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Even New Jersey turns its back on the Cleveland Democracy and enters the Union.

There are likely to be many political changes this year, but there will be no racks leading out of the Republican party.

As was said last week, so it can be said this, the only cities which did not go Republican are those which did not vote on Tuesday.

It looks as if this would be a year in which Republican committees would not have much to do except to give the people a chance.

Recent history shows that the Republican party is the saving element in American politics whether it be in a minority or a majority.

That was an irreverent person who referred to the controlling interest in the Northern Pacific as the Standard Oil and Baptist syndicate.

The American people are learning that employment, not cheapness, is the mainspring not only of national prosperity, but of popular contentment.

If it keeps on this way, the old Democratic party, led by the President and the South, will only be a good third to the Populists as second party.

"Drive out the apostates," shouts the Democratic Chicago Herald. The election returns indicate that the apostates are leaving without being driven.

And yet it is no time to say that the Republicans of Marion county can win "hands down" with "a yellor dog" ticket, as some one has expressed it. The Republicans of Marion must have the best.

Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, cousin of the gentleman on trial in Washington, and a member of the Wilson tariff committee, is threatened with defeat for renomination. He has been a cuckoo, and voted against silver. It is not a Breckinridge year.

Senator Hill has not hurt his chances for the presidency. He has strengthened himself in the North, and a yellow dog on the Democratic ticket can carry the South. However, as the next President will be a Republican, one need not waste time over Hill's prospects.

Punch once had a cartoon in which the then new Premier Disraeli was represented as saying, "My policy is to smash everybody." That was the Democratic idea when Mr. Cleveland came in, but from present appearances the smashing process has reacted.

It now appears that Senator Murphy is not on his way to Colorado to take baths and was not interviewed in Kansas City last Sunday as if that no vote would be taken on the tariff bill before November. The Senator is in Washington, and indorses the speech of his colleague.

An exchange says that Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York are thinking of trying the referendum; that is, the referring by legislatures of acts to the people for ratification or rejection. New Jersey and New York have applied the referendum to the Wilson bill the past month.

The product of beet sugar in this country the past year will exceed 45,000,000 pounds. In 1887 only 600,000 pounds were manufactured in this country. Could the sugar bounty be retained five years, the production of beet sugar would become an industry worth many millions of dollars to the American people.

The Central Building League of Chicago having ordered a lockout, the Carpenters' Union has decided to bring suit against the league under the conspiracy law of Illinois. It is in order to make its lockout effective it is said the league will boycott dealers in building materials who sell to contractors outside of the league. Thus proscription and tyranny beget their kind.

The congressional investigation of Judge Jenkins has closed without discovering anything of the slightest consequence. It is probable the majority of the committee will try to make a good deal out of the fact that Judge Jenkins's famous order was drawn by ex-Senator Spooner, of counsel for the railroad company, but there is nothing in that unless it can be shown that the order is not good law. It is not an uncommon thing, in fact, is quite customary in cases where an injunction is applied for, for counsel to prepare the order they desire issued by the court, and for the judge to sign it if he grants their motion. It has been done thousands of times. Of course, it is the duty of the judge to see if the order as submitted to him correctly states his conclusions, and that it does not commit him to any false position. It is pre-

sumed that Judge Jenkins did so in this case, and the fact that he has recently declined to make any material change in the original order shows he is still of the opinion that it was good law. The fact that it was drawn by counsel for the railroad company is of no consequence whatever.

INSISTING ON WILD-CAT MONEY.

The Southern State supremacy, federal government-hating Democrats in Congress are determined to destroy the national character of our currency. Beaten in committee, they have called a caucus, and a hundred of them voted to demand the passage of the bill to abolish the tax on State bank notes, which prevents their circulation.

In the late campaign there was no feature of the Chicago platform which provoked so general hostility as the declaration in favor of the repeal of the tax on State bank notes. Most Democrats on the stump ridiculed the idea and explained that it got into the platform by being overlooked. Those orators declared that no such bill should be passed. They probably thought so; but the South wants it, and the South in the House is in the saddle. It remains to be seen if the Indiana Democrats in the House will obsequiously vote for a measure they ridiculed on the stump in 1892 as an impossibility.

No valid reason can be given for the passage of such a measure. It is not only designed to destroy a national currency which can be turned into legal tender when it is not such, but it involves a scheme to swindle the masses by the issue of a local money which is not legal tender and which will not pass current outside the State where issued. It would result in the creation of thousands of local banks of issue without that guarantee for the redemption of their notes which is essential to the safety of the people who are forced to take them. Under the best State banking laws which can be devised, hundreds of wild-cat banks will spring up in every Western and Southern State under the direction of speculators, which would fall every time there should be a financial pinch that would send their notes back to them for redemption in coin. Manufacturing establishments would have banks of issue and pay their employees in a money which has never legal-tender quality nor currency outside the immediate locality. For over thirty years no holder of a bank note issued under the national banking laws has lost a cent by a bank failure. A generation so accustomed to sound bank paper that the individual never looks at the note which is paid him can have no adequate conception of a banking system under which every note issued must be carefully scrutinized and which cannot be turned into legal-tender money under the best conditions without cost to the note-holder. The man who, under such a law, would take State bank notes for his wheat, his labor or his goods would be compelled by his creditor to pay him legal tender money, which would cost him a premium of from 1/2 to 10 per cent.

This scheme of the Southern politicians and speculators has no redeeming feature, and should be entitled "an act to swindle the wage-earner and the small farmer in the interest of speculators and sharpers."

THOMPSON'S DEFENSE OF BRECKINRIDGE.

If the testimony in the Pollard-Breckinridge case was a revelation of the true character of one "Southern gentleman" who had posed as a model of chivalry, the speech made in his behalf by his friend, Colonel Phil Thompson, was no less a disclosure of the vulgar and debased principles entertained by another. The evidence given as to the defendant's licentiousness and immorality was appalling and disgusting, but, when forced to acknowledge the truth of the statements against him and when giving his own version of the occurrences, the "silver-tongued" celebrity showed at least a semblance of shame. He admitted that his acts were wrong and made no attempt to palliate the offenses so far as their moral bearing was concerned. With his attorney it is different. The woman with whom his client associated for nine years is a vile creature; no words or epithets are severe enough to characterize her infamy, according to Colonel Thompson's view, but with Mr. Breckinridge the dissolute association was "one of those little domestic affairs" of which all men are guilty, and of which they are, on the whole, rather proud because they are men. To put the argument briefly, the jury and judge are asked by this champion of Kentucky chivalry to be lenient with the defendant because they are no better than he is, and men must stand by each other in these affairs. Whether the men so addressed were better than the defendant because they are no better than he is, and men must stand by each other in these affairs. Whether the men so addressed were better than the defendant because they are no better than he is, and men must stand by each other in these affairs.

THE STATE BANK BILL.

Cooper the Only Indiana Representative Who Favors It.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Representative Cooper, of Indiana, will be the only Democratic member of the Indiana delegation who will vote for the bill to repeal the tax on State bank circulation. He is an earnest advocate of the bill. None of the other Hoosiers will follow him. On the Cooper bill to tax greenbacks, however, it is expected that every Democratic member of the delegation will follow Mr. Cooper's lead. The evasion of State and local taxes by the device of returning a large portion of their assessed wealth, consisting of greenbacks, has been resorted to by the tax dodgers so frequently in Indiana, according to the charge of the Democrats, that none of them in Congress will dare to oppose it. Mr. Johnston, on the contrary, if he can return to the House in time expects to oppose it in a vigorous speech. The bill has so much of the demagogic about it that it is certain of the enthusiastic support of Senator Voorhees, who will take charge of it if it ever reaches the Senate.

The Brawley bill, to which the amendment for the return of State bank tax is to be offered, in accordance with the action of the caucus, has been favorably acted upon by the committee on Banking and Currency, but has not yet been reported to the House. Reports from the committee under the rules, but if they go to the calendar they lose their privileged position. It is believed, therefore, that the committee will, therefore, not make the report until the House is ready to proceed to the consideration of the bill. The action of the Democratic leaders to displace the appropriation bills in order to do this, the House will proceed with these bills, and when they are disposed of the Brawley bill will be called up and the State bank tax

FOUR HOUR SEARCH DAY

Terms of the Agreement Between Senators on the Tariff Debate.

It May Continue for a Fortnight and Then Mr. Harris Will Put on All the Steam He Can Raise.

EXPLANATION BY MORGAN

He Denies that He Belongs to the Hill-Gorman-Pugh Combine.

Ex-Speaker Reed Blocks the House and Forces an Adjournment—The State Bank Tax Repeal Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The truce entered into by the opposing forces in the Senate whereby it was agreed that for the present week the debate on the tariff bill should be confined to the hours between 1 and 5 o'clock each day, and that during that time there should be no interruption by roll calls or for any other cause, was the result of an understanding at first among the Democratic leaders and secondly between the Republicans and Democrats. The general impression about the Senate is that the agreement entered into will probably continue for about a fortnight, but Senator Harris has not agreed to extend the time beyond a week, for the reason that he did not wish to be bound when it became apparent that legitimate debate is exhausted. "We may," he said, "wish to extend the hours at any time, as first to 6, then probably to 7, 8, 9 and 12 o'clock, and after that all night and to provide for sitting continuously. I can't say," he added, "when we shall undertake to make this change. We have to exhaust the speeches before we can pass the bill, but when it is evident that the legitimate debate is concluded, all we shall press the consideration with all the means at our command under the rules of the Senate. We expect to have to keep a quorum and be prepared for a severe physical test before the end, but the importance of the bill is such, and as I regard it, the importance of early action is such that we shall be justified in pressing the subject as rapidly as we possibly can."

The galleries of the Senate had a deserted appearance to-day. At 1 o'clock the tariff bill was taken up in accordance with the terms of the agreement. Senator Gorman took the floor and referred to a manifesto from the Minnesota Democratic Association, in which a number of Democratic Senators (among them himself) were alleged to be in league with the "Hill-Gorman-Pugh combination" in opposition to the tariff bill, in which they were called "masked Democrats." "That," remarked Mr. Morgan, "is the French method of trying a man in his absence and without giving notice upon him." He expressed himself as satisfied with the bill now before the Senate as it came from the finance committee, and it was his purpose to vote for it without any amendments so far as he knew. He was willing to sit up for several nights to accompany the gentleman who had used this diatribe against him, and he had never relaxed his purpose and desire to have a fair, just and equitable system of taxation in the United States.

Proceeding with his speech, Mr. Hill inquired, humorously, whether any other Senators whose names were included in the Minnesota list desired to explain their positions and move responding, he began his speech in opposition to the tariff bill. He concluded at 3:15, and then Senator Peffer finished his speech, which was begun ten minutes before.

When Mr. Peffer began the second installment of his speech there was a fair attempt on the part of the Senators to leave the chamber, but they gradually melted away, and at one time there was only one Democrat, a Republican and one Populist visible on the floor.

During the speech of Mr. Peffer, Mr. Quay remarked to a prominent member of the press that he regarded that suggestion as a violation of the agreement between 1 and 5 o'clock each day without any dilatory motions.

The "Republican" member who was considered between 1 and 5 o'clock each day without any dilatory motions, was Mr. Harris as to his understanding of the agreement, and remarked that one Senator from the majority and three from the minority could hardly be called Senators of the United States. Mr. Quay explained that he did not understand that there had been any agreement to withdraw the bill, which was his suggestion, but the bill had been started rolling and could not be so easily checked. Mr. Harris then stated that he had an agreement between Senators Harris and Aldrich bound the rest of the Senate, and he would not show his hesitation in moving an adjournment, an executive session or to obtain a quorum. Senators Manderson and Peffer then took the floor and made a general usage of the Senate, an agreement made by unanimous consent bound all Senators to vote for the bill, and the bill was passed.

At 5 o'clock the tariff bill was suspended. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill, which was discussed, without action, until 8 o'clock, when the Senate went into recess until 10 o'clock, at the expiration of which it adjourned at 6:20 o'clock.

THE STATE BANK BILL.

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Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Judge Hackney, of the Indiana Supreme Court, is here on a visit to his father-in-law.

Senators Turple and Voorhees, of the Postoffice Department to-day urging greater activity by the department in the removal of fourth-class postmasters.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: To be members of the Board of Registration and Control in the Territory of Utah, John Sherman, Jr., Albert G. Norrell, Jerred Letcher, Charles W. Schaefer and Erasmus W. Tatlack, all of Utah.

Representative Grosvenor's resolution inquiring into Governor Tillman's alleged interference with the telegraph was considered by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day and referred to a subcommittee.

Senator Chandler to-day presented in the Senate an amendment to the sundry bill appropriating for the enforcement of the immigration and alien contract laws, which amendment also proposes to change the title of the Superintendent of Immigration to that of Commissioner General of Immigration, and he, in addition to his other duties, is to be charged with the execution of the contract labor laws.

The Democratic members of the Senate have agreed upon the rearrangement of committees, and the most severe north-east gale, with heavy rain and snow, in fourteen years has prevailed along the coast, causing much damage to the bulkheads and shipping. At Morgan, along the line of the New York & Long Branch railroad, the tide to-day was higher than has been known in ten years. At Matawan and Keyport the tide backed up to such an extent that the meadows surrounding every hour of its duration, until at daylight this morning it had assumed most destructive proportions. The wind howled along from forty to sixty miles an hour, and sleet and snow pelted down in almost impenetrable sheets. The extent of the damage created at sea is not yet definitely known, but two large vessels were thrown upon the sand and demolished in a few moments. The Indianapolis Fishery Commission, which was anchored along the shores before the storm are now nowhere visible, and nothing remains of them save the wreckage strewn

REPEAL AMENDMENT WILL BE OFFERED, PROBABLY BY MR. CALDERON, OF TEXAS, AUTHOR OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Representative Sperry, of Connecticut, introduced in the House to-day a bill to establish a bureau of interstate banks. The bill is a modification in some important respects of the national banking act, and is the result of the demand for a local currency in the South and West by affording a more profitable basis of circulation than United States bonds.

BODIES ILL FOR POACHERS.

Uncle Sam Preparing to Seize Canadian Seal Pirates.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The sailing orders and instructions of the commanders of the ships of the seal patrol were completed by the Naval Department and submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. So far, they are kept secret, but the general tenor of the instructions. It is understood, require the naval officers to seize any vessel found engaged in sealing north of the thirty-fifth degree of latitude, after May 1, and before Aug. 1. The presence on board of sealing apparatus will be regarded as sufficient proof of the character of the vessel. The sealers of the vessels, if carrying the United States flag, will be sent to the nearest United States port and delivered to the judicial officers, there to await trial. If a British vessel, it will be turned over to the British naval officers, who will see that she is returned to Victoria. The sailing orders will also be kept secret so as not to defeat the purpose of so disposing of the vessels of the fleets as to make it probable that the sealing craft will pass far into the sealing waters, without a reasonable certainty of capture. Some of the vessels will be in wait in the neighborhood of Sand Point and at the mouth of the passes between the Aleutian Islands through which the sealers would pass from the North Pacific into Bering sea. A contingent of the fleet will cruise off the coast of British Columbia and southern Alaska, following up the seal herds. The fact that a vessel, United States or British, has cleared from port before the promulgation of the laws will not suffice to save her from seizure. Her cruise will be cut short, and she will be turned over to be dealt with by the courts.

The President has directed Captain Shepley to receive instructions from the Secretary of State to instruct the officers of such revenue vessels as are available for patrol duty in Bering sea, to the effect that they are to be on the watch for vessels which will be ordered north of the Bear, Rush and other waters, which are now undergoing repairs. The Bear is expected to be ready for sea about ten days, and the Rush about the 10th of May.

HELD UP BY REED.

The Ex-Speaker Refuses to Let the House Transact Business.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. Reed held the House up for an hour and a half to-day on a motion to discharge the warrant issued to the Sergeant-at-Arms during the fight over the contested election cases to arrest absentees. The Republicans, under his leadership, refused to vote, and the Democrats, being unable to obtain a quorum, adjourned.

The Bering Sea Agreement.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—An interview with Sir Charles Russell published to-day on the proposed British legislation to give effect to the Bering sea award awakens interest among the members of the House. Mr. Crozier, chairman of the committee, thinks it indicates a disposition on the part of Great Britain to comply with the ideas of the United States as to what is to be given effect to the award. He looks upon Sir Charles Russell's interpretation of the award as being the only one which is not notified before sailing as a decided modification of the scope of that clause first telegraphed to this country.

Ramsay Now a Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—By the retirement yesterday of Rear Admiral Benham Commodore Ramsay became a rear admiral. He has been for the past five years chief of the navigation bureau of the Navy Department.

General Notes.

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GIRL BURIED ALIVE.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 11.—A few days ago a fifteen-year-old daughter of J. Luckisha, a Bohemian living at Crooked, died suddenly. The day before she had a tooth pulled. An anesthetic was administered during the operation. The next morning she was found in bed apparently dead. The following day she was buried. Two or three days later the grave was opened and it was found that she had as expected been buried alive. The glass in the coffin was broken to fragments, the body was in a state of great discomfort, and the hair turned out. The corpse was turned over and was found face downward.

SEVEN WERE KILLED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—The body of Julia Hall, a twelve-year-old girl, was yesterday evening taken out of the "Great" of the building that fell Sunday. This morning the bodies of Laura and Charles Harris were recovered. It is thought no more bodies are in the wreck. The total number of persons who were in the building was seven. Ten persons were wounded. All are colored.

CLEARWATER DEFENDS D'ORO.

CLEVELAND, O., April 11.—In the continuous pool match to-night Clearwater's score was 212 and D'oro's 187.

FURIOUS APRIL STORM

The Atlantic Coast Swept by a Sixty-Mile-an-Hour Gale.

Two Schooners Thrown on the Jersey Sands, Battered to Pieces and Fifteen of the Crews Drowned.

MANY SMALLER CRAFT LOST

Great Damage to Piers, Railways and Telegraph Companies.

Portions of New York State and Pennsylvania Covered with Six to Thirty Inches of Wet Snow.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Atlantic coast was swept by a storm of great severity last night and to-day, and several vessels were wrecked and their crews drowned. The air was filled with snow and sleet. In nearly all of the Atlantic States there was a heavy fall of snow, varying in depth from six to thirty inches, making the storm, in some respects, the worst in years. The tide reached the highest mark in this harbor for many years. At 10:45 the water was within two feet of the edge of the large office pier at the Battery. The storm centered on the New Jersey coast, moving rapidly to the eastward. It was attended by dangerous and northeasterly gales all along the New England and middle Atlantic States. The wind at 8 o'clock at Block Island was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. At Sandy Hook the gale was stronger. At 8 o'clock it was blowing at sixty-four miles an hour, and at 10:15 it had increased to sixty-eight miles an hour. In this city, however, the wind's highest velocity was forty miles an hour. In this immediate vicinity and south to Virginia there was both snow and rain. Notice was given yesterday of the approaching storm, and signals were displayed last night and to-day. Accompanying the gale was a very dense fog which extended all along the coast, and was very dangerous to navigation. Fortunately the fog did not cover the harbor, or it might have been responsible for an unusual amount of trouble and vexation among the many craft of every description which ply the harbor and the East and North rivers, and probably some accidents. The fog is always more or less affected by this weather, as traffic in general is impeded.

Incumbent steamers this afternoon report that a tremendous gale has been blowing outside Sandy Hook for the past twenty-four hours. The wind came from east northeast, quickly increasing and blowing with hurricane force. The waves were high, and were accompanied by hard squalls from northeast, and heavy snow and hail. The chief officer and his staff experienced much difficulty in boarding incoming steamers, owing to the high sea, and the high sea and the attempt to board the steamers was attended with no little danger. There is every prospect of a continued blow which may last all night.

Crew of Nine Perish.

MANASQUAN, N. J., April 11.—The gales and high tides which prevailed last night and to-day have left their mark all along the Jersey coast. Along the Jersey Central railroad to Toms river the high tides have done enormous damage, and the sea has overflowed the shore and formed little lakes for a considerable distance. The beach far down the coast is strewn with wreckage. The wind has blown a full gale all day, the high seas roaring and pounding and foaming with mighty rage.

In the height and fury of the storm the three-masted schooner Albert W. Smith was driven ashore at a point midway between Seagirt and Manasquan. In less than half an hour after the vessel struck she was pounded into kindling wood by the sea, which broke over her. What was left of the hull, was carried up about a quarter of a mile south of the life-saving station. Nine men composed the crew of the Albert W. Smith, and not one of them was seen since their boat was wrecked, and it is unlikely that any man of that crew has survived to tell the tale of his experiences in the awful gale of last night. She was commanded by Capt. Samuel R. Berry. Her crew consisted of Mate P. S. Galt, John Casper, George Casper, Manuel Lopez, seaman Manuel Silver, Peter Piro, Andrew Delorata, A. Delorata, Aniello D'Amico and George Casper. George Casper, Berry has a wife and two children in Providence, R. I., where the vessel was owned.

Captain Longstreet, of the life-saving service, says: "There was no sign of a living person on the schooner when we went to her. The wreck drifted with the sweeping current a quarter of a mile south of the life-saving station. The blinding snow and storm wind dragged our gun to her and made one shot at her, but before we could get close to shoot the second shot was blown nothing to shoot at. Among the wreckage was the quarterboard, and on this was written the name of the vessel, 'Albert W. Smith.' You can see," said the Captain, "as he hitched his rubber boot against a log of the hull of the craft, which was as old and rotten." Without the slightest effort he kicked huge chunks of the wood apart.

Six Lives Lost.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 11.—Forty-two-hour storm, the most severe north-east gale, with heavy rain and snow, in fourteen years has prevailed along the coast, causing much damage to the bulkheads and shipping. At Morgan, along the line of the New York & Long Branch railroad, the tide to-day was higher than has been known in ten years. At Matawan and Keyport the tide backed up to such an extent that the meadows surrounding every hour of its duration, until at daylight this morning it had assumed most destructive proportions. The wind howled along from forty to sixty miles an hour, and sleet and snow pelted down in almost impenetrable sheets. The extent of the damage created at sea is not yet definitely known, but two large vessels were thrown upon the sand and demolished in a few moments. The Indianapolis Fishery Commission, which was anchored along the shores before the storm are now nowhere visible, and nothing remains of them save the wreckage strewn

along the shores—melancholy mementoes in the track of the storm-swept coast.

WIRES PROSTRATED.

Only a Few in Working Order in the East Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Among the great sufferers by the terrific storm which has held almost the entire country east of the Alleghenies in its clutches for the past twenty-four hours, was the telegraph wires. The reports of the superintendents of the two companies which comprise every direction indicated a complete prostration of the telegraph lines. Few people realize the extremities that it is necessary to obtain information as to the effects of the storm as well as the general news of the day. Throughout New England the task was not so difficult, owing to the superb construction of the Postal Telegraph Company's network of wires that locality. The same company, early in the day, furnished the Associated Press with a wire to Chicago, while the Western Union Telegraph Company performed a like service by way of Washington and Pittsburg, tapping the wires of the Associated Press system of the Associated Press. On routes that ordinarily contain fifty to one hundred miles of wire, the storm's fury, which lay through New York and New Jersey, was especially the case with the Western Union between this city and Washington, and the Associated Press between the West. The Postal Company suffered most on the Southern routes, which lay through New York and New Jersey. Despite these tremendous obstacles, telegraph companies co-operated so effectively with the Associated Press that so far as the news gathering service is concerned, the public has experienced no inconvenience and were throughout the day and night almost as fully as under the most advantageous circumstances. To-night the wire circuits are in good condition, entering the disastrous work of the gale during the previous night and this morning.

AN APRIL SNOWSTORM.

Heavy Fall of the Beautiful in the East Yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Some idea of the severity of the snowstorm is given by the following dispatches:

From Buffalo—Snow has been falling without cessation for nearly twenty-four hours. It is wet and heavy and now about ten inches deep, loading trees and wires as heavy as they will hold. All communication is stopped. The storm is accompanied by electric light and police signal wires above ground are more or less broken, clogged and crossed. The storm has brought down to hundreds of men in cleaning the streets and railroads.

Philadelphia—A snow and windstorm has been raging for twenty-four hours. Telegraph and telephone wires generally are useless, and all railway traffic is completely delayed. Reports from the mountain regions state that snow has fallen to the depth of eighteen inches and much property has been damaged.

Madison, N. Y.—The severest snowstorm of the season struck this place yesterday afternoon and is still raging. A foot of snow covers the streets and shades trees block the sidewalks. Country roads are impassable. Great damage has been done to fruit trees and the crop will suffer seriously.

Olean, N. Y.—A heavy snowstorm has been raging in this section since 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Although much of the snowfall has melted, nearly two feet lies on the ground. The storm has done much damage to the electric supply roads are blocked and others badly crippled.

Albany, N. Y.—It is still snowing hard. Railroad traffic is stopped. The storm has done much damage to the electric supply roads are blocked and others badly crippled.

Memphis, Tenn.—The storm has been without telegraphic communication with the outside world since Monday night until tonight. All the wires have been cut. The city. The principal business streets are filled with broken poles and a tangled mass of wires, together with a lot of mud and slush, and business has been well nigh suspended. The damage is considerable.

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Fair and Warmer Weather, with East Winds in Indiana.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—For Indiana and Illinois—Fair; east winds; slightly warmer.

For Ohio—Generally fair, except light local showers on the lakes; east winds; slight rise in temperature.

Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.

Time, Bar Ther. K. H. Wind. Visibility. Fr.

7 A. M. 29.78 35 91 N.W. Wind. L. rain. 0.08

7 P. M. 29.96 44 63 N.W. Wind. Cloudy. T.

Maximum temperature, 46; minimum temperature, 34. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature:

April 11, 1894: Normal..... 50 0.12

Mean..... 39 0.05

Departure from normal..... -11 -0.04

Excess or deficiency