed sheds and improvised tents.

A correspondent writing from Moche, on the 26th, says: "Torrents of rain fell last night and, as the houses were not built to resist rain, they soon commenced to fall, while roofs and walls fell in many of the streets. The square became an immense lake. More than twenty-two kilometres of the Chanama railroad have been damaged. Provisions are very scarce. On Thursday, March 12, it commenced to rain in Sayan and soon the streets were flooded. The water rushed through them with the velocity of a torrent, and the strength of the current was augmented by the waters which soon came pouring in from the higher outskirts. The wind blew with such force at Huanaqui, twenty-four miles from Supe, that large trees were blown down, and, in some cases, torn up by the roots and raised high in the air. All the plantations and farms have been more or less damaged.

Respecting the floods in the Department of Libertad, a correspondent writes that the losses exceed $2,000,000. The splendid and costly iron bridge across the Lurin river has been swept away. In Lima the police, soldiers and citizens vied in the work of building temporary defenses in order to turn the current of the stream in such directions that the turbulent and raging waters should not sweep away the houses in the low lying districts. Heavy rain-storms have swept over the north of Peru, where the rain is never expected to fall, and much ruin has been caused.

BISMARCK TOO PROMINENT.

A History of the German Empire That Does Not Please the Kaiser.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, April 24.—The bitterness of the Kaiser's animosity towards Bismarck is shown by the fact that he has caused to be taken out of the hands of Prof. Von Sybol the work entitled "The Founding of the German Empire," it being claimed that the work placed Bismarck too prominently in the foreground, and did not do justice to William the First and others who assisted the work of the second German empire. This greatly displeased the Kaiser, and the task of completing the work is to be intrusted to Prof. Lehmann, of Marburg, between whom and Prince Bismarck there has not been good feeling for many years, and who can be trusted to eliminate the figure of Bismarck as much as possible from the drama of 1870. Dr. Lehmann's part of the work will include the years of 1867 to 1871, and will, therefore, take in the Franco-Prussian war and its immediate results. The proof-sheets are to be submitted to the Kaiser, and passed upon by him before publication. In consideration of this elimination of Bismarck, the Kaiser has graciously consented that the work shall be dedicated to him.

The Kaiser has taken occasion, in commenting upon a lecture by Captain Weger, of the German navy, to give his views as to the use of the navy in war. He says that the navy must not maintain the defensive only, but also act on the offensive, and that the adage that "attack is the best defense" must be acted upon in future by the navy as fully as by the army. Battle ships must do their utmost to annihilate the approaching enemy. The Kaiser's wish is that the naval maneuvers shall no longer be simple exercises, ending in the attack on one or more ports and their defense, but shall embrace naval action far out at sea and involving evolution over many hundreds of miles.

NELLIE BECKET'S CHARGES.

Further Testimony in the Case of the Governess Against Captain Verney.

LONDON, April 24.—The trial of Capt. Edmund H. Verney, Liberal member of Parliament for North Buckinghamshire, who is charged with having been instrumental in procuring a governess named Nellie Becket for immoral purposes, was continued to-day at the Bow-street police court. The trial was commenced on Saturday last, when Captain Verney, who was traveling on the continent when the warrant for his arrest was applied for, returned to this country upon being notified of the charges brought against him, and was taken into custody. At the first day's hearing of this case Miss Beckett testified to the fact that she answered an advertisement setting forth the fact that the services of a governess were desired, and that upon calling at the address named in the advertisement she became acquainted with Mme. Floreat, who had inserted the advertisement, and who induced Miss Beckett to go to Paris with her. There, according to Miss Beckett's testimony, she was introduced to a man who went by the name of Wilson, subsequently identified as Captain Verney, who made certain proposals to her. Miss Beckett added that when she refused to accede to Captain Verney's solicitations Mme. Floreat gave her the sum of $10 and her fare back to this city. Upon her return here Miss Beckett informed a physician of her acquaintance as to the circumstances of her visit to Paris, with the result that Miss Beckett, by her friend's advice, entered into a correspondence with Mme. Floreat, and was enabled to cause her arrest and conviction on the charge of procuring for immoral purposes. Miss Beckett's friends then turned their attention to Captain Verney, with the result that he was arrested on Saturday last and released on bail, to appear for further examination to-day.

The Bow-street police court was crowded this morning with people who came to hear the evidence in the case. The proceedings to-day included the examination of several witnesses who testified to having repaired the house for a man whom they knew as "Wilson," in which Mme. Rouillier, another name for the procuress, was eventually placed in charge. After some further evidence to establish the identity of Captain Verney with the man known as Wilson, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday next. Captain Verney was again liberated on bail.

England and the World's Fair.

LONDON, April 24.—If England is not properly represented at the Chicago fair the responsibility will rest upon the fair managers, and not upon the English government, which is evincing the greatest interest in the fair. The government has already decided to make a handsome appropriation to insure a full exposition of English products. The amount of the appropriation, with the names of the commission to look after English interests, will shortly be announced in Parliament. Interviews with members of all parties show such a general sympathy with the undertaking that there is certain to be a cordial support of the proposed grant. The decision of the government to ask a grant is an unusual sign of friendliness. In the case of the French exhibition no appropriation was made.

Influenza in England.

LONDON, April 24.—Influenza continues to spread. A large number of members of the House of Commons are now ill. The committee on the Manchester railway bill has been obliged to suspend its sittings for a week owing to the malady attacking committee members, counsel and witnesses. The epidemic is worse in Yorkshire, Lancashire and the midland counties. Children, who were but slightly affected in the epidemic of 1890, furnish a host of cases. Deaths though are fewer compared with the number of seizures. The Lancet says that the progress of this year's epidemic cannot be compared with the rapidity with which the epidemic of 1890 swept over the continents.

Gladstone and Divorce Reform.

LONDON, April 24.—Mr. Gladstone has decided to support the divorce reform bill introduced in Parliament by Mr. Hunter. This fact has amazed the Liberals, who believed he would oppose any extension of divorce as a matter of religious principle. The bill entitles a wife to dissolution of the marriage tie in the event of adultery or four years' desertion on the part of the husband. The bill will be debated on May 1, and will probably be passed, but when carried to the House of Lords it is certain to be rejected, as the bishops will congregate against it.

American Grafts Prevent Phylloxera.

LONDON, April 24.—British consular reports from Spain and Portugal announce the remarkable success of the system of grafting American on native vines, which results in preventing phylloxera, and producing good wine. The consul at Medeira writes that a large amount of new vines, mostly American, has been planted in districts most celebrated for their wine, and produced a superior quality. On the north side of the island, where all the vines were destroyed by phylloxera, years ago, the new vines have given their first fine crop.

Cable Notes.

Grip is spreading in South Russia. One hundred and fifty deaths are reported.

A severe earthquake has done much damage in Styria, considerable destruction being done to property at Gratz and Landsberg.

M. Dreyfus, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and M. Gaumeau, a member of the municipal council of Paris, will fight a duel.

Lambert, the American fighter, defeated O'Neill at the Antient concert-rooms, in Dublin, Thursday night, after fighting twelve rounds.

The British free education bill has been drafted and will probably be introduced in Parliament before the recess. It provides that fees be abolished in elementary schools after Sept. 1.

It is announced that the German government will shortly apply to the federal council for an appropriation to enable Germany to properly participate in the world's fair at Chicago in 1893.

A Berlin dispatch says that the German artists are indignant at the favor shown to foreigners bringing pictures to the Berlin art exhibition. Comparatively few Berlin artists have had their pictures accepted.

The Russian customs commission proposes to tax jute, sulphur and other raw products, which have hitherto been free, and to increase the duties on woolens, silks, dressed leather, wrought iron and some kinds of cast-iron, and other articles.

Four of the artillerymen of the English battery which, on Monday last, munitined in order to call attention to the grievances and excessive drills from which the men claimed to be suffering, have each been tried by court-martial and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Lord Randolph Churchill left London for South Africa yesterday. Lady Churchill and a crowd of the members of the aristocracy, together with a number of Lord Randolph's relations gathered at the railroad station to bid him good-bye. He was loudly cheered by those who witnessed his departure.

General De Negrier, commander of the Seventh Army Corps, stationed in the neighborhood of Belfort, was yesterday wounded in the chest in a duel which he fought with Gaston LeGrand. The latter was wounded in the jaw. The dispute which brought about the duel originated at the Theatre Francaise, Paris.

Arrangements for the International Congregational Council at London have been completed. There will be twenty delegates from the United States. The Americans will go on a pilgrimage to Scrooby, from which place the pilgrim fathers were expelled to Holland, and will then visit Leyden, the Dutch home of the pilgrims, where they will unveil the Robinson memorial, erected at the expense of American churches.

THERE WILL BE NO DEFICIT.

[Concluded from First Page.]

act was delegated to the board of lady managers, such power can only be exercised by the board in session assembled, and cannot be exercised by an officer or committee of that body. Mr. Jones assails at length the position taken by the lady managers in Miss Couzins's case and defends her warmly. Secretary Foster said he would give the matter consideration.

Resignation of an Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Agent McKusick, for the Sisseton Indians in South Dakota, has resigned. He writes that he knows his non-action against the Indian dances forbidden by the department is not approved, and he says that after a full consideration of the matter, and consultation with those learned in law, he is convinced there is no practical way of suppressing these social gatherings, with dancing and feasting, so long as they are conducted in a peaceable and quiet manner. Realizing that the Indian Department demands their suppression, he holds it to be his duty to retire. He therefore tenders his resignation. The Indian Bureau holds that the dances of the Indians are demoralizing, and that they cannot be permitted.

Violations of Pension Laws.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A transcript from the docket from the law division of the Pension Office shows that, since June 30, 1890, there have been 160 indictments for violations of the pension laws, and, up to date, 115 convictions, nine acquittals, four nolles and two deaths, with the remainder of the cases pending. During the same period there has been recovered by civil suit, refunding demands and otherwise, money erroneously or fraudulently paid, a total of $37,263.

Meat-Inspection Laws Will Soon Be in Force.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Germany having announced that the pork and swine embargo against the United States will be lifted as soon as our meat-inspection laws are put in operation, Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which will have charge of this inspection, said, to-day, that he expected the machinery to be put in motion very promptly, and probably in two weeks. This will give pork a decided boom in prices, it is thought.

Indiana Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following fourth-class postmasters for Indiana were appointed to-day: Alert, Decatur county, T. N. Stewart, vice J. W. Spears, removed; Dugger, Sullivan county, Riley S. Quilien, vice W. B. Little, resigned; Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren county, H. L. Kramer, vice W. F. Ruby, resigned.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—John G. Williams, of Terre Haute, is at the Riggs.

Attorney-general Miller has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be at his desk in the Department of Justice for an hour or two to-day.

Jerome Burnett, of Indiana, chief of division of the Treasurer's office, was in a very low state to-day. The paralysis seems to have reached his brain, and his death is thought to be only a matter of hours now.

George Bonebroke and daughter, Miss Blanche, formerly of Winchester, now of Los Angeles, Cal., are at the Arlington.

The Marion County Commissioners, with the county attorney, who have been here a couple of days inspecting the jail, seeking a pattern for Marion county, left for Indianapolis to-night.

Senor Manuel De Galvan, formerly minister to Washington from Santo Domingo, has returned to this city in the capacity of a special commissioner to endeavor to negotiate a reciprocity agreement between San Domingo and the United States under the terms of the McKinley act.

The Bureau of the American Republics is in receipt of information from Jamaica to the effect that the Canadian commissioners to the exposition there are making extraordinary efforts to extend the sale of Canadian breadstuffs and manufactures in that island. The Canadian millers are trying to introduce their flour by giving away daily samples of flour and bread baked from the same at the building of the exposition.

The Secretary of War to-day awarded to O'Connor, Laing & Smoot, of Dallas, Tex., the contract for improving the entrance of Galveston harbor. The firm's bid was $3,469,710, which was the lowest of nearly a dozen bids.

At a session of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers, to-day, Colonel Hathaway was appointed governor of the Milwaukee home, vice Gen. Knox, deceased.

George O. Freeman, of Montana, has been appointed confidential clerk to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A Marvelous Gift.

New York Christian Advocate.

President Harrison has a marvelous gift of extemporary speech. He has not been surpassed in short addresses, except by Horace Greely, whose speeches during his unfortunate presidential campaign, sometimes delivered at the rate of six in a day, some of them not more than five minutes long, but all discussing deep topics, we believe never have been equaled in force, variety, and condensation.

JACK THE RIPPER IN GOTHAM

Horrible Crime Committed by an Unknown Man in a Resort of the Vile.

Woman Strangled and the Body Mutilated in True Whitechapel Fashion—No Trace of the Murderer—Police Nonplussed.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Jack the Ripper has come to New York at last. His handiwork is so plain in a murder committed this morning in the East-river Hotel, a low resort on the southwest corner of Catharine street and Water street, that there seems to be no room for doubt. The police admit it. Capt. Richard O'Conner, who is in charge of the Oak-street station, and is one of Inspector Byrnes's oldest and sharpest detectives, said at noon: "It's Jack's work to a dot." Who he is, where he came from and why he murdered the woman who is the victim no one knows. She was known about the neighborhood as one of the lot of half-drunken creatures who hang about the bad resorts by the waterside. It was 10:45 o'clock, last night, that the man came into the hotel and registered as Knicler and wife. He and the woman took a room on an upper floor, and went to it at once. Nothing was seen of either of them during the night. No cry or unusual cries were heard. This morning the attendant rapped on the door of their room. No answer came. He rapped again, with no better result, and finally broke the door in. An awful sight met his gaze. On the bed lay the woman in a mire of blood. She had been dead for hours. Her abdomen had been fairly ripped open with a dull, broken table knife that lay in the blood. The viscera had been cut, and from appearances a part was missing. The man had escaped. A very imperfect description of him was given to the police, and they went to work on it with the utmost secrecy and speed. Little is known except that the murderer was a man about thirty-two years old and shabbily dressed.

The body of the woman had not been touched when the coroner arrived. He made a hasty examination and found that she had been dead quite a number of hours. He removed the clothes from her face and neck and revealed a ghastly visage. The tongue was out of the mouth and swollen, the eyes bulged from their sockets, the nose was flattened to the face, and about the neck was a circle of congealed blood. The appearance of the face convinced the coroner that the woman had first been strangled and then cut. On turning over the body it was found that the murderer had left his marks. The broken end of the knife had been used to make a large cross on the base of the spine. Everything about the room was in a state of disorder, although it might have been in this condition before the couple entered it. The rooms on the top floor of the lodging-house are nothing more than spaces divided off by thin board partitions. All the adjoining rooms were occupied last night, but their tenants had left the hotel when the body was discovered. If the man had been noisy in his work the people in the other rooms must have certainly heard him, but if they did they said nothing about it to the clerk. Proprietor Jennings and the assistant house-keeper, Mary Munitor, went up to the Oak-street police station and there told Coroner Shultz and Police Captain O'Conner all they knew about the case. The house-keeper said that the murdered woman's companion wore a white turned-down collar and a dark-brown cutaway coat. He was decidedly German in appearance, but she could not tell from his appearance how long he had been in this country. She said he resembled a sea-faring man. Mary said that the woman was a well-known character around the neighborhood but no one seemed to know her or where she lived. The police are scouring the city and the vessels at the docks for the murderer.

WHAT A DOCTOR SAYS.

A doctor who saw the body before it was removed says: "Whether by chance or skill the cut was made so as to effect the object aimed at by the London Jack the Ripper, namely, the removal of the uteris. "The incision was begun near the termination of the back bone, and carried from below upward in an oblique direction to a point half way up on the right side of the abdomen. Then, apparently, the knife was carried around the perinæum, butcher-fashion, and the uterus, rectum and bladder pulled out together. The bladder is still lying on the bed, carefully separated from its surrounding attachments. The rectum has likewise been divided off from adjacent structures, and a superficial examination did not find the uterus, although it may still be lying underneath the corpse. One thing is certain, the uterus must have been in the murderer's hands, whether he knew it or not, for the presence of the other structures without it proves that it must have been withdrawn from the body. The resemblance between this murder and those credited to Jack the Ripper in London is thus strong enough to warrant the presumption that the object aimed at was the same, although the procedure was slightly different.

Inspector Williams is to-night assisting Inspector Byrnes in questioning the people continually being brought in by the largest force of central office detectives and policemen ever at work on a single case in New York. One woman arrested, a Mrs. Harrington, who keeps a lodging-house, gave information whereby the police arrested a man known in his haunts as "Frenchy," and who, according to Mrs. Harrington, was an acquaintance of the dead woman, whose name she said was Carrie Brown, sixty years old. The woman formerly lived out at service, but was so much given to riotous living that she acquired an unenviable reputation and thus lost her chances of gaining an honest livlihood. The police would give no information concerning the man nor would they give his right name.

Though the woman's real name could not be ascertained, it was learned that she was known as "Shakspeare" among her associates. This sobriquet was applied to her because of the fluent way in which she spoke the lines of the great bard. She was a handsome woman, with striking features of a Roman cast, and a form of remarkable symmetry for a woman of her age. There are even traces of refinement visible beneath the marks left by a life of dissipation. The place in which the woman's life was ended is known to the residents of the locality as the "House of all Drinks." It has a bad reputation and is probably one of the worst of its class. The police say that numerous crimes have been committed within its portals, and only recently the bartender was arrested for cutting a man down with a saber.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gold coin to the amount of $1,690,000 has been ordered at the New York sub-treasury for shipment to Europe to-day.

Two colored murderers were hanged in South Carolina yesterday—Waits Martin at Columbia and Edmund Holloway at Manning.

James Crany, colored, was hanged at Lexington, Va., yesterday, for the murder of Charles Oliver, at Brownsburg, last September.

The Ohio Republican State central committee has selected Columbus as the place for the State convention, and June 16 and 17 as the time.

Frank Slavin and Charley Mitchell, the pugilists, and "Pony" Moore, Mitchell's father-in-law, arrived at New York, yesterday, from Liverpool.

In the joint senatorial caucus at Tallahassee, Fla., last night, three ballots were taken, the result in each being: Call, 57; Speer, 39; Bloxam, 1.

George Wharton Ritchie, receiving teller of the Commonwealth National Bank of Philadelphia, who, on Feb. 21, disappeared taking with him $7,800, has been arrested in Havana.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Moore, of Windsor, N. Y., had a little girl born to them on Tuesday. The mother was making good progress when, on Thursday, her husband gave her a teaspoonful of carbolic acid, supposing that it was medicine which she had been taking. The terrible mistake caused the death of the young wife after great suffering.

The presence of thrifty and industrious white settlers is having a beneficial influence over the Indians near Chamberlain, S. D., and many of them are putting in fields of grain this season.

A Versaillea, Ky., dispatch says that Nelson Gray, a desperado awaiting trial for arson and burglary, was shot through the head and killed by jailer Hall, yesterday, while attempting to escape.

At Bradford, Pa., yesterday, John Horan was instantly killed by the explosion of a torpedo. The torpedo, containing twenty quarts of nitro-glycerine, exploded prematurely, killing Horan instantly.

The strike at the East Helena (Mont.) smelter, inaugurated last Sunday for an advance of 25 cents a day in wages of all the men, was settled yesterday by the men returning to work at the old rate.

The trial of Frank Marshall for the killing of John P. Clow, the noted pugilist, in Denver last fall, was concluded yesterday. Under instructions from Judge Graham the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

In excavating for the foundation of a building in Glens Falls, N. Y., yesterday, workmen found a chest containing the body of a skeleton which had evidently been chopped to pieces with an ax before burial.

The Michigan House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill making it a misdemeanor to counterfeit a trade-union label, and in committee of the whole passed the general election bill, modeled closely after the Australian plan.

The execution of Melville Johnson, colored, for the murder of David Jones and John Wilson, colored, for an assault on his sister-in-law, Mary Wood, took place in the jail at Port Allen, in the parish of West Baton Rouge, Louisiana, yesterday.

It is reported that 150 soldiers broke open the jail at Walla Walla, Wash., last evening, and shot to death A. J. Hunt, who shot private Miller Wednesday night. It is also reported that the guard fired on the soldiers, and that several persons were killed.

At Washington, Ia., yesterday, John Graham and his six-year-old son, while attempting to cross the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad tracks in a buggy, were struck by an engine and instantly killed. Graham leaves an estate worth nearly half a million dollars.

Brakeman Tracey Williams, of Collingswood, O., was killed and engineer Henry Wilson badly injured in a freight train wreck on the Michigan Southern road, near Erie, Pa., yesterday. Two trains loaded with merchandise were piled in heaps twenty-five feet high.

In addition to the persons who were severely burned at Chicago in the fire on Chicago avenue, Thursday afternoon, it was discovered yesterday that two persons perished in the flames. One of them was an old woman named Bjornson, the other an infant son of Gustav Swanson.

Both houses of the Ohio Legislature have agreed to the conference committee report on the Australian ballot bill, and it thus has become a law. The bill provides for all the essential features of the election law in force in Australia. Blanket ballots and county board of election are provided for.

At Leadville, Col., on Thursday, whil several men were working in the Busta Ivanhoe tunnel, 1,200 feet from the entrance, a mass of solid rock weighing several hundred tons, fell from the roof, instantly killing John Carlsen and severely injuring Patrick McGovern, John Matson, Frank Timm and two others.

A band of masked robbers entered the house of an aged couple named Sutton at Cassville, W. Va., Thursday night, and placing revolvers at their heads robbed them of $1,500. A portion of the mob then guarded Sutton while the others got out eatables and lunched. Both Sutton and wife are over seventy years old.

The steam yacht Corsair, built for J. Pierrpont Morgan, of New York, has been launched at Philadelphia. The Corsair, when finished, will be one of the largest steam yachts in this country, being about the size of Mr. Gould's yacht, the Atalanta. The Corsair is built of iron, is 237 feet over all, twenty-seven feet beam and thirteen feet draught. It will be fitted up regardless of cost, and will travel sixteen knots an hour.

MOURNING FOR A PRINCE.

Weeks of Funeral Ceremonies Over the Remains of the Chinese Emperor's Father.

Shanghai Correspondence New York Herald, March 1.

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of the late Prince Chun, which have been in full swing in Peking ever since the 19th ult., were on a scale of almost unprecedented magnificence. The ancient books, though ransacked by a dozen high functionaries in search of precedents, proved barren of results, but that did not matter very much, and the chamberlains and Board of Rites having drawn upon their imaginations for the ceremonial to be observed, the programme of the funeral rites left nothing to be desired upon the score of magnificence or scenic effect. The chief ceremony of the obsequies so far has taken place, but that is only one stage of the funeral, which in the case of an imperial Chinese prince is a rather protracted affair, and covers not only many weeks, but runs well into two years.

On the 19th of January (as fixed by the Court Astrologer) the function known as the first of the sacrifices, chu-chie, being followed six days later by the "great sacrifice," ta chi, at both of which the Emperor, as son of the deceased, was the chief mourner, dressed in mourning robes and wearing his official hat, but, without the tassel. I am not able to describe exactly the ceremonial observed at these sacrifices beyond that the Emperor burns joss paper and Thibetan incense in the lias lu, or censor before the coffin and over a dozen imperial princes and chief dignitaries of the empire assisted in sprinkling the ground with wine and arranging the posthumous offerings of wine, sheep, cakes and paper money.

But of the greater function of moving the imperial remains to the late Prince's country seat, where they will remain till finally committed to their resting place, I am able to give a short description which may be of interest. This ceremony took place on the 29th of January and was one of the most wonderful sights ever witnessed in Peking. As a simple pageant it was most striking, while it was also solemn and impressive. The procession left the palace in which the Prince died at 4 o'clock in the dark winter morning, with the thermometer about ten degrees below zero and the country far and wide wrapped in a shroud of ice and snow. The cortege was marshaled under the direction of Fuxun, the president of the Board of Rites, and numbered several thousand. It was conducted entirely in accordance with the rules of ancestral worship. Before it started on its way the Emperor, in white mourning robes, was led to the head of the coffin, before which he knelt down and reverently kowtowed three times, repeating aloud words of lamentation and endearment. The coffin was covered with a magnificent funeral pall or, as the Chinese call it, the ole ching-pei, of crimson silk richly embroidered with thick gold threads.

Immediately after the Emperor came his two brothers, who took a similar part in the mourning. The coffin was borne by eighty carriers clad in blue silk, with caps from which trailed long peacock's feathers. The Emperor and his brothers followed the coffin on foot, but his Imperial Majesty only progressed in this unusual fashion a comparatively short distance, when he ascended into a sedan chair, in which he proceeded by a short-cut so as to intercept the procession again, as a dutiful Chinese son should do if he wished to pay particular homage to a deceased father. When the coffin arrived at the great gates at the dead Prince's country palace the Emperor again knelt down and thrice kowtowed before the casket, after which he returned to his own palace, and the cortege, which stretched behind two or more miles, went slowly on its way to the resting-place in Prince Chun's garden—"Yuan-Yu"—which is within bow-shot of the dismantled Yuen Ming Yuen, or summer palace, a name familiar to those who remember the last campaign of the British in China