man was arrested on Feb. 22 last at Bordeaux, France, as he was upon the point of sailing for South America, and though steps are still in progress to extradite him, it is not likely that he will be brought back to Berlin.

But the great scandal has been again revived, and another duel has resulted, from the fact that the Ollendorf publishing house, of Paris, is reported ready to publish a book entitled "A Revelation from Above," written by Dr. Fritz Friedman, and containing startling disclosures regarding the Von Kotze case in particular and court life at Berlin in general. It is added that Emperor William's brother-in-law, Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, Baron Von Schrader (who fought the duel to-day), Prince Von Altenburg, Prince Aribert of Anhalt and others have subscribed the sum of 360,000 marks in an effort to prevent the Ollendorf publishing house from publishing Dr. Friedman's book. Naturally this has brought back all the old soreness and Count Von Kotze is again on the warpath.

Count Von Kotze was determined to hit his man in the duel to-day. Yesterday he practiced for several hours with a pistol on the estate of his brother-in-law, Count Von Tresckow, at Friedrichsfeld, and finally succeeded in hitting a target the size and shape of the outlines of a man at every shot. He left Friedrichsfeld last night, saying: "Now I have got him." At his quarters in Berlin Count Von Kotze to-day received the congratulations of his brothers and of the other members of his family. He was also congratulated by scores of friends.

Baron Von Schraeder's wound was operated on during the day and the physicians in attendance came to the conclusion that there is no chance of his recovery. Emperor William has been notified of the duel in a special dispatch. It is believed that Von Kotze will not be arrested until his Majesty has been heard from.

Mutual Attempt at Murder.

LONDON, April 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: "Circumstances make the duel (between Count Von Kotze and Baron Von Schrader) a mutual attempt at murder. It is stated that Baron Von Schrader has left a memoir referring to the Von Kotze scandal, which will be given to the Emperor should he succumb."

A Berlin dispatch to the Times says that, according to one account, Lieutenant Von Kotze was also slightly wounded, as well as his antagonist.

Captain Gifford's Arm Amputated.

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch from Buluwayo to Lord Gifford announces that the arm of his brother, Captain Gifford, who was recently wounded in an engagement with the Matabeles, has been amputated at the shoulder. The dispatch adds that Captain Gifford is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances. Lord Gifford has received many inquiries from America as to the condition of his brother, who has many friends in the United States.

Denied by the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—An official note has been issued by the Turkish government categorically denying that Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary, who is "visiting" the Vali of Bitlis, is imprisoned there, as has been reported. The note also states that the reported expulsion of other missionaries from Asia Minor is devoid of foundation.

Europe's Duty as to Turkey.

PARIS, April 10.—The Matin, referring to the proposal of the Sultan to expel all the Catholic and Protestant missionaries from Asia Minor, says that the Turkish government has deceived Europe as to the causes and extent of the massacres and calls on Europe to end an era of misery and prevent the recurrence of savagery.

Cable Notes.

Alarming reports have been received at Athens regarding the illness of M. Tricoupis, formerly Prime Minister of Greece.

It is stated that glanders are rife in the quarantine for imported horses at Liverpool and it is reported that out of one hundred Canadian horses in one depot, forty are suffering from the glanders.

The British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to questions in the House of Commons yesterday, declined, on public grounds, to give any information as to the intentions of Italy in regard to Kassala and also refused to make public any details concerning the movements of Egyptian forces up the Nile.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

John Hays, a clerk in the general store of P. T. Hays, his brother, at Puenta, Cal., was shot and killed by two masked robbers Thursday evening.

At the Methodist Episcopal Conference, held at Auburn, Me., the proposition in favor of admitting women as delegates to the General Conference was carried 69 to 8.

The Brook Iron Company, at Birdsboro, Pa., yesterday posted notices of resumption of the nail factory on Monday, April 13. The puddlers are to receive $2.75 a ton. They had refused to accept less.

Charles Clark, alias James Burdell, alias Jimmy Courtney, alias Charles Harwood, was found guilty at Detroit yesterday of bringing twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of counterfeit ten-dollar treasury notes into the United States from Canada in the spring of 1893.

At Duluth, Minn., yesterday, William Verill and Joseph Soular were sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Samuel De Mars, at Bewabik, on Jan. 13 last. Verill is eighteen years of age and Soular seventeen. The murder was a most brutal one and was deliberately planned.

THAT DELAYED LETTER.

Mr. Cleveland Supposed to Be Writing It to a Friend.

Special in Chicago Post.

The energetic exploitation of the third term idea by Eastern newspapers and politicians during the last few days has revived gossip about that "Cleveland letter," and this afternoon it is given out on apparently good authority, that the President is engaged in a communication on this subject, addressed to a Massachusetts friend. No new ideas as to what this letter will contain are advanced, but this tip is really valuable on account of its source, and no surprise need be felt if the epistle makes its appearance within a week. He has promised that when the necessity shall arise he will make an authorized statement which will leave his position on the third term no longer in doubt. He told this to a deputation from the Democratic national committee last winter and again gave similar assurances to Secretary Carlisle before that gentleman would consent to let himself be run for the Chicago nomination as the administration sound-money candidate. He even went so far as to give Mr. Carlisle to understand that the letter would be ready the very first legitimate opportunity that might present itself. Several opportunities have gone out of their way to get in the President's way since then, but he has been singularly blind to their presence in the neighborhood. Now he is said to have taken his pen in hand to indite the important note that will for once and all efface himself from the field of active possibilities and put him beyond the reach even of conscription.

Business Embarrassments.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Hall & Garrison, manufacturers of picture frames and moldings, made an assignment to-day to Senator John C. Grady, for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $250,000, while the assets are supposed to be as much. The failure is attributed to the stringency in the money market and inability to make collections.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Charles M. Warner, of Syracuse, was to-day appointed receiver for James Wallace & Sons, brewers, of this city. His bond is fixed at $250,000. The assets of the brewery are worth $550,000, while the liabilities, exclusive of the real estate and mortgages, are $120,000.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The Owen Electric Belt Company made an assignment to-day. U. G. Woodman was appointed assignee; liabilities, $40,000.

Tupper May Oppose Laurier.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 10.—Winnipeg is to have a great struggle and the parochial school question is to be the issue. At the close of Parliament at Ottawa Sir Charles Tupper will leave for Winnipeg, and will be invited by the Conservatives here to stand for Winnipeg at the forthcoming general elections. If he accepts the Liberals will invite their leader, Hon. Wilfred Laurier, to oppose him, and here, at the birthplace of the troublesome school question, the battle between the giants will be fought. If it occurs, it will be the most exciting political battle in Canadian history.

Phi Kappa Psis Elect Officers.

CLEVELAND, O., April 10.—The Grand Arch Council of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity concluded its biennial session tonight with a banquet. Officers were elected during the day as follows: President, Walter McCorkle, New York; secretary, Walter S. Holden, Chicago; treasurer, Geo. B. Baker, Cleveland; editor of the Shield, W. C. Gretzinger, Lewisville, Pa.; editor of the catalogue, Geo. Spart, Cleveland; editor of history, C. L. Van Cleve, Troy, O. The next Grand Arch Council will be held in Philadelphia.

INTERVIEW WITH GOD

STRANGE EXPERIENCE OF A QUAKER GIRL AT A REVIVAL.

Parties at Connersville Split Over Question of Municipal Ownership of Electric-Light Plant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ind., April 10.—Members of the Friends' Church at Pleasant Valley, six miles east of here, have been holding a series of revival services. At the close of the services last night and as the janitor was preparing to lock up the church it was noticed that a young woman, Miss Lida Nelson, did not move from her seat and when they attempted to arouse her it was found she was apparently lifeless. Her body was stiff as a corpse, yet she was warm and apparently only in a trance. They began working to revive her, assisted by a physician. After several hours of praying and laying on of hands, she revived and gave evidence of life. She could not speak nor move a limb. After continuing in this state until to-night she was relieved from her painless condition.

When she recovered so that she could talk she said she had been in direct communication with God, who told her she must set about to save a few hardened sinners that were members of the church. She also saw the "long, dark road leading to hell," and says the members referred were all trotting down the road. She also saw the beautiful gates ajar, and the beautiful city of heaven just beyond. She has now begun a crusade against the sinners in the church. There is great excitement in the village over her strange experience.

AGAINST MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Connersville Democrats Raise an Issue on the Electric Plant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., April 10.—This city is considerably worked up over the question of municipal ownership of the electric light plant. The company now owning the plant desires to lease it to the city, by which lease the plant becomes the property of the city in ten years, provided they pay the interest and bonded indebtedness. Part of the councilmen are in favor of the lease. A great agitation has resulted, and now every candidate is questioned whether he is for or against the city owning the electric light plant. On May 5 the city election will be held, and while the city is usually Republican by a good majority, one or two wards are uncomfortably close. The Democrats have made an issue of the electric light question and are fighting municipal ownership. At the next meeting of the Common Council action on leasing the plant is expected. If the lease be made many of the leading Republicans believe that one, and possibly two Democrats will be elected. If such is the case the Council will then stand four for and four against the lease. If action should be deferred until the new Council is seated, then it looks very much as if the Mayor would cast the deciding vote.

Pike County Ticket.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PETERSBURG, Ind., April 10.—The Republicans of Pike county held their nominating primaries to-day and the following men were successful: Representative, James A. Coates; treasurer, George D. Martin; sheriff, John Demotte; recorder, J. L. Sumner; assessor, B. F. McCord; coroner, B. F. Laswe; surveyor, D. W. Horton; commissioners, Jackson Risley and J. R. Brenton. Twenty-two hundred votes were polled, the largest in the history of the county. The ticket is an exceptionally strong one.

Waveland Lincoln Club.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 10.—The Republicans of Brown township met at Waveland last night and organized the Lincoln Club of Brown township. Eighty-seven names were signed to the roll. The officers are: J. M. Ghormley, president; Elmer Dettrich, vice president; John E. Lloyd, secretary; John D. Milligan, treasurer. Mayor Bardel and John R. Bonnell, of this city, were in attendance.

Democrats Willing to Run.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., April 10.—W. R. Moore, a Frankfort attorney, will be a candidate before the Democratic congressional convention of the Ninth district. Hon. James Fippen and Hon. John C. O'Dell are also understood to be willing to accept the free advertising that the position would afford.

TEACHERS ADJOURN.

Southern Indiana Pedagogues Meet Next Year at Franklin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., April 10.—The Southern Indiana Teachers' Association, which closed its session here to-night, was generally credited with being the most interesting and best managed ever held in the southern part of the State. There was an enrollment of nearly seven hundred. The programme as carried out to-day was as follows: Geography and history, Dr. U. C. Weatherly, Bloomington; general discussion of "Ethical in School Work," Superintendent W. D. Kerlin, Worthington; discussion of selections from Riley, E. A. Remey, Columbus; "Observation and Experiences," D. M. Geeting, Superintendent Public Instruction; "Relation of Pulpit and Press to Public Schools," Philander McHenry, Plainville; "The Aesthetic in School Work," Miss Jennie Day, New Albany; "Scientific Method of Teaching History," Superintendent T. A. Mott, Madison; lecture on "The Value of Reading," Prof. Martin W. Sampson, State University; "The Cultivation of a Higher Ideal in Music," Mrs. May Dearing, Oakland City; "Music in the High School," Mr. R. S. Moore, North Vernon; "How can we Interest the Boys in Music," Miss Agnes Morton, Madison. The programme was interspersed with music especially prepared by Prof. J. M. Black, musical instructor of the Washington schools. Resolutions were adopted favoring the building of an Abraham Lincoln art institute, and a committee was appointed to draft and send a memorial to Congress on the subject.

The officers elected were as follows: President, W. H. Senour, Brookville; vice presidents, Mrs. A. R. Hornbrook, Evansville, and Mrs. Hallie Head, Washington; secretary, Jennie Deming, Shelbyville; treasurer, J. A. Carnagay, Columbus; executive committee, Superintendent Feathergill, Professors R. A. Ogg, T. A. Mott, W. H. Herschman and F. D. Churchell. Franklin was selected for the next meeting place.

Frank Heighway Gets the Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CROWN POINT, Ind., April 10.—Frank F. Heighway, of Lowell, Ind., was appointed superintendent of the schools of this city by the School Board last night to take the place of Superintendent Allison, who goes to Boise City, Utah. Sixty-five applications from Indiana and Illinois educators were filed for the position.

NEW POINT ON THE DOCTORS.

They Must Take Out Licenses Whenever the Law Is Changed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WINCHESTER, Ind., April 10.—Jonathan B. Clark, for many years a practicing physician of Economy, Wayne county, has brought suit against David M. Clark, of this county, to recover for professional services rendered for the defendant in the consultation, care and treatment of his daughter. At the time of rendering the services, which the defendant admits in his answer, Dr. Clark had a license to practice medicine in both Wayne and Randolph counties, but such licenses were issued by the law of 1885 and prior to the law of 1891, which amended the law of 1885. The defendant, in his special answer, avers that he called the plaintiff in consultation with other physicians, but says there were other physicians more convenient to him that he might have called; that the case treated was not an obstetrical one; nor one of an emergency, but he contends that he is not liable for the services because the plaintiff had no valid license when they were rendered; that the issuing of licenses to physicians permitting them to practice their profession in this State is a police regulation which the Legislature has full power to make and change from time to time as it may see fit; that having seen fit to change the law in 1891, it was incumbent on all physicians who desired to practice in this State, and be enabled to enforce collection of their services, to first comply with this police regulation of the lawmakers. The case will very likely be carried to the Supreme Court whichever way it is decided, as a considerable sum is involved and both parties are fighters, and the final outcome of the case will be of general interest to the physicians in this State.

A. P. A. MET IN MUNCIE.

State Convention Held and the Meeting Kept a Secret.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 10.—It is learned today that the fourth annual State session of the Indiana American Protective Association convened in this city yesterday. Delegates were present from the majority of the councils, and reports from the several subordinate councils show that the order in this State is again on the increase, and it is proposed to bring all the subordinate councils up to a large membership. The new officers are located in different parts of the State, and it is given out that the president will reside in this city. It has been a difficult matter to ascertain who are the new officers, but from what can be learned it seems that the other officers reside in Terre Haute, Batesville, Crawfordsville, Auburn, North Webster, Indianapolis and New Point. The delegates scattered themselves over the city in such a manner that the gathering did not attract as much attention as it would if they had made headquarters at one hotel. It is set out and claimed that there are enough members in Indiana to turn any State election, and that it is proposed to ascertain the standing of every candidate for State office, on every ticket, before time arrives for casting votes next fall. One of the men here says the order does not set itself up against the Roman Catholic Church as a church for religious principles, but against the church being used as a political power.

The convention adjourned to-night to meet next year at Brazil. Nearly two hundred delegates were present from the 250 lodges in the State.

Greenfield Commencement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., April 10—The annual commencement of the Greenfield High School was held at the opera house this evening. A class of twenty was graduated. The class departed from the usual order and delivered no orations, but instead listened to a lecture by Prof. James T. Headley, of Boston. Following is the list of graduates: Kate Griffin, Claty Orders, Daisy Patterson, Gussie E. Smith, Viola V. Hiatt, Charles V. New, Mabel Rouyer, Geordie B. Slifer, Maud Tyner, Walter B. Stoner, Wynema Souder, Edmund B. Steele, Ethel Baldwin, Miriam Tyner, Samuel D. Thompson, Alvaretta Long, Eugene W. Hook, Blanche Haywood, Ferdinand E. Fisher, Gertrude Larimore, Samuel J. Offutt. The diplomas were delivered by Mayor Edwin P. Thayer, president of the School Board.

Battle of Shiloh Association.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., April 10.—A Battle of Shiloh Association was organized here this week, composed of the twelve surviving participants of that bloody struggle living in Howard county. The members of the association are: O. A. Somers, W. D. Ward, P. H. Young, Jeremiah McCool, A. H. Strubbe, W. A. Markland, Daniel H. Stewart, Reuben Dupler of Kokomo, Samuel Ritchey and N. Horine of Cassville, Joseph Clevenger of Sycamore, and J. C. Brown of Jerome. O. A. Somers was made president and W. D. Ward secretary. The association celebrated the thirty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Shiloh Tuesday evening and the day will be appropriately observed each year.

Convict Johnson Escapes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 10.—Frank Johnson, a convict in the prison here, last night made a successful attempt to escape. He was employed as a cook at the warden's residence, and when sent out to the stable on an errand walked away. It is thought that he was assisted by some outsider, who furnished him with citizens' clothing. Johnson was sent from Kentucky to serve five years for robbing a postoffice. Warden Hert has offered a reward of $100 for his capture. He crossed the river above this city to Louisville at 10 o'clock last night and the Louisville officers are on his trail.

The Jury Has White's Case.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., April 10.—For two days Judge Buckingham and a jury have been hearing evidence in the case against W. T. White, a saloon keeper, charged with selling liquor to detectives Simpson and Weirick on Sunday, Jan. 5. The State has made one of the strongest cases yet, while the evidence for the defense shows that all the parties and several of the friends of White were in the saloon at the alleged time, but witnesses for the defense differ as to who waited on the detectives. The case was given to the jury at 6:15 o'clock to-night, and they are still out.

Woman Suspected of Arson.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., April 10.—Late last night a fire broke out in rooms occupied by Mrs. Mollie Davis. There was no one there at the time, and the fire department had a hard fight. The circumstances surrounding the case were rather mysterious, and Mrs. Davis was placed in jail to-day, suspected of arson in order to get insurance money. The police have worked on the case all day, but up to this evening there had been no developments.

Knocked Out by a Trolley Car.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., April 10.—To-night at 11 o'clock George Helvy, a music teacher, was helplessly drunk in a buggy on the West Side. His horse ran off, going down the center of the track on the Jackson-street electric street car line. The horse met a street car coming down grade at a high rate of speed and was instantly killed. The rig was pushed a distance of 150 feet. Helvy had one arm broken and is thought to be fatally injured.

$9,000 Mill Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLUFFTON, Ind., April 10.—The Fessler flouring mill at Zanesville, Ind., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $9,000; insurance $3,000. Spontaneous combustion is thought to be the cause.

Dr. Hurty Inspecting the Prison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 10.—Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary of the State Board of Health, is in the city for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the Prison South.

Indiana Deaths.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., April 10.—Mrs. Betsy Houghland, aged nearly eighty, died last night with infirmities of age at the residence of her son-in-law, John H. J. Sierp, proprietor of the Scott County Democrat, in this place. The deceased was a native of this county and spent her whole life within its borders. She had many friends throughout the county. She had been an invalid for nearly three years and patiently bore her sufferings.

FRANKFORT, Ind., April 10.—Mrs. Eleanor A. Morris died last night at the home of her son, William G. Morris, of this city, aged seventy-seven. Mrs. Morris was well known throughout the State for the prominent part she has always taken in the advancement of temperance. She was well beloved in this county for her kindness to the poor.

WILKINSON, Ind., April 10.—Washington Lewis died at his residence, four miles south of this place, this morning, with consumption. He was about sixty-five years old and one of the pioneers of this county. He leaves a wife and one son. Funeral Sunday under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity and interment in Glen Cave Cemetery, Knightstown.

COVINGTON, Ind., April 10.—John Ramser, an old citizen and farmer, walked into the drug store of Dr. Buckner in this city yesterday afternoon, and, sitting down, expired without saying a word. Heart failure was the cause. He was seventy-six years old.

COLUMBUS, Ind., April 10.—John M. Bloomenstock, aged seventy-five, died at his home, two miles southwest of this place today, from paralysis. He had formerly lived in this city and was well known throughout this and neighboring counties.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., April 10.—Peter Weeborn, an old citizen of this place, died suddenly to-day. He has been in feeble health for some time, but could be seen daily driving to and from his farm. He was seventy-four years old.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 10.—William Paddock, the veteran flour miller of this city, died this morning, aged seventy-eight.

The Postal Service.

Philadelphia North American.

In so far as the postal service can be improved by putting it under civil-service rules, every man who wants good service will favor it. There is no danger of defeating the will of the people, because an inefficient or disobliging postmaster can be fired without much trouble. The fourth-class offices may as well be rated as not, for they are of no pecuniary value to the officer, except as the postoffice may attract trade to his shop. But let none delude themselves with the belief that the postal service can ever be taken wholly out of politics.

J. A. COCKERILL DEAD

ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN CORRESPONDENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

Died at Cairo, Egypt, Last Night, of Apoplexy—Death of Bishop Ryan, of the Buffalo Diocese.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A special cablegram from Cairo, Egypt, says: "Col. John A. Cockerill, the well-known newspaper correspondent, died to-night of apoplexy in Shepard's Hotel. His death was sudden and unexpected.

The Herald will to-morrow say: "We have the painful duty this morning to announce the sudden death in Cairo, last night of Col. John A. Cockerill. Colonel Cockerill leaves a record as one of the most brilliant of American journalists. Before he took service on the Herald he had a reputation that extended throughout the United States, and since then by his admirable work in Japan for the Herald his name became throughout Europe and the Orient synonymous with the highest achievements in diplomacy in connection with journalism."

John A. Cockerill was born at Locust Grove, Adams county, Ohio. His father was an attorney and commanded the Seventeenth Regiment O. V. I. at Shiloh, where John accompanied him as a drummer boy. He was also a correspondent in the Legislature in after years while his father was a member of that body. John was afterwards Clerk of the Senate. He did all sorts of newspaper work on the Dayton Empire and the True Telegraph at Hamilton. As the editor of the True Telegraph, the Democratic organ of Butler county, he made a State reputation on a local paper. While at Hamilton he was the correspondent from that place for the Cincinnati Enquirer. J. B. McCullagh, now editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was then editor of the Enquirer, and was so attracted by the work of Cockerill in his correspondence as well as on his local paper that he brought him to Cincinnati, where he worked for some time in a subordinate position. He was soon made city editor, and afterwards, under the management of John R. McLean, became the managing editor of the paper. After serving from 1870 to 1877 in that capacity he went to Europe and accompanied the Turkish army during the war with Russia, writing letters to the Enquirer. Afterwards, in 1880, he secured a large interest in the Post-Dispatch at St. Louis with Joseph Pulitzer and edited that paper with distinction. While editing the Post-Dispatch at St. Louis Judge Slayback came into the editorial rooms to assault him, and Cockerill killed Slayback in self-defense. On his return from Constantinople he was engaged as editor of the Washington Post and Baltimore Gazette previous to going to St. Louis. When Joseph Pulitzer secured the New York World Colonel Cockerill went with him to New York, and did very much for the development of that great newspaper. In 1891 he became editor of the New York Morning Advertiser and the Commercial Advertiser, with which he continued until he went to Japan a year ago as correspondent for the New York Herald. He was formerly president of the National Press Club, a prominent Mason, Loyal Legion and other orders.

Bishop Stephen Vincent Ryan.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Bishop Ryan, who had been ill for some time, died at 6:18 o'clock this morning.

Stephen Vincent Ryan was born near Almonte, Upper Canada, Jan. 1, 1825. His parents settled in Pottsville, Pa., when he was a child, and he entered St. Charles Seminary, Philadelphia, in 1840, and in 1844 became a member of the Lazarist Order. After studying theology in the Seminary of St. Mary's of the Barrens, Missouri, he was ordained a priest in St. Louis on June 24, 1849, and immediately held professorships in St. Mary's and Cape Girardeau colleges. He was afterward president of the College of St. Vincent, and in 1857 was elected visitor of the Lazarist Order throughout the United States. He was instrumental in establishing the mother house and novitiate of the community at Germantown, and transferred his residence permanently to St. Louis. In 1868 he was nominated to the bishopric of Buffalo, and consecrated on Nov. 8. Bishop Ryan was frequently called to important missions abroad.

Lady Mount Stephen.

LONDON, April 10.—Lady Mount Stephen died at 2:10 o'clock this morning after a fortnight's illness. She was Miss Charlotte Annie Kane, daughter of Benjamin Kane, Esq., before she married Mr. George Stephen in 1853.

Governor Jones.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10. — Governor Jones, of Nevada, died at the Palace Hotel, in this city, this evening. He had been ill for several months and came to this city for medical treatment.

RELIEF WORK IN ARMENIA.

Industrial Bureau Established Before the Red Cross Arrived.

Dr. Grace Kimball, in Review of Reviews.

The Industrial Bureau has proved itself a double blessing to the community by furnishing honest labor to hundreds of families—a happy exchange for either free bread or starvation—and at the same time it has provided us with a fresh supply of the very kinds of materials needed to clothe the hordes of village refugees. As the generosity of the people of England and America permitted us, we gradually increased the number of workers from 476, reported in October, to over 1,000 at the present time. Of these 70 per cent. are women occupied in spinning cotton and wool; 20 per cent. are weavers—men and women—of cotton and woolen materiales, and the remaining 10 per cent. are employed as overseers, sizers, carders, spindle-fillers, knitters and sewers of clothing and bedding, while some twenty men are employed as doorkeepers, examiners and clerks. With the exception of three men, who act as accountants and head clerks, every person in the employ of the Industrial Bureau is thereby relieved of actual hunger and suffering. These three men are well known and respected merchants, who, in the total cessation of business, have been able to take up the work. A salary of $2 a month (1½ Turkish pounds) is given, not in compensation of service, but as a retainer on the part of the management—they being to serve their own people in this capacity. The daily pay-roll averaged over two hundred last week, while 146 employed as carders, sizers, spindle-fillers, doorkeepers, etc., were paid their weekly wages last Saturday, as against twenty-seven shown in the October report. As the cold weather has come on, we have been obliged in many cases to supplement the scant wages by gifts of money to buy fuel, or of clothing and bedding. A little goes a great way here, and 80 cents (a Turkish Megidia, or about 4 shillings), will buy fuel for a family for two or three months. In some cases we have doubled the rate of wages to enable the family to live as by their own labor, and in some other cases we have helped them by giving an allowance of bread in addition to their wages. Thus, taking every case on its own merits, we endeavor to insure the bare necessities of life to each of our workers. The danger of imposition necessitates keeping a corps of workers busy examining into cases, since we believe no one's story until our own agents have verified it. No one can tell what a boon this work is to these poor people, and they do not fail to give frequent and enthusiastic acknowledgment of it.

The cost of the Industrial Bureau at its present running capacity is some 25 Turkish pounds ($110) a day, including the cost of the raw material used. Hence, we are giving work to 1,000 persons who support about 5,000 souls at an expense to us of 2 1-5 cents per capita, while the product of their labor (already paid for in the 25 pounds daily expenditure) furnishes us with abundant supplies of clothing for distribution. We frequently supply from 100 to 150 families with clothing in a single day, and if we were to push our division of average cost still further it would bring us to small fractions.

Don't Be Decadent.

Chicago Post.

Whenever you meet a friend who begins to talk about the dec-adent school of literature, with a strong accent on the "dec," do not laugh in his face or pass him by with scorn, but take him gently aside and talk to him quietly, and try to convince him that the fleeting fad of a few would-be dictators does not establish a pronunciation. You will find that the people who say dec-adent are those who talk about "gheeing," instead of the sterling old "guying," and indulge in other orthoepic absurdities for which there is no sound or apparent reason. Don't say dec-adent because it happens to be popular in certain fashionable and frivolous sets, and above all don't be deca-dent in any set.

Abbey in St. Louis.

Chicago Post.

Mr. Abbey's opera company is in St. Louis this week, and the press is rising to the occasion with a little of its old-time vigor. It is gratifying to learn that "opera cloaks were in demand," that "there were 367 carriages in waiting," that "Samuel C. Davis arrived in time for the second act," that "Adolphus Busch said he will not miss a night this week," and that "frock coats and cutaways were conspicuous by their absence." But we miss the cheering slogan of old, the far cry that awoke fashionable St. Louis from its slumbers and stirred the pulses of the somnolent: "Mose Fraley was there, you bet!" What is an opera season in St. Louis without the glory of laying odds at ten to one that Mose Fraley was there? How could Bevignani raise his baton with any of his usual vigor and enthusiasm unassured of the presence of Mose Fraley? O Tityrus, the very pine trees mourn you! No wonder that Mr. Grau, eagerly inspecting the audiences and anxiously scanning the "Notes in the Aisles" in the morning papers, shook his head and announced that this was the last visit of the opera company to St. Louis, and that the ancient glory had departed.

HONORS FOR MUNKACSY.

The Great Painter to Be Given a Title by the Hungarian Government.

New York Recorder.

Probably the most popular resort of the artistically inclined members of the haute monde of Paris is the residence of M. De Munkacsy, the artist, whose picture of "Christ Before Pilate" will make his name as famous in the future as that of Michael Angelo. In recognition of his genius the Hungarian government is to create a position for him similar to that held by the Poet Laureate of England. This, it is hoped, will induce him to foresake the pleasures of Paris and return to Buda-Pesth. The title of the proposed office has not yet been selected, but the consensus of opinion seems to be in favor of "Director of Art."

M. De Munkacsy's establishment is conducted on a scale of gorgeous grandeur. Magnificently attired servants, arrayed in uniforms of blue and white, usher the visitor into a suite of apartments whose chief characteristic is an atmosphere of quiet elegance and good taste. In the salon Mme. Munkacsy holds receptions on Friday afternoons, which are patronized by all the members of the Four Hundred. At the same time the artist holds a levee in his studio on the floor above.

The furnishings of the salon form a superb background to the pictures from the brushes of the old masters, as well as the best works of many students of the modern school, which adorn the walls. The hangings are of blue velvet, embroidered with silver, while an imposing mantel, which cost the artist 50,000 francs, is one of the features of the chamber. A Louis Quinze settee, on which that illustrious monarch is said to have sat, is another feature of the apartment. The walls of the hallways are completely covered with a superb colection of Gobelin tapestry.

But the most important feature of all in this gorgeous establishment is the artist himself. M. De Munkacsy is a striking figure, tall and distingue, his rather youthful face surmounted by a profusion of fluffy gray hair. His eyes are of the deepest blue and are shaded by shaggy brows of the same color as his hair. To a stranger his manner is somewhat reserved, but always kind, and when once his friendship is gained he becomes the most genial and whole-souled companion imaginable.

His favorite pupil was his wife, Ilone Rado, who is now an artist in this city. Miss Rado stood by M. De Munkacsy's chair during the eight years in which he painted his masterpieces. Speaking of him she says: "Of all men, M. De Munkacsy bears his honors with the greatest modesty." Then she naively adds: "He has a vanity, it is his small, symmetrical foot, which is always attired in patent leather pumps of the very latest style."

M. De Munkacsy is now fifty-four years old and was one of a family of five children whose father, a lawyer, was killed in the Hungarian revolution of 1848. The children were distributed among the relatives of their father's family, and the embryo artist and his sister Thresa were sent to an uncle who followed the same profession as his father. The times were hard for the Hungarians, and the lawyer soon found it impossible to keep the little boy at school, so at the early age of eight he was apprenticed to a carpenter. His taste for drawing, however, was so evident that it could not be ignored, and after a little instruction he became a teacher of the art. At the age of sixteen his constitution was so undermined by overwork that he was confined to his bed for several months, during which time he laid out plans for an artistic career which were finally approved by his guardian. At the age of twenty De Munkacsy went to Buda-Pesth, where he studied, taught and painted, and led a wretched life, sometimes being on the verge of starvation. Later, he studied in the Vienna Academy, from which he was expelled on account of one of his student pranks. Thence he went to Munich, where so hard was his lot that he telegraphed home for a remittance of 50 florins.

But before his impecunious relatives could gather together the gold another message came, reading, "Never mind the money. I sold a picture for 20,000 marks."

This work was entitled "The Last Days of a Condemned," and was unfinished when discovered by a noted dealer named Seigelmeyer. This was a turning point in his career.

Among his earlier works was "Milton," now the property of the Lenox Library, which was the result of his studies in Dusseldorf, where he worked with Knaus, with whom he was not a favorite.

Thus, like Murillo, Raphael and Michael Angelo, the creator of the most famous picture of modern times started from the bottom of the ladder, and, after much destitution and poverty, will end his days in luxury furnished through his genius and effort.

A LANDED POET.

Did Joaquin Miller Get His Property by Writing Verse?

San Francisco Post.

The unpoetic protest made by Joaquin Miller against the high taxes levied upon him by the officials of Alameda county has brought out the astonishing fact that he is an incipient millionaire. According to Assessor Dalton, the Poet of the Sierras owns forty-seven and a half acres of land on the side of Redwood Peak. It is assessed for $50 an acre, and is unquestionably worth double that amount, as the boldest assessor rarely assesses at above 50 per cent. Here, then, is $4,600. The improvements are assessed at $150, and as such property is never assessed at above 25 per cent. of its value, it is safe to say that his hillside residence would stand Mr. Miller in $5,000 and over.

In addition, the poet has 22.53 acres near by which stands in the name of his mother, Abbie S. Miller. This is assessed at $1,700 and is worth $3,500. He has also twenty-eight lots in the Lynn addition to Brooklyn, assessed at from $50 to $75 each, and he is $3,000 more. He has also four lots in the Northern Addition, assessed at $600 and mortgaged to the Oakland Bank of Savings for $700. Here is $1,200 more. Total valuation of all Mr. Miller's real property, $12,700.

The question whether Mr. Miller is being assessed fairly upon this property is of minor moment. The staggering problem is, where did he get it? writing poetry? That is impossible, unless the history of poetry is about to be turned backward. Poets are proverbially impecunious and even those who, in pursuance of the design of an inscrutable and all-wise Providence, have been born to a competence, generally have managed to dissipate it and die in the poor house.

Mr. Miller certainly owes posterity an explanation. Did he inherit this property? Has some opulent admirer of his rhymes made him a gift of it? Can it be possible that after all he is not a poet? If course, this minute inquiry, if answered affirmatively, would explain everything.

Thoughtful Matinee Girl.

New York Evening Sun.

There was a clever girl at the matinee the other afternoon who solved the big hat wearing problem to her own satisfaction, however it may have suited others. In the first place the hat she had on wasn't such a very big one anyway. It was of such modest proportions, indeed, that the people back of the girl lifted up their voices in a regular jubilate when she first sat down. But she hadn't been seated very long before she turned to the man with her (which fact alone—of having a man with her—made her different from most matinee girls) and said: "Look here, Harry, do you know I'm going to take off my hat. Oh, yes, I am, too, you needn't try to dissuade me (not that he had tried to dissuade her in the least, but it sounded well). Just think how dreadful it is to keep dodging a big hat all the time during a theater performance! I call it regularly outrageous in any woman, I don't care who she is, to keep on her hat in a playhouse," and then, her hat off, this considerate young woman proceeded to also take off her coat, roll it up into a foot thick bundle and deposit it on the seat beneath her. "Oh, Harry," she cried, "I can see lots better this way, and do you know, I believe I could see still better if I had your coat, too?" Whereupon the obliging Harry rolled up his great coat likewise and piled it on top of the girl's coat, while those behind chanted a regular miserere. "There," said the maiden so mindful of other persons' comfort as she endeavored to balance herself upon the sartorial pyramid, "that's just lovely. I'm monarch of all I survey now. Oh, Harry, just look at that big hat over there. I don't believe those people back of that woman can see a single thing! Oughtn't she to be ashamed of herself cutting off their view like that!"

If He Is Worthy.

New York Mail and Express.

Gen. William Shakespeare is running for office out in Michigan, and if he is worthy of his name he will undoubtedly make a strong play for the place.

Weather Note.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

The "uncertain glory of an April day" is closely akin to a blizzard, though at times it approaches a deluge.

JAY GOULD'S BIG COUP

THE GIFT TO GRANT USED BY THE UNSCRUPULOUS FINANCIER.

True History of the Sly Game in Which Gould Made a Fortune out of Wabash Preferred.

New York Press.

Here is the hitherto unpublished story of one of the most remarkable financial coups ever engineered by Jay Gould. About twenty years ago Gould had in his possession an immense block of Wabash shares, and none of the arts which he knew how to employ so skillfully would induce the public to take them up. He manipulated the market artfully, and both the common and preferred stocks had been advanced to high quotations. He caused paragraphs to be inserted in some of the newspapers, calculated to tempt people to invest, but all to no purpose. The public fought shy of Wabash, and the stock still remained on his hands. The question was how to get rid of this most unmarketable security. Nobody knew better than Gould that it was almost valueless intrinsically. The problem, therefore, was to induce the public to believe