China. It is possible that some of the reports sent there may not have been correct, but the Chinese government understands that he voted for the exclusion law of 1888 when he was a Senator, and it has received copies of his speeches in which he compares the Chinese in the United States to "yellow fever," and to "pestilential diseases," and said the government had the same right to keep the Chinese out of its territory as these diseases. The Minister makes further reference to congressional proceedings, and then shows the real kernel of the objection to be resentment at the treatment China has received from the United States in the following passage: "The Minister says that the passing of that law [the Scott act] while the treaty was being considered has had a very bad effect in China. If the President or the Secretary of State could do anything to repeal that law and put in force again the treaties, the situation in China would be much changed; and then it would not make much difference what Mr. Blair has said, and he would be well received if the President asked for it."

For some unexplained reason Mr. Blair, on July 9, withdrew his resignation of the 23d ult. July 15, in a note to Mr. Wharton, Mr. Blair observed that the Chinese government, while adhering to its previous action, waives its principal charges, and that it appears that it is the United States government which is persona non grata to the Chinese government, by whom, if the President asks it, he [Blair] will be well received whenever the United States shall have purged itself of offense.

The correspondence closes with a letter from Mr. Wharton to Mr. Denby, in which he says that Mr. Blair has been injuriously misrepresented. He has, he says, been respectful to China and just to her people. The objection to receiving Mr. Blair because he cast a vote for the exclusion act Mr. Wharton considers not well founded. He admits, however, that the incident is closed so far as Mr. Blair is concerned by his resignation, which the President accepted.

COALING STATION AT MONTEVIDEO.

Uncle Sam Reported to Have Induced Uruguay to Grant a Concession.

LONDON, April 8.—A cablegram to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that Mr. Pitkin, the American minister to the Argentine Republic, and Admiral Walker, commander of the American squadron, have almost daily conferences with the Uruguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs. A quasi-secret agreement has been arrived at by which Uruguay agrees to provide a depot for coal and provisions for the United States navy. The Uruguayan Minister and the collector of customs spent the day yesterday in looking for a suitable spot for a depot to be used ostensibly for the storage of commercial inflammable goods. Liberad island, in the bay of Montevideo, would suit, but the government would be required to rescind the lease held by the present holders of the island. The American officials, the Times correspondent adds, so ably used the fact of this generous offer of Uruguay in their negotiations with the Pellegrini government that they induced the latter to entertain a proposal for the concession of land for an American naval depot at the mouth of the Rio de la Palata, in the Argentine Republic.

The foreign diplomates agree that the speeches of Minister Pitkin and Mr. Fishback, Secretary of the American legation at Buenos Ayres, at the banquet given by the officers of the American squadron, were indiscreet. The annoyance of the people of the Argentine Republic, the correspondent adds, will increase when they learn of the role they have been made to play in the Mentevideo negotiations, according to the details that are now leaking out.

The Times correspondent further says that the officers of the battalion at Zarate, Argentine Republic, who were placed under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the plot to overthrow the government, were disarmed and then escorted to the man-of-war Andes by troops with fixed bayonets. Unless conclusive proofs are brought forward to show their complicity in the proposed revolt they will be reinstated in their commands on giving their word of honor to remain loyal to the government.

MINOR MATTERS.

Opening of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation Is Postponed Till April 19.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Noble this afternoon sent a telegram to the special agents of the department in Oklahoma postponing the opening of the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe reservations until April 19. Commissioner Carter, of the General Land Office, has sent to the registers and receivers of the land offices at Kingfisher and Oklahoma City letters of instruction which will govern their action under the forcoming proclamation by the President opening to settlement the surplus land of the two reservations. The commissioners direct that in view of the unexpected crowds of people at these offices when the lands shall have been declared open to settlement no person be allowed any advantage over any other person. To this end he directs that no person be permitted to make more that one entry on his own account, and one as agent, if such he shall be. After making these entries the applicants will be required to step out of the line and give place to the next person in order, and if desirous of making other filings he shall take his place at the foot of the line and await his proper turn. The commissioner further instructs the local officers that the use of the mails will not be permitted for filing homestead declaratory statments.

Proposed International Monetary Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. McCreery in the House to-day introduced for Mr. Springer a bill to authorize the holding of an international monetary congress. The bill, which is long, covers all the details of the congress. It provides that the congress shall meet in Chicago Aug. 3, 1893, and continue in session at the will of the majority. Twenty-one delegates are to represent the United States, seven to be chosen by the President, seven by the President of the Senate and seven by the Speaker of the House. The President's appointees are to be citizens not holding office; the others are to be Senators and Representatives. The appointments are to be divided as equally as possible between the political parties. The Secretary of State and the Director of the Mint are to be additional delegates. The President is authorized to invite foreign governments to send representatives, each government to determine the number of its representatives, but to be entitled to only one vote. The Secretary of State is to call the congress to order and is to preside until a permanent officer is elected.

$100,000 for the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate to-day passed the District of Columbia appropriation bill, including an appropriation of $100,000 for sustenance and quarters for the grand encampment, which was adopted by a vote of 41 to 10, and adjourned till Monday. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Coke, Colquitt, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Mills, Pugh and Vest.

The bill appropriates out of the United States treasury $100,000 to pay for subsistence and quarters of such honorably discharged non-resident Union soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the war of the rebellion as may attend as delegates or otherwise the twenty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R. in the city of Washington, the money to be paid to and disbursed by the citizens' executive committee of Washington having in charge such reception and entertainment under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Cruisers Ordered to Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Several important naval orders were issued to-day. The Yorktown and Adams, at San Francisco, were ordered to proceed at once to Port Townsend and report arrival. The cruisers Charleston and Baltimore, also at San Francisco, were ordered to proceed to Astoria, Ore., to participate in the Columbia river centennial celebration, May 12. While no orders have been given to that effect it is understood that the four vessels named will be employed in patrolling the waters of Behring sea when the season opens. The Mohican, now at Port Orchard, will probably be used for similar duty. The Concord, now at Matanzas, has been ordered to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., to take part in the bridge celebration, May 12.

J. Hay Brown for Supreme Justice.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 8.—It can be stated on high authority that President Harrison has practically decided to nominate J. Hay Brown, of this city, for the seat on the Supreme Court of the United States, made vacant by the death of Justice Bradley. Mr. Brown was warmly indorsed by the Pennsylvania Senators and Congressman Brosius. Mr. Brown has for many years had the largest practice at the local bar, and exercises a large influence in Republican circles. He is the senior member of the law firm of Brown & Hensel, Attorney-general Hensel being the junior partner.

Indiana Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Eagle Lake, Kosciusko county, D. C. Servass, vice F. Beyer, resigned; Merrillville, Lake county, H. M. Wayman, vice M. J. Hydes, resigned; Noah, Shelby county, A. C. Sluth, vice E. Jackson, resigned; Sherman, Randolph county, W. Ruble, vice L. W. Sherman, resigned.

The President Is Hunting Plover.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 8.—President Harrison and party, who left Washington at 9:45 last night, on their way to Virginia, were met at Peters Station, fifteen miles south of this city, by a special train on the Delaware railroad, and conveyed to Delmar, where a special train took them to New Church, Va. The President will spend the remainder of the week hunting plover in the upper part of Accomac county.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—C. G. Browne, of Anderson, is at the Howard.

During the absence of the President the White House will be unusually quiet, as Mrs. Harrison is not feeling at all well, and, except for the companionship of Mrs. Dimmick, will be entirely alone. Mrs. McKee is still in Boston, the date of her return not yet having been determined upon, though when she left Washington it was with the idea of remaining away for a week or ten days.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster-general J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the Republican national committee, writes from Hot Springs, Ark., that he expects to arrive in this city about the 23d inst. Mr. Clarkson has been very ill with rheumatism, which he says has been controlled, and he is now on the way to permanent recovery.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following postmasters: J. W. Hallenbeck, at Auburn Park, Ill., and Henry Schrage, at Whiting, Ind.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 224,000 ounces of silver at 86.45 to 86.50 cents.

Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, to-day introduced in the House a bill authorizing a national bank in the city of Chicago, which may be designated by the World's Columbian Exposition to conduct a banking office on the exposition ground, to open and conduct an office as a branch of the bank, subject to the same restrictions and having the same rights as the bank to which it belongs.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CORN.

Interesting Estimates and Figures That Careful Farmers Will Appreciate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 8.—The agricultural experiment station has issued a bulletin upon field experiments with corn, made in 1891, which gives a great deal of information on a large number of questions relating to corn-raising. The experiments were tried in the dark-colored prairie soil common to central Illinois. The surface soil is about eighteen inches deep, underlaid with yellow clay. No fertilizers were applied, and in most cases the land had been in corn in 1890 and had been plowed in the spring. Except in a few cases the corn was planted by hand, covered with a hoe, four kernels in hills three feet eight inches apart each way. The season was one of severe drought, the rain-fall being deficient in the five months from May to September 7.65. The average temperature was 68 degrees, which is nearly the average for a period of years. Thirty-six varieties were tested on fifty-two plots. About 86 per cent. of a full stand of stalks was secured, and 12 per cent. of the stalks produced no ears. This is nearly the same result as found in 1888 and 1890. As was the case in former years, the kinds maturing about Sept. 20 gave a larger average yield than those maturing either earlier or later.

In 1891 thirteen early varieties averaged fifty-six, nineteen medium averaged sixty-six and six late maturing brands averaged fifty-seven bushels of air-dry corn to the acre. Eleven varieties have been tested for four successive years, and the average yield has been seventy bushels per acre. A medium-sized variety of corn, planted at the rate of one kernel every nine to twelve inches, in rows three feet eight inches apart, gave larger yields than thicker planting. The yield of corn and stalks increases with thickness of planting up to three inches, at least. As the results of four years' experiments it is believed that the larger yield of grain makes food value of the total crop greater where it is planted at the rate of one kernel at about every six inches in the row. For four years the best results have been had from planting between May 11 and 16. In two of three years no material difference was found whether the corn was planted in hills or drills, provided the land was kept equally free from weeds. Experiments show that no appreciable effects on the yield resulted from cutting the tops when in good condition for fodder, or from removing, as they appeared, the tassels from alternate rows.

BABETTE JILTED HIM.

Count Logithetti Refuses to Say What Caused Miss Fleischmann to Desert Him.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Count Eugene Logithetti confirmed to-day the report that his engagement to Miss Babette Fleischmann, the beautiful daughter of the great yeast-maker, has been broken. Shortly after the announcement of Count Logithetti's betrothal to the fair heiress he assumed the management of her father's business in this city. "It is true that Miss Fleischmann has jilted me," said he. "Immediately upon her return a few days ago from California, where she and her father had sojourned for a time, she informed me that our engagement was at an end."

"Is the story that the cause of your estrangement is your refusal to become an American citizen true?"

"If you were ever in love," resumed the Count, "you would know that Miss Fleischmann, who loves me as dearly as I love her, could not break our engagement for such a cause. That story is ridiculous. I do not wish to say why we are not to be married. That is a personal matter between Miss Fleischmann and myself. I am a true gentleman, and under no circumstances will I tell the reasons Miss Fleischmann gave for calling our engagement off. I am yet an intimate friend of the Fleischmann family, and will continue to be."

Says It Was Patriotism.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Miss Babette Fleischmann's engagement to the Count Eugene Logithetti, of Hungary, is broken sure enough. The report was confirmed last evening by Mr. Louis Fleischmann, in this city. He said: "All I can say is that the report telegraphed from Cincinnati is true. Miss Fleischmann is in Cincinnati with her parents. Count Logithetti is in Chicago. The statement that Miss Fleischmann broke the engagement because he would not relinquish his claim to nobility and his allegiance to a foreign power is correct."

"Bookies" Fleeced Out of $28,000.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—A tip seems to have come to-day to betters on races at the Covington, Ky., pool-rooms that proved a bonanza for everybody but the bookmakers. The story is that the book-makers lost $28,000 on Van S., who won a race at Gloucester to-day, and was a six-to-one shot.

WAR SHIPS AS PERSUADERS

England Scores a Diplomatic Triumph with the Aid of Her Iron-Clads.

Turkey's Sultan Forced to Revise the Firman Sent to the Khedive of Egypt—Four Anarchist Assassins Dead.

BROUGHT THE PORTE TO TERMS.

English and Italian Iron-Clads Take Part in a Diplomatic Game at Alexandria.

[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, April 8.—Lord Salisbury has scored a triumph in the diplomatic contest with France and Russia over the firman of investiture of the Khedive of Egypt. The position has for a week past harassed and perplexed the Foreign Office perhaps more than even the Behring sea question ever did. The Sultan stole a march upon English diplomacy in sending a firman so phrased as to exclude from the Egyptian frontier the whole Sinai peninsula, and part of the Red sea littoral, which were ceded to Ismail Pasha and have been held by Egypt for half a century. Before the firman was drafted the English ambassador at Constantinople, alive to the possibility of some action of this sort, demanded that the document should not introduce any question concerning the frontier, and received assurance that the firman would not touch the Khedive's rights. When the Sultan's envoy, Eyoub Pasha, arrived at Cairo, the British minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, suspecting some duplicity, asked for a copy of the document, and when Eyoub Pasha refused to communicate the contents of the firman till after the investiture, Minister Baring advised the Khedive not to proceed with the ceremony. Eyoub Pasha then disclosed the substance of the firman, the nature of which had been known to, and approved by, France and Russia before the missive left Constantinople.

The consuls-general at Cairo at once ranged themselved on two sides, the Italian and Austrian representatives meeting at the English embassy and the French and Russian diplomates at the residence of the Turkish plenipotentiary. The Italian squadron, which was about to leave Alexandria, got orders to stay, and the officers on leave were recalled to their ships, including the admiral who was junketing at Cairo. The British and Italian embassadors at Constantinople sent a joint note to the Grand Vizier, saying that the firman must be altered, or Eyoub Pasha recalled. There seems to have been no mistaking the emphatic and peremptory character of the note, and there was an immediate result. A telegram was received by the Khedive from the Sultan today, saying that the firman would be modified, omitting the definition of the frontier. It transpired that Eyoub Pasha had two documents of investiture—one slicing off a portion of Egypt and the other consonant to Lord Salisbury's views. Tonight's Cairo dispatches state that the sentence has excited the greatest satisfaction there. The Foreign Office authorities are reticent, except that they confirm the statement that the difficulty is on the point of solution, although the day for the investiture of the Khedive is not fixed.

MURDERED BY ANARCHISTS.

An Assassination Followed by the Killing of Two "Reds" and the Suicide of Two.

BERLIN, April 8.—This story comes from Koscieleg, a village near Inowrazlawa, a town of Prussia, province of Posen: Dr. Poninsky, a high Polish ecclesiastic, who was traveling through Koscieleg, was waylaid by four men, and before he could defend himself or escape, all four of them fired at him with revolvers. The Doctor's body was riddled with bullets and he died almost instantly. The villagers pursued the assassins and killed two. The other two seeing that escape was impossible blew out their brains. The bodies were searched, and on them was found a red ticket, on which was printed the words "Execution committee of the Polish Anarchists." Dr. Poninsky, without doubt, had by his utterances or actions, incurred the enmity of the Anarchists, and the men were unquestionably appointed by the central Anarchist body to murder him.

Further details regarding the murder of Dr. Poninski show that the first report was inaccurate in some respects. It now appears that Dr. Poninski was sitting in a room when the four assassins appeared at the house and requested to see him. They were ushered into the presence of the aged doctor, who asked their business with him. In reply he was handed a red card, on which was printed a command, signed by the "committee of the Polish Anarchists," calling upon him to surrender all the money he had in his possession for the benefit of the Anarchists. The card stated that if he refused to obey the command he would be killed. From his position in church Dr. Poninski had intrusted to him large sums and this was apparently well known and taken advantage of by the Anarchists. Dr. Poninski, who was very infirm from age, was startled at the import of the message handed to him. He ran to a window and jumped into the garden. The Anarchists followed him to the window and before he could reach a place of safety they poured a volley of bullets into his body from their revolvers. He fell dead.

The assassins then fled, but the alarm was given, and the owner of Koscieleg Castle, a brother of Dr. Poninski, and twenty others at once armed themselves, and, mounting horses, started in pursuit of the murderers. They were soon overtaken by the band of pursuers. As before stated, a desperate battle followed. The pursuers fired a volley into the group, and one of the murderers fell dead. The murderers then realized that their pursuers were determined to avenge the death of Dr. Poninski, and one of them, seeing that all hope of escape was cut off, turned his weapon against himself and blew out his brains. The remaining two fired upon their pursuers again, fortunately hitting none of them, and they were replied to with another volley that killed another of them. Then the fourth man, rather than surrender, shot and killed himself.

The authorities at Kiscel have made an investigation into the affair, and have already learned that the four men were residents of Berlin, and that they came to Koscieleg purposely to murder Dr. Poninski. The names of two of the men were Pelawski and Urbaniak. Some persons claim that the men were nothing but common robbers, who took advantage of the prevailing feeling excited by the Anarchist outrages to prepare the cards for the purpose of frightening Dr. Poninski into surrendering his money to them. They claim it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the "committee of Polish Anarchists," if there is such a body, would send four men to rob and murder an old man, when one, or, at the most, two, could have committed the crime equally as well, with far less chance of detection. The whole affair seems to have been bungled from the first.

Ravachol Perpetrates a Joke.

PARIS, April 8.—The trial of Ravachol has been fixed for April 25. M. Beaurepaire, the public prosecutor, will personally conduct the prosecution. At the examination to-day Ravachol played a joke on the large crowd in the court-room, which had quite a startling effect and created great excitement for a brief period. During the proceedings the prisoner suddenly produced an article of a cylinderical shape, of which a view could not be obtained, owing to it being partially covered by the Anarchist's hand. It had the appearance of a dynamite cartridge, and the prisoner pretended that it was an infernal machine, and said that he was tired of life and was about to blow himself and all the other persons in the building to pieces, making at the same time a motion as if to hurl the object he held in his hand in the midst of the frightened crowd, which filled the room. Instantly there was a stampede by the greatly alarmed spectators, and the judge, and the clerk of the court from the room, and they sought a place of safety. The frightened officials would not return until they were assured that there was no danger, and were shown the article which Ravachol had had in his possession, and which proved to be not a dynamite cartridge, but a banana.

STILL TALKING OF WAR.

Ulsterites Fear Blood Will Be Shed When a Dublin Parliament Is Established.

[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]

LONDON, April 8.—A meeting, in Belfast, of the Ulster defense committee, the Mayor presiding, to arrange for a convention, went a degree beyond the recent Ulster commoners' gathering in the violence of the tirades. The pretense of secrecy of the proceedings enabled the speakers to indulge in warlike trumpetings, and the resolutions recorded Ulster's determination to have nothing to do with the Dublin Parliament, which is certain to be controlled by men who are responsible for the crimes of the League cruelties and boycotting, and who are mere tools of clerical domination, and an attempt to set up such a Parliament will inevitably result in disorder, violence and bloodshed to an extent that has been unknown in Ireland for a century. Major Saunderson denied that the British Parliament had any right to hand them over to another Legislature which they would never obey, and the sentiment was received with frantic cheering. Theodore W. Russell predicted a ten-fold increase of troubles in Ireland under the Dublin Parliament. Finally, general and executive committees were appointed.

The public sense of the danger and importance of this agitation is growing. Over one hundred Non-conformist Irish ministers have agreed to be deputies for the Ulsterites and stump Great Britain to arouse a religious animus. The Irish Unionists in the House of Commons affirm that though their policy of resistance to the Dublin Parliament is limited to a refusal to pay taxes, an active armed opposition from the Orangemen is inevitable. The home-rulers in the House consider that their best policy is to minimize the importance of the movement by so far as possible ignoring it until it becomes more fully developed, when vigorous measures may be taken to counteract it.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will produce his annual budget in the House of Commons on Monday. Before the house adjourns on Tuesday for the Easter recess the only government bill nearing an end will be the small-holdings bill—being the barrenest record for a nine-weeks' sitting ever known.

Labor candidates who refuse obedience to the Liberal electoral executive are everywhere disappearing. Mr. Schnadhorst's agents having succeeded in inducing the district committees to oust the independents. The executive committee has appointed twenty labor candidates, most of whom are certain of election. The payment of the labor men elected is secured partly by the general and partly by local funds. The beggarliness of the public and trades-unions' contributions paralyzes the independent labor men. John Burns's fund is in a starved condition. It gets only £1 weekly, and the Dockers' Union, acting as secretary for the fund, vainly appeals to the public for another pound.

Mr. Gladstone had promised to vote in support of the Scotch local veto bill, and the government has decided to remain neutral. The passage of the measure which affirms the local option principle will be a triumph for the teetotalers. Its practical application till the new Parliament is elected will be impossible. Out of 295 English boroughs forty-four have elected teetotal mayors, and this result was duly celebrated in Manchester. The speeches then made pointed to municipal authorities using concerted influence with the county councils against the liquor trade.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Murderer Who Is to Be Decapitated To-Day Makes a Gruesome Request.

PARIS, April 8.—The execution of Lieutenant Anastay, who murdered the aged Baroness Dellard, in December last, is fixed for 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. Anastay will be guillotined in La Roquette prison, the authorities having rejected the military petitions in favor of execution by shooting, on the ground that Anastay committed a crime against the common law, and was tried by an ordinary tribunal. Deibler, the chief executioner, has received a number of threatening letters from Anarchists. The approaches to La Roquette will be strictly guarded.

Anastay has requested his brother, who is a medical student, to experiment on his head as soon as it is decapitated by the executioner. He promised to reply by movements of his eyes to certain questions which his brother will ask regarding the sensations which he experienced when the knife cut his head from his body. The object of this proposed gruesome conversation is to afford a test as to whether any vestige of life remain in the human head immediately after it has been severed.

Not Workingmen, but Anarchists.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, April 8.—For the first time during the current agitation of the so-called unemployed in London the flag of anarchy was displayed at the meeting held to-day. This seems to make it clear that the movement is, as has been claimed all along by its critics, a bogus one, so far as it pretends to be in the interest of the genuine workingmen. Alongside of the blood-red emblem was a black flag inscribed: "We demand the right to work." Backert, who was unsparing in his denunciations of the leaders of the movement, was again present and interjected remarks to the effect that the persons who had convened the meeting were murderers, Anarchists, etc. These interruptions gave rise to howls and curses, and there were several small scrimmages between the adherents of Backert and those of the opposite way of thinking. Resolutions were adopted that the County Council must be compelled to establish works for the relief of the unemployed.

Religious Fanatics Cause a Riot.

DELHI, April 8.—Great excitement has been caused among the lower classes here by rumors circulated by religious fanatics, that the government had appointed secret agents to kidnap seven boys, who were to be offered as a sacrifice to the water deity, upon the site of the projected reservoir. The matter was discussed among the natives and the rumors were implicity believed. The indignation grew intense and a watch was set to discover who the agents were. A number of persons, including several Sikh soldiers, were suspected of being the government emissaries to steal the victims. To-day crowds of natives set upon the suspects and beat them in a most brutal manner. The excitement spread and the natives are in a dangerous state. The police are doing their utmost to allay the excitement. A large number of the ringleaders in the assaults have been arrested and will be tried as rioters.

Grace Falls from Her Throne.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, April 8.—Grace Hawthorne who is playing Theodora at the Olympic, fainted during the first act to-night, and fell from the throne on which she was standing. The fall was quite a bad one, and she struck her forehead on the floor with great force. The audience became excited, everybody standing up, and some women screaming aloud. The curtain was lowered and Miss Hawthorne was carried to her dressing-room, where physicians assisted in restoring her to consciousness and attended to her bruised head. She was soon able to resume her part, and the play went on after a brief delay.

Results of the Chess Tourney.

LONDON, April 8.—The two last games of the London masters' tournament were played to-day at the British Chess Club, King street, Covent Garden. Blackburn defeated Bird after sixty-five moves, and Lasker and Mason drew a game opened by the former, after forty-three moves. Lasker won first prize, Blackburn the second, and Mason comes third, while Gunsburg and Bird follow in the order named. The final score was: Bird won 1, lost 7; Blackburn won 6, lost 2; Gunsburg won 2½, lost 5½; Lasker won 6½, lost 1½; Mason won 4, lost 4.

M. Renan's View of the Pope.

LONDON, April 8.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post sends a report of an interview with M. Renan on the ecclesiastical question in France. In closing M. Renan says this about the Pope: "He produces upon me the effect of an old beau, in a rose-colored cravat, promenading with Dejaset in one of her youthful roles."

Cable Notes.

Deeming's counsel will set up the plea of insanity at the coming trial of the murderer at Melbourne.

The rebel forces in Venezuela, under San Crespo, are reported to have been routed by government troops.

Maurek's famous Germania cement-works, at Lehrte, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Two workmen perished in the flames.

Fourteen lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer Hansa, which was in collision with the steamer Falkenburg, in the North sea, Thursday.

To-day there will take place on the Thames the greatest event in English rowing circles—the race between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Judge of Crimes Foster, of Valparaiso, Chili, who conducted the investigation of the assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore, has been promoted to the Court of Appeals.

The customs committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved the commercial agreement between France and the United States negotiated by Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

The belief is growing in Berlin that General Von Caprivi will shortly resign the chancellorship. It is said that Gen. Von Caprivi and Dr. Von Boetticher, the Secretary of State for the Interior, disagree. The secession of Herr Helldorf from the Conservative party, will not improve the position of the government.

Rev. George Granville Bradley, D. D., dean of Westminister, says there is no room in the abbey for the proposed monument to the late James Russell Lowell. The dean has suggested that instead of the monument a window in the Chapter House, the scene of the delivery of some of Mr. Lowell's addresses, might be filled with a stained glass memorial.

Herr Menther and Herr Silbermeier, managing directors of rival collieries at Hermsdorf, Germany, who have been on bad terms for some time, met in the streets of Breslau, yesterday, and aftersome words had passed between them began firing at one another. Several shots were exchanged, and finally Silbermeier fell dead, his heart having been pierced by a bullet. Menther, who was not wounded, was arrested.

NEW BANKING FIRM.

The First National, of Connersville, Changes Hands and New Officers Are Elected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., April 8.—The First National Bank of this city has changed hands, President Charles Mount and his son J. C. Mount, the cashier, having closed out their 350 shares of stock to Mrs. F. T. Roots, Miss Lucy Heilman, W. A. Heilman, D. T. Roots, and F. T. Roots. Owing to the health of his son President Mount has long desired to sell out, and the deal was completed with the utmost good feeling on all sides. The face value of the stock was $35,000, but it being much above par, the price is placed at about $50,000. The change necessitated the election of a new board of directors and officers, which was done at a meeting to-day with the following result: Directors, F. T. Roots, D. T. Roots, E. E. Roots, John Uhl, W. A. Heilman, S. H. Roots and L. Heilman. Officers, F. T. Roots, president; D. T. Roots, vice-president; J. M. McIntosh, cashier.

The election of Mr. McIntosh as cashier was a surprise. He will appoint a deputy to fill his position as county clerk, retaining complete supervision over the office until the expiration of his term. He will enter upon his new duties May 1. The new president, F. T. Roots, is a well-known successful business man, and D. T. Roots, the new vice-president, is president of the Roots foundry. His election is looked upon as a master stroke of business policy. The new stockholders represent nearly $1,000,000 capital, which, added to the wealth of the old stockholders, aggregates nearly $2,000,000. The common interests of ex-President Mount and Mr. Roots outside of the bank will remain the same.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

All the Rebel States Asked to Vote a Pension of $500 Each to Mrs. Jeff Davis.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The confederate veterans began a grand general reunion here to-day. They were welcomed by the Mayor. General Gordon, addressing the veterans, said: "Two thoughts impress me as I stand here. First, the abounding wealth of kindness and affection extended to us by glorious people; and, second, our poverty of words to express our gratitude. Here are gathered from all parts of the South grizzled veterans of the once-memorable and forever immortal Confederacy." General Gordon spoke of Lee, of Hood, and others, and of the valor and loyalty of the confederates. In closing he said: "The old flag has been furled forever; the cause of separate national existence lives now only as a memory. Old things have passed, and a new era has come, and now we are all American citizens." After committees had been appointed, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that the late confederate States grant a small pension each to Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of said confederate States, and we earnestly recommend to the Legislatures of the following States to vote her an annual pension of $500 each during the remaining years of her life, to-wit: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indian Territory, Kentucky and Missouri.

DISGUSTED LAND-SEEKERS.

Returning Home Because the Indians Have Kept the Choicest Portions of Reservations.

KINGFISHER, O. T., April 8.—The warning given the sporting gentry of this city has been supplemented by the action of the County Commissioners, who have ordered the saloons to close out the gambling dens run in the same building with the saloons, under penalty of losing their licenses. The result is that many of the sports have left town and the dens are closed. The light-fingered thieves, always found where gambling dives abound, are also becoming less numerous. A colony of negroes have laid out a town four miles north of Kingfisher, near the line of the Rock Island railroad, and on the line of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation. It is to be called Cimarron City, and is chosen as a place for the colored people to radiate from to the new country. The publication of maps showing Indian allotments has caused consternation, and many home-seekers are discouraged and returning home. They find the red-skins have captured the most valuable lands and feel that what is left is not worth contending for.

Royal Baking Powder has no Competitors.

In millions of homes throughout the United States and around the world the fact has been recognized by appreciative housekeepers, that there is no other leavening compound that can or does compete, on the basis of purity and strength, with the Royal Baking Powder.

Other compounds intended for baking purposes, made without science, of poor materials, at a low cost, depend for their restricted sale upon the patronage of those who will use a greatly inferior article if procurable at a little lower price, or upon the recommendation of dealers whose self-interest urges the sale of goods yielding them the largest profits.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ONLY sells and deserves to sell upon its merits alone.

DIED.

BOWSER—Mrs. Mary A. Bowser, Thursday evening, 6 p. m., April 7, 1892. Funeral Sunday, April 10, at 10:30 a. m., four miles east on Michigan road.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

ADAMS—The funeral service of Wesley M. Adams will take place at the residence of the deceased, No. 40 Fletcher avenue, on Saturday, April 9, at 10 a. m. The friends of the deceased are specially invited.

SMITH—The funeral of Sarah, widow of Elder B. K. Smith, Sunday, 3:30, Christian Church, North Indianapolis. Leave homestead, Crawfordsville road, at 2 p. m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—NORTHEAST corner of New York and Pennsylvania streets. The pastor, Rev. W. F. Taylor, will preach at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school 9:15 a. m. Young People's meeting, 6:30 p. m. on Sunday and Tuesday evening. Regular prayer-meeting on Thursday evening.

Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH—CORNER of Ohio and Delaware streets. D. R. Lucas pastor. Subject, 10:45 a. m., "Faces Toward Jerusalem;" 7:45 p. m., "Election and Justification." Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., Howard Cale, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m. Charlie Hawkins, leader. The gospel meetings at this Church will continue each evening next week, and everybody invited to attend.

Methodist.

CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOpal Church—Corner of Central avenue and Butler street. Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., pastor. At 10:30 a. m. the pastor will preach a sermon appropriate to Palm Sunday. Evening sermon at 7:30; topic: "Is Life Worth Living?" Class-meeting, 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school, 2:15 p. m. Epworth League prayer-meeting, 6:30 p. m. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MERIDIAN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal Church—Corner of New York and Meridian streets—The Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Classes at 9:30; Sunday-school at 2:15; Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:45; Thursday evening meeting at 7:45.

ROBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH—NORTHeast corner Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. C. A. Van Anda, D. D., pastor. Morning class, 9 a. m.; preaching by Mrs. Mary C. Ninde, 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school, 2:15 p. m. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30 p. m. Epworth League, Tuesday evening.

New Church.

NEW CHURCH CHAPEL—333 NORTH ALAbama st. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching by Rev. E. D. Daniels at 10:45 a. m. on "The Meaning of Easter," and at 7:30 p. m. on "Heaven and the Church the Body of Christ."

Presbyterian.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—CORner Vermont and Pennsylvania streets. The Rev. Joseph A. Milburn pastor. In addition to usual service the ordinance of baptism will be administered to children at 10:30 a. m. Preaching, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 2:30 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening, 7:30.

TABERNACLE CHURCH—CORNER MERIDian and Second streets. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., pastor, who will preach at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school, 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 3:45. Services in school-house on Elder avenue, West Side, also in Mt. Jackson Chapel, at 7:30 p. m.

TABERNACLE CHURCH—The annual meeting of this church and congregation will be held on the evening of Thursday, April 21, 1892, in the chapel, for the purpose of electing trustees and other officers for said congregation, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly presented.

WM. O. ANDERSON, Clerk.

Indianapolis, April 9, 1892.

St. Paul's.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—CORNER OF ILLINOIS and New York streets—Services will be conducted by Rev. G. A. Carstensen, of New York city, Sunday, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. All are invited.

BAY STATE CATALOG OF ARTISTS PORTRAITS FREE JOHN C. HAYNES & CO. BOSTON MASS.

THE ENCAMPMENT ADJOURNS.

Resolutions Favoring the Service-Pension Bill for All Who Served Ninety Days.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 8.—The Indiana Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in this city, has adjourned, being pronounced a great success, delegates being in attendance from all over the State. Resolutions were adopted requesting Secretary Noble to have the rule in the Pension Office set aside which required the evidence or testimony of two privates in pension cases to equal the testimony of one commissioned officer. Also recommending the passage by Congress, of a service, pension bill of $8 per month to all soldiers who served ninety days or over, this being the same bill as has been approved by three successive encampments of the national G. A. R., at Columbus, Milwaukee and Boston.

E. E. Harland, the New Commander.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The annual State Encampment G. A. R., Department of Illinois, to-day adopted resolutions asking Illinois Senators and Representatives to vote against the appropriation of $100,000 by Congress to assist in the entertainment of the National Encampment at Washington; favoring the bill for establishing an intermediate pension between $30 and $72; indorsing General Alger's record as a soldier as a "complete refutation of the slanders of his anemies;" indorsing Commander-in-chief Palmer's order deprecating the carrying of confederate flags in processions participated in by G. A. R. members. E. E. Harland, of Marshall, was elected department commander for the ensuing year.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, April 8.—George W. Long, an ex-paymaster of the United States navy, was found unconscious in his home in this city to-day and removed to the hospital, where he died several hours later. His death was due either to opium poisoning or alcoholism. Long was forty-two years old. The deceased was appointed an assistant paymaster from Missouri, Oct. 22, 1868, and was made passed-assistant paymaster March 10, 1870. He was placed on the retired list June 30, 1875.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Prof. R. B. Williamson, eighty-four years old, and lately living at No. 318 West Thirty-fifth street, died suddenly last night in the reading-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Prof. Williamson was born in Winchester, Va. He was of an old Southern family and a chemist by profession, and