increased when all of the stricken districts are heard from. The destruction to property will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Entire neighborhoods have been literally swept off the face of the earth. The tornado's path was through a vast pine forest country, broken here and there by farms. Huge trees were uprooted and carried for the distance of a mile. The country is strewn for miles with debris and along the pathway of the storm are found all kinds of household goods, dead cattle and poultry. The whole country is in mourning. The ministers and physicians are at work. Every messenger from remote districts coming in brings sorrowing tales of suffering and death.

THIRTY INCHES OF SNOW.

Minnesota Clothed with a Thick Coat of White—Serious Floods Feared.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 20.—The greatest fall of snow in a given number of hours in the history of the signal service fell in Minnesota, beginning at 9 o'clock last night and ending at 8 o'clock this evening. In the twenty-three hours there was a fall of thirty inches at one place, with twenty-six inches at another and sixteen inches at St. Paul. At 7 o'clock this morning the street-railway service of St. Paul and Minneapolis was in a state of almost complete paralysis, but by hard work a portion of the trains were started and at nightfall the service had been pretty generally resumed, except on the interurban line, which will not be able to run all its trains before some time to-morrow. Steam railway trains are badly demoralized, especially in the northern part of the State. Great Northern trains due here from the north are from nine to fifteen hours late. A train on the Omaha is stalled near Slayton, with no chance to get out until the storm abates. On nearly every road entering St. Paul there is delay.

The snow is very wet, and if it disappears in the next forty-eight hours, as seems almost certain, the flood which will result will be of such proportions that the damage will be incalculable. The Crow river, at Buffalo, is overflowing its banks to-night and many bridges are in danger. The Red Lake river, at Red Lake Falls, Crookston and Fisher has already flooded hundreds of acres of farm lands to such a depth that it will not be possible to seed it. The Great Northern bridge, at Red Lake Falls, has gone out and three or four others are expected to go out before daylight to-morrow morning. The Mississippi at St. Paul has driven several families from their homes on the flats, and a large portion of the West Side, including the baseball park, is under from one to four feet of water.

To-night's reports from North Dakota say that the loss of stock by freezing is appallingly large. A farmer, named Newbold, living ten miles north of Jamestown, lost fifty head of horses and cattle. Another farmer, near Ypsilanti, lost a large number by freezing and drowning. This kind of stock losses was never before known in that region.

A Fierce Blizzard.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, April 20.—A fierce blizzard is raging in central and northern Illinois to-night, and the temperature is falling rapidly. Damage to the fruit and winter wheat crop is inevitable, and it is feared they will be totally destroyed. Heavy snow-falls are reported from Wisconsin points, trains being delayed by huge drifts. Iowa was swept by fierce winds, and at some places snow fell to the depth of twelve inches. Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska also report snowstorms.

Damage at Mitchell, Ind.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MITCHELL, Ind., April 20.—This morning a destructive storm, with heavy rain, struck this place. Great damage was done west of here. The roof of the Southern Indiana Normal College was lifted from the building and carried away. Trains are delayed on the Monon on account of washouts occasioned by the heavy rains during the past two days.

Storm Notes.

Eighteen buildings were wholly or partially wrecked by a tornado at Midland City, Ala., Wednesday. No lives were lost.

Uniontown, Pa., reports that the worst wind storms ever known in that section raged there yesterday. Trees were blown across telegraph lines and the wires broken.

At Scottdale, Pa., yesterday, the windows on one side of the public square were blown in, the Scottdale foundry was unroofed, and John Darling, an employe, badly hurt.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Local Showers or Snows May Occur in Northern Indiana This Morning.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—For Indiana and Illinois—Generally fair; preceded by local showers or local snows in northern portions in the early morning; high northwesterly winds; slightly warmer, except in extreme southern Illinois.

For Ohio—Fair, except occasional light rain in northern portion; colder, except in the extreme southwestern portions; high westerly winds.

The storm has moved very slowly northeastward and is now central near Milwaukee, Wis. It has been accompanied by dangerous gales throughout the entire lake region and very high winds in the central and upper Mississippi, lower Missouri and Ohio valleys. High east to south winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast during the day from Cape Cod to Florida. Heavy rains have fallen throughout the lake regions, the Ohio valley and the Middle Atlantic States, and snow in the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. The temperature is decidedly lower in the Ohio, central and upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys. It has risen slightly in the Southwest.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Prec.
7 A. M.	29.12	48	72	S'west.	Cloudy.	0.57
7 P. M.	29.43	37	92	S'west.	Lt. rain.	0.07

Maximum temperature, 48; minimum temperature, 37. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for April 20, 1893.

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	54	0.12
Mean	42	0.64
Departure from normal	—12	*0.52
Excess or deficiency since Apl. 1	*74	*2.58
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*235	*3.64

*Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Bookkeeper "Held Up" and Shot

SCRANTON, Miss., April 20.—Joseph Cook, bookkeeper for J. P. Clayton, was seen at the store posting his books at 10 o'clock last night. He was missing this morning. Search being made for him to-day, he was found lying in a pool of water about two miles from town. He had been shot five times with a 32-calibre pistol, but he was still alive. He was brought to town and made his dying statement. He says he was working on his books last night when two men with pistols came in and ordered him to throw up his hands. He did so. They rifled the safe of $1,000, then made him walk, and when they reached the swamp one of them shot him.

Speaking of the Hawaiian Case.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

If Mr. Gresham should be negotiating a treaty with France, could the man Cleveland send the cook or butler of the White House with a private letter to President Carnot telling him that the bearer was fully empowered to do the whole business? We boast of having got away from kingly rule. But no king in Europe, and very few Shas, or Rajahs, or Shoguns, or Tycoons in Asia ever treated the forms of the Constitution with such contempt.

The General Opinion.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

It is believed in scientific and political circles that if we had a wire to the Hawaiian Islands, the cabled observations of the American citizens there would keep it hot. We are inclined to this view.

Negro Lynched.

SALINA, Kan., April 20.—Dan Adams, a negro who committed a murderous assault on Tron Shout this morning, was taken from the sheriff this evening and lynched by a mob.

"SUGAR FOOT" TOO LIGHT

Skotski Wins the Championship of Shelby County in a Ten-Round Fight.

Seymour Corn Mills Burned—The Lake Erie Trainmen Get a Raise—Split in the Elkhart German Evangelical Church.

CHAMPION OF SHELBY COUNTY.

Ed Skotski Forces "Sugar-Foot" Hill to Throw Up the Sponge in Ten Rounds.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 20.—Through a heavy wind and blinding rainstorm to-night about three hundred sports of this city drove two miles west to witness Ed Skotski and "Sugar-foot" Hill contend for the pugilistic championship of Shelby county. Skotski was victor in the fourth round against Hez Ritchey March 31. To-night when he stepped into the ring he was in fine condition and weighed 152 pounds. He wore black, his favorite color. Hill had been considered the best boxer of his class in the county for years. His fight with Frank Roberts, an all-around colored athlete, in 1887, attracted notice all over this country. It was held in the Shelby County Courthouse, and many officers of the county attended it. He weighed at the ringside 123 pounds to-night, and looked the picture of health. All arrangements were made in advance, and, promptly at the time advertised, the combatants stepped to the center and shook hands. Around the open space in a new barn, under the flaring lights of gasoline lamps, anxious faces watched the white and colored man pound each other for ten rounds. Skotski, in the first few rounds, sought to force the fighting, but soon found the little fellow was a clever dodger. In the sixth round Hill landed some telling blows on Skotski's jugular, and the call of time alone saved Skotski a knockout. Through the seventh and fore part of the eighth it looked like Hill would be victor, but a blow over his heart in the last of the eighth weakened him badly, and although he forced the fighting, landing on neck and face, in the tenth round he held up his hands and Skotski was again declared victor.

CORN MILLS BURNED.

Big Fire at Seymour Destroying $25,000 Worth of Property.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SEYMOUR, Ind., April 20.—Nothing but the charred and naked walls of what was, Wednesday, one of the finest and best equipped corn mills in southern Indiana, remains to tell the story of last night's fire. Not since the burning of the Bliss flour mills, years ago, has there been a fire in this city that destroyed so much property in so short time. The alarm was sounded about 11 o'clock Wednesday night, and the fire department was called to Bruning & Acker's corn mills. The fire originated in the brick building near the engine, and soon spread from floor to floor. There was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and the wind carried the sparks and pieces of timber for squares. The town looked for a while as if it were doomed. The firemen finally succeeded in confining the flames to the burning building. The mill and machinery, which was of the latest improved make, are entirely destroyed. The loss is $25,000, partially covered by insurance in the following companies:

Miller's Mutual of Alton, $1,500; Miller's National of Chicago, $2,500; Niagara of New York, $1,000; Fire Assurance of Philadelphia, $1,000; American of New York, $1,000; Michigan of Detroit, $1,000; Lancashire of Manchester, England, $500; Underwriters of New York, $1,000; Lancashire of London, $1,000; Phœnix, $1,000; total insurance, $11,500.

The mill will be rebuilt at once.

NEW SCALE ON THE LAKE ERIE.

Conductors and Brakemen on the Fort Wayne Division Get a Raise.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 20.—The difference existing between the trainmen on the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati & Louisville division of the Lake Erie & Western railway have been satisfactorily adjusted by the company adopting a new scale of wages. Yesterday a bulletin was issued which increases the wages of local freight conductors 25 cents per day, to $3.15. Brakemen will receive $2.05 per day, an increase of 15 cents. The through freight conductors will receive $3.05, a fifteen-cent raise, and brakemen $2.05, also a fifteen-cent advance. The most essential part of the new scale is the pay for overtime and when the men are off duty attending court in the company's interests. They received no pay for overtime heretofore. After twelve hours' work all freight conductors will receive 28 cents per hour and brakemen 18 cents. When conductors are attending trial away from home, in the company's interest, they will receive $2.80 per day and $1 for expenses. Brakemen will receive $1.80 per day, with the daily compensation for expenses. The trainmen made the demand two weeks ago, and a strike would have resulted. The new scale is satisfactory to the men.

SHE ASKS $50,000 DAMAGES.

The Well-Known Proprietor of Indian Springs Hotel Sued by a Widow.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., April 20.—Complaint was filed in the Circuit Court here yesterday of Catharine Henderson against Alfred Guthrie, charging him with breach of promise, asking damages of $50,000. Mr. Guthrie is wealthy and the proprietor of the hotel at Indian Springs. He is well known all over southern Indiana. The plaintiff claims that by a mutual agreement they were to have been married in June, 1891. The marriage was then postponed until Oct. 1 and so on from month to month, until in March, 1893, the defendant made known his intention of violating the agreement and ignoring the promise of marriage. In April, 1893, he was married to Miss Belle Isenhower. Mrs. Catherine Henderson further claims that for over two years she had been waiting for the defendant to comply with his promise. Miss Isenhower was employed at the hotel as the head waiter prior to the marriage with Guthrie. This suit promises some very interesting developments. A number of letters that had passed between the couple at the time of their courtship have been filed. Mr. Guthrie is over sixty years old, while Mrs. Henderson is about ten years his junior. The case will probably come up for a hearing at the next term of court.

FURTHER EVIDENCE AGAINST CLARK.

A Young Woman Heard a Shot That Came from His Neighborhood.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 20.—Within an hour after the State had closed its case the counsel learned that Miss Francis Lucas, a woman who was present at the opera house, had heard a pistol shot at the main entrance to the opera house, and to-day they were permitted to introduce that evidence. Miss Lucas said that she accompanied her father to the opera house that night, and when the troubles began on the stage she went out of the door to the street. Here she remained for a few minutes, but returned to the house in search of her father. As she reached the first landing she heard a pistol shot in the house, near the north. On entering she saw Dr. Shill, whom she knew, engaged in a fight with some man near the door. This is important testimony to the State, which has shown by Buckner Southworth that he met Clark on the front steps, revolver in hand, on his way into the house, and heard him say, "Show me the — —, and I'll shoot him." Southworth testified that a minute later he heard a shot on the inside of the house. This was followed by William Dexter, for the State, who said he stood within five feet of Clark, and saw him shoot toward the stage. Miss Lucas's testimony is highly important as to the time of the shooting.

Colonel Dellart strongly opposed the admission of the testimony of Miss Lucas. He said it was contrary to the established customs of courts. The State had been given every possible latitude, and should have produced this evidence in its proper order. To permit it to go in at this time was a wrong and an injustice to the defendant. Judge Langdon, however, after taking the matter under advisement until the afternoon session, let the evidence go in.

The defense introduced a number of witnesses, among them police officers, to show that Finnegan's reputation is bad. Finnegan is the youth who testified to hearing Clark saying there was to be "a — of a time" at the opera house the night of the riot. Frank Gruber was an important witness for Clark. He testified that after trouble began in the opera house he went outside, and saw Clark standing there. Robert Hatcher saw Clark knocked down near the door, and said it was after Clark arose that he drew his revolver. William McCann, a bartender, said Clark and Joseph Spears were in his saloon at 8:30 o'clock that night. They got beer and cigars. Christian Bennewitz said he saw Clark and Speers in Schenkenberger's saloon, getting cigars, at twenty minutes of nine. Michael Ricks, bartender for Schenkenberger, said that Clark came in there at thirty or thirty-five minutes to 9. They bought cigars and went out. Mr. Kumler, for Clark, said the defense would close in an hour Friday, when Clark himself will go on the stand.

INDIANA BREEDERS GLOOMY.

Lots of Money in Fast Horses with Poor Returns—Prospects at Columbus.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 20.—About the bluest set of individuals in this part of the State are the breeders of fast horses. This season has been anything but a success in their line. As much as $150,000 have been invested in trotting and pacing stallions by parties here, and so far this season the returns are not reaching the point expected. The ruinous prices at which high-bred horses have been selling at the Chicago and Indianapolis sales have thrown a damper on breeding business. Anteo Wilkes was some time ago purchased in San Francisco at a cost of $6,000. Richwood, that put six colts in the 2:30 list last year, and Baronial, that sold at Chicago some days ago at $5,000, as well as Bartholomew Wilkes, are here and their owners all complain of the unfavorable prospects. The new mile track at this place, which was constructed at a great outlay last season, is in excellent condition and about one hundred head of fast steppers are on the ground. The track, which was just finished when the last races were begun, still remains in excellent condition. There were four inches of rain fall on this track during last week and with four hours' sunshine it was ready for use. This track is the one on which Little Albert, Czar, Guy, Mascott and others reduced their records last fall and it is quite likely that there will be more attention paid here to the development of speed than has been in the last few years, with a hope that returns may be more favorable.

First Kite-Shaped Track in the State.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOOGOOTEE, Ind., April 20.—Martin county can boast of the first kite-shaped race-track in the State, the same having recently been completed by John McCarty, proprietor of a river farm of several hundred acres in the south part of the county. It is a full mile course, located on perfectly level ground, the soil of which is peculiarly suitable to speed results. A number of fast horses are being trained for the ensuing racing season. The proprietor put up a commodious hotel with all the necessaries for a modern pleasure resort, including bar room, billiard and dancing halls, boat and bath houses. The lands border on White river and Hindostan falls, the latter of considerable historic notoriety. Application will be made for admission to the southern Indiana and Illinois race circuit, with a view to securing dates for a series of races.

Split in Elkhart Evangelical Church.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., April 21.—Evangelical circles in this city are torn up over a serious split in the German Evangelical Society, one of the largest local congregations. Rev. S. Heininger had for several months been the successful pastor of the church, and made charges concerning the integrity of another clergyman of the same denomination. The matter was brought to the attention of the synod, which was recently convened at Cleveland, and that body, after investigating the charges, indefinitely suspended Rev. Heininger from his pastorate. A division then took place in the church here, and a decidedly heated time followed, resulting in Rev. Heininger and his adherents leaving the church during service one Sunday morning, and designating themselves an independent body. Much bitterness exists between the two factions. A new pastor is conducting services at the old edifice, while the independents have purchased a valuable piece of real estate nearly opposite, and will build a fine new church.

Young Tough Shot by the Marshal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

UNION CITY, Ind., April 20.—Last night, about 12 o'clock, Marshal William Stewart, of the Ohio side, shot and seriously wounded Elsworth Clifford, a young man living near Deerfield. He and his brother James, together with Al Jellison and Newt Steed, came to town early in the morning for a time. They visited about all the saloons in town, winding up on the State line. Marshal Stewart attempted to arrest them, when they began pelting him with stones, and he shot. The rest of the gang escaped to the Indiana side and began raising a disturbance. Night police Worrel scattered them, arresting the other Clifford.

Damages Against the Indians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., April 20.—A jury in the Wabash Circuit Court to-day gave Charles Farr a verdict for $320 damages for false imprisonment. The defendants were George and Lucinda Doles, who own a good farm on the Miami Indian reservation, they being Miamis themselves. A year ago they had Farr locked up for horse stealing, he having made a trade with them and got the big end of the bargain. He sued for $5,000 and the Doles failed to appear.

To Break Culbertson's Will.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., April 20.—Miss Blanche Culbertson has filed suit in the Circuit Court at New Albany to set aside the provisions of the codicil attached to the will of her father, the late William S. Culbertson. Culbertson divided nearly $2,500,000 between his wife, son and two daughters, and Miss Blanche Culbertson's portion was to be forfeited if she married in ten years without the consent of the executors.

An Ex-Postmaster in Jail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 20.—Ralph Lathans, ex-postmaster at Huntertown, this county, and whose whereabouts have been unknown for several weeks, was arrested at 333 West Randolph street, Chicago, last night, by detective Tom Wilkinson and brought here and lodged in jail to answer a serious charge preferred by Miss Berryl Hunter, the daughter of one of the most prominent families of this county.

Showalter Takes a Day's Rest.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 20.—Owing to the illness of Showalter there was no game in the international chess match to-day. He took this as one of his rest days.

Indiana Notes.

George Martin, of Gentryville, met death in Evansville yesterday by a wall caving in on him.

Thomas Knapp, an inmate of the county asylum of Wayne county, died while eating dinner Tuesday.

Simon Iler, of Chicago, died in Muncie yesterday, aged eighty-six. The remains will be taken to Chicago.

A deal was closed this week which gives Anderson another big paper mill. The new company is headed by Albert Reynolds, well known in the paper manufacturing world, and formerly of the Anderson Paper Company. Ellis Carpenter, manager of the North Anderson Land Company, engineered the deal. Phil Matier, owner of a town addition, donates the site.

Alfred Scripture, of Harris City, died yesterday after twenty-four hours' illness of cerebro-spinal meningitis. This makes the second sudden death from that disease in Decatur county this week.

A joint stock company for the manufacture of cooperage material has been formed at Clay City. The chief promoters are W. H. Guirl, B. M. Guirl, and capitalists from South Bend. They will erect a $25,000 plant.

The new City Hall at Fort Wayne was formally dedicated last evening by a reception and banquet. Speeches were made by Hon. J. B. White, Mayor Zollinger, ex-Mayor Harding, Charles McCulloch, O. P. Morgan, D. N. Foster and others.

There is a washout on the Vandalia, south of Crawfordsville. A temporary bridge put in on the Monon across Sugar creek was undermined and twisted out of line. Trains are now going between Crawfordsville and Lafayette via Colfax.

The formal opening of new Hotel Taft, at Dunkirk, was held last night. Visitors were present from Bowling Green, Portland, Muncie, Marion, Anderson, Gas City, Indianapolis and Richmond. The house will be under the management of C. C. Ross.

WHAT IT COST TO DISCOVER AMERICA.

The Amount of Isabella's Contribution and the Salary of Columbus.

New York Tribune.

In connection with the widespread interest taken in Germany regarding the world's fair at Chicago, a number of the papers of that country have entered upon a discussion of the probable cost of the discovery of America.

"The cost," writes Professor Ruge in the Globus, "of the armament of the first fleet of Columbus, consisting of three small vessels, is given in all the documents as 1,140,000 maravedis. What this sum represents in our own money, however, is not so easy to determine, as the opinions upon the value of a maravedi vary greatly. The maravedi—the name is of Moorish origin—was a small coin used at the end of the fifteenth century and at the beginning of the sixteenth century. All prices were expressed in maravedis, even if they ran into the millions. It is, however, a fact well known that almost all coins which continue to bear one name decrease in value in the course of centuries. The Roman silver denarius sank finally to common copper coins, known in France as 'dermer,' in England as 'd' and in Germany as 'pfennig.' The original guiden—gold, as the name indicated—has long since become a silver piece which nowhere has the value of 50 cents. So, also, the value of the maravedi became less and less, until a century ago it was hardly equal to a pfennig (one-quarter of a cent.) One may also reason backward that it was much more valuable four centuries ago.

"Ruge comes to the conclusion, after the examination of various decrees of Ferdinand, that the value of a maravedi was about 2.56 pfennigs, or less than ¾ of a cent in modern money. Therefore the contribution of 1,140,000 maravedis made by Queen Isabella was, he says, 29,184 marks, or about $7,296, without taking into consideration the higher purchasing power of money in Columbus's days. The city of Palos also," adds the article, "had to furnish out of its own means two small ships manned for twelve months. The cost to the state, therefore, of the journey of discovery was not more than 30,000 marks ($7,500.) Of this sum the admiral received an annual salary of 1,280 marks ($320); the captains, Martin Juan and Anton Perez, each 768 marks ($192); the pilots, 542 to 614 marks each ($128 to $153), and a physician only 153 marks and 60 pfennigs ($38.50.) The sailors received for the necessaries of life, etc., each month a ducat, valued at 375 maravedis, about 9 marks and 60 pfennigs ($2.45.)"

The Circulation of the Bible.

Harper's Young People.

That most wonderful, most beautiful and most sacred of all books, the Bible, exceeds all others in the extent of its circulation, not only in numbers, but in point of territory over which its circulation extends. Translations of it have been made into almost every known language. The American Bible Society alone has printed it in the following tongues:

English, Welsh, French, French Basque (Pyrenees), Spanish, Castalan (eastern Spain), Portuguese, Norwegian (in German type), Arabic, Syriac (ancient), Syriac (modern), Arabic (Mesopotamia), Ebon (Marshall islands), Kusalen (Strong's islands), Gilbert islands, Ponape (Ascension islands), Swedish (in German type), Dutch, German, Polish, Hungarian, Bohemian (in Roman type), Italian, Bulgarian, Esthonian (Russia), Esthonian (Dorpsat), Armenian (ancient), Armenian (modern), Mayan (Yucatan), Mortlock, Hawaiian, Zulu, Benga (West Africa), Grebo (West Africa), Mpongwe (West Africa), Dikele (West Africa), Mohawk, Choctaw, Cherokee, Seneca, Dakota, Ojibway, Muskokee, Delaware, Nez-Perces.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has, besides printing the books in the languages above named, put forth editions in two hundred other tongues and dialects, including two dozen native African dialects, and including every nation in Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia.

Everywhere in the world the Holy Writ is being sent. When Stanley made his tour of Central Africa tons of volumes were to be found among his supplies, and the authorities quoted announce that thousands of copies are even now traveling on pack and on sledge through the frozen polar regions to people who have not only never heard of this book, but to whom books of any sort whatever are entirely unknown. It is estimated that in ninety years the Bible societies of America and abroad have distributed over 230,000,000 copies.

Jefferson's Neat Retort.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

"Joe" Jefferson, the famous American actor, was once asked to spend a week with a Scotch peer. Among the guests was a brilliant and haughty lady, who was the daughter of an earl.

"I suppose," says Mr. Jefferson, "there must have been a homespun flavor in my American manner that amused her, for she made a dead set at quizzing me. I did not detect it at first, and answered some of her absurd questions about America quite innocently.

"She kept her face so well that I might never have discovered this but for the idiotic grin upon the smooth face of one of her boyish admirers, and then I felt, for the honor of my country, that if she ever made another thrust at me I would parry it if I could. I had not long to wait, for, emboldened by her late success, she turned upon me and said:

"'By the bye, have you met the Queen lately?'

"'No, madam,' I replied with perfect seriousness; 'I was out when her Majesty called upon me.'

"She colored slightly and then turned away, and never spoke to me again, but I was revenged."

Indianapolis and the Encampment.

Terre Haute Express.

Indianapolis, which assumed a great undertaking when it invited the G. A. R. National Encampment, showed a commendable ambition in so doing. Although it has to raise $50,000 more than it counted upon, owing to the defeat of the appropriation bill in the Legislature, it will procure the money from its own citizens. The city at large may get back directly or indirectly all that it spends, but, as is often the case, much of the contribution must come from men who will get no other return than the gratification of their public spirit and their zeal for the veterans. The Indianapolis people were disappointed in getting aid from the State, which has been opposed by many on general principles, but they accepted the defeat gracefully and went to work manfully to supply the deficit. The Express sincerely hopes that the encampment will be the best ever known, and that Terre Haute will try to have the most brilliant representation from any part of the State at the encampment.

And Other Cities.

Philadelphia Ledger.

There seems to be no doubt of the fact that the garbage crematory for the first street-cleaning district is successful in disposing of garbage without offense. If the process is not too costly it should be extended to the other districts.

Based on Fact.

Philadelphia Record.

The jokes about the length of time which magazine editors hold manuscripts before they are published appear to be based on the truth, as one of the leading monthlies announces an article by George Washington for its May issue.

MEXICAN SOLDIERS KILLED

One Hundred and Thirty Slaughtered by an Army of Rebels.

Several Towns Raided by Outlaws and Religious Fanatics—The Behring Sea Case—The Kaiser at Rome.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Several Towns Captured by Rebels and 130 Federal Soldiers Killed.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 20.—Amalla, a fugitive from justice in New Mexico, recently returned to his native mountains and stirred up a large force of ignorant malcontents, outlaws and religious fanatics, and, arming them, captured the town of Temaxachic, near Guerrero, an important mining town, beyond the summit of the Sierra Madre. Little resistance was offered, but three men were wounded, and the town sacked. Amalla then went southward toward Tomachica and had a skirmish with three hundred soldiers, who surrendered, and afterwards joined him. The combined forces, under the leadership of Amalla, then rushed on the town of Santa Tomas and plundered it without resistance. The rebels then took the town of Guerrero, which was garrisoned by volunteer troops, who surrendered without fighting. At this point the federal troops came up and the rebels fled to Santa Tomas, pursued by the soldiers. The federal troops were surprised at the latter place and in the battle that ensued, 130 of them were killed or wounded. The rebles suffered very little. The troops were completely routed. Several officers were among the number killed. Reinforcements of government troops arrived after the battle and will attempt to defend Guerrero. Great excitement prevails, as further fighting is soon expected.

A pack train of bullion from the Jesus Maria district, bound for Chihuahua, was seized by the rebels and every dollar of property confiscated. The value of the bullion is estimated at $40,000. News comes that there is great suffering among the natives. Guerrero has been entirely depopulated, and the miserable inhabitants of that region are making their way toward the city of Chihuahua. As much of the 150 miles of road is through a desert devoid of water the sufferings of the poor wretches are terrible. News of the revolution can only be obtained through travelers, and the stories told by natives cannot be relied upon.

NOT RELIABLE.

Mr. Carter's View of the Report of Britain's Behring Sea Commissioners.

PARIS, April 20.—Mr. J. C. Carter, of counsel for the United States, resumed his argument to-day before the Behring sea court of arbitration. He described the habits of the seals, as given in the report of the American commissioners appointed to investigate the subject, and he contended that the report of the British Behring sea commissioners on the same subject had been written with the object of defending pelagic sealing, and were, therefore, unreliable. The British report was founded almost entirely upon the utterances of natives and similar persons of inferior intelligence. The American report was almost exclusively the evidence given by officials who had made a special study of the questions involved from a scientific point of view, and who had the best technical information on the subject. The British arguments, based on the report of the British commissioners, ought to be rejected, therefore, by the tribunal, as they were supported only by inadequate evidence. Mr. Carter next described the habits of seals to introduce his argument as to the limits within which indiscriminate sealing ought to be prohibited.

Baron De Courcel, president of the tribunal, suggested that the argument of the United States would have been strengthened if the Senate had already passed a law restraining American citizens from pelagic sealing.

Mr. Carter replied that the United States would not be likely to take the trouble to prevent American marauding, merely to leave the field clearer for marauders of other nations.

HUMBERT AND WILHELM.

The Monarchs Meet, Kiss and Embrace Each Other, and Their Wives Do Likewise.

ROME, April 20.—The weather to-day was brilliant and the city presented an extremely animated appearance in honor of Italy's King and Germany's sovereign. Trains loaded with people from all directions constantly arrived, and it is estimated that not less than 150,000 visitors are in the city. The decorations were elaborate and everything indicated a desire on the part of the people to show their loyalty and joy over the coming twenty-fifth anniversary of King Humbert's marriage. The German Emperor and Empress arrived in Rome at 1 o'clock this afternoon. King Humbert and Queen Margherita, attended by Italian princes and nobles, met the visitors at the station. The greetings between the Emperor and King Humbert and the Empress and Queen Margherita were of the most cordial character. The Emperor and the Italian King kissed and embraced each other and the Queen and Empress did likewise. After the greetings the procession formed for the drive to the Quirinal. The royal procession consisted of seventeen open carriages, containing the imperial and royal families and their suites, escorted by Italian cuirassiers. The Emperor William and King Humbert rode in the first carriage, and the Empress Augusta, Queen Margherita and Prince Victor Emmanuel, the Italian prince royal, in the second carriage. The people along the route hailed the imperial and royal people with enthusiasm, and the bands of all the regiments played the Prussian national hymn.

Ferdinand and Mary Louise Married.

FLORENCE, April 20.—Prince Ferdinand, ruler of Bulgaria, and Princess Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the Duke of Parma, were married to-day at the villa Pianore, the ducal residence near Viareggio. The ceremony was marked with much pomp. The groom is thirty-two years of age. The bride is twenty-three. The couple will maintain a magnificent court at Sofia.

At the close of the church services a wedding breakfast was given at the ducal residence, at which speeches reciting the political importance of the event were made. The Prince and his bride then left for Spezzia, where they will embark for a voyage eastward.

The Czar's Easter Egg.

BERLIN, April 20.—The Russian Czar, now in the Crimea, is said to have found an exquisitely painted egg on his table Easter morning. It contained a small silver dagger, two ivory death heads and a slip of paper bearing the words: "Christ has risen; we, also, shall rise again." The egg must have been placed on the table by one of the Czar's household, as nobody else had access to the room in which it was found. The guilty person has not been apprehended.

Failure of Another Australian Bank.

LONDON, April 20.—The failure is announced of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, with liabilities amounting to $65,000,000. The deposits amount to nearly $55,000,000. The bank has 200 branches in Australia. The failure was due to the heavy withdrawal of deposits. The news of the failure reached this city too late to affect the market.

Cable Notes.

Commander d'Hanis won another important victory over the Arab slave traders in the Congo State Jan. 9. The battle was fought at Golokopopa, near the Lubufu river. Chief Moharra was among the killed.

Russian official cholera statistics show that from March 13 to March 27 there were 460 new cases and 120 deaths in the government of Podolia, and from March 27 to April 13, 183 new cases and 15 deaths in the government of Oofa. Elsewhere in the empire 15 new cases and 7 deaths are reported.

The New York Store.

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Upon the corset depends the fit of the dress. Don't spoil a new suit with an ill-fitting, shapeless corset. It is easy to avoid it. Thompson's Glove Fitting Corset costs no more than any other kind. It's better. Just why and just how much better, we'll tell you at the counter, if you'll listen.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S TO-NIGHT

And Saturday matinee and evening, C. B. Jefferson, Klaw & Erlanger's great

'COUNTRY CIRCUS'

A $100,000 production—200 people on the stage—100 animals in the parade.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Matinee prices 25c and 50c. Secure seats in advance.

SEE THIS LINE?

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ALI BABA WILL BE SEEN FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY BEGINNING MON. APRIL 24, WITH A MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY

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200 Oil Paintings and Water Colors by American and Foreign Artists, given by the

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NOW OPEN and until April 27, day and evening. Admission 25c. Members free.

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Matinee to-day, to-night and all this week; matinee every day. The popular actress,

AGNES WALLACE VILLA

In Frank Harvey's great play,

The World Against Her

Popular Prices—10, 20, 30 cents.
Next Monday—"FORGIVEN."

EMPIRE THEATER. Wabash & Delaware

Matinee at 2—10, 15, 25, 50 cents.
To-night at 8—15, 25, 50 cents.

FLYNN & SHERIDAN'S CITY :: SPORTS

Next Week—Sefton & Watson.
Monday, 10:45 p. m.—Callahan vs. McInerney.

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Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbit Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other Supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Store-rooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from ¼ inch to 12 inches diameter.

Knight & Jillson, 75 and 77 S. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

Two Great Poems.

Boston Pilot.

Joseph Cook has written "A Snow Song" for the Independent. It begins:

In state descends the snow
From clouds without a bow,
The white and whirling snow,
The soft and shifting snow,
The bright and bracing snow,
The holy, wholesome snow,
The chaste and cheerful snow.

It will be observed, no doubt, that this is poetry.—Boston Globe.

Yes, there can be no question that that is poetry; but at the same time we prefer a former effort on the some theme, presumably from the same gifted muse, beginning:

Softly, softly, while we slept,
Came the snowflakes gently down—
Came and sorrowfully wove
A shroud of white for the buried town;
We rose with feelings grand and intense,
And hired a middle-aged African shovelist to clean our sidewalk off for thirty cents.

Asks No Advice.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Senate understands by this time that its business is simply to confirm Mr. Cleveland's appointments. When it comes to a matter like the annexation or nonannexation of foreign territory Mr. Cleveland attends to that personally.

The wrong way, with Catarrh, is to stop it without *curing* it. The poisonous, irritating snuffs, strong caustic solutions, "creams," balms and the like may, perhaps, palliate for a time. But they may drive the disease to the lungs.

The wrong way is full of danger.

The right way is a proved one. It's with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures, perfectly and permanently, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh. It has proved itself right, thousands of times, when everything else has failed.

And this makes its proprietors willing to prove that it's the right thing for you, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing.

If they can't cure your Catarrh, they'll pay you $500 in cash.

They mean it.

They're certain of their medicine.

You pay only for the good you get.