roaring through the wooden battings and plunging through the great gap in the embankment with such force that nothing seemed able to withstand its fury. Stout trees were seen to quiver and reel in its path and then go down and be swept away in the backwater at racehorse speed. When the current narrows to plunge through the crevasse it curls in great whirlpools at the edge, causing a depression of from six to ten feet, and then, as it chafes on the ragged ends of the broken levee it breaks into enormous foaming waves which assert themselves for half a mile from the inside of the levee. Between these foaming, tempestuous borders, the water sweeps forward in a shining and almost unbroken torrent, not unlike that which pours down the center of the horseshoe fall at Niagara. The decline between the levees of the stream outside and inside the levee is still very considerable, but the rushing water is so swift that it swells high in the center and shoots away inland in semi-cylindrical form which detracts somewhat from the apparent fall.

Behind the levee there was a comparatively narrow strip of plantation land varying from a quarter to a half mile in depth. Behind this comes a belt of low lying swamp nearly or quitet two miles wide, and beyond this again lie beautiful cotton plantations in a high state of cultivation. Like all overflows in the Louisiana lowlands this one spreads out in a fan-like formation, but the main channel of the crevasse strikes straight across to the swamp at right angles to the course of the levee. The spread of what might be termed the wings of this gigantic stream is correspondingly swift and turbulent each way. When walking along the levee on a trip to the crevasse, the wrecks of houses were visible drifting past in the opposite direction at a rate of three and four miles an hour. In two instances a complete floor was seen drifting along in this way on the swift current, while fragments of roofs, doors, sections of fences and other wreckage were continually drifting northward to be lost in the swamps or stranded in jams or wreck or rafts that were rapidly forming all along the line. At one point, a mile from the crevasse, a small cabin completely afloat was seen, but it was at a point where the wing current was setting northward at some distance from the levee, the minor current upon which it was floating being sluggish. Taking advantage of this circumstance the old negro proprietor of the cabin, his two sons and a neighbor had fastened a stout inch rope around one of the cabin's logs and as they were afraid to drive a stake in the levee for fear of inducing another crevasses, three boys, with their feet braced in the grassy slope of the levee, were striving to serve as an anchor for the cabin, while its owner, with his boat, moored to the gable was taking out his very limited supply of household belongings. At times the little cabin became particularly fractious and threatened to drag the boys into the backwatetr, but they gamely declined to turn it loose until everything had been saved except three sacks of cotton seed.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

Efforts to Save the Levees That Protect the City of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—All along the state line the river has been rising so fast that men have been working day and night to avoid disaster, which seemed almost certain. The day was full of alarms, but only one came near proving serious. That was in front of Columbia plantation, in St. John parish, a short distance up the opposite side of the river. A runaway mule got on the slope of the levee and sank so deep into the mud as to show that the bank had been reduced to slush and was liable to give way inside of a day. A large force was rallied and by night a new and safe protection had been built. Such weaknesses be comes more frequent, due to the long-continued strain, and even the banks adjacent to the city are beginning to show the effects of the attack. The Carrollton levee, at the head of the city's finest residence section, is being strengthened to-day, while at Southport, where the Illinois Central has its great grain elevator, an entirely new stretch of levee is being constructed as a precautionary measure. The break on Bayou Lafourche is proving much more serious than at first anticipated. It is over two hundred feet wide and no attempt is being made to close it. Its effects will be more disastrous than either the Geudron or Le Blanc crevasses, as every one, from Lafourche to the gulf, on the right bank of the bayou, will suffer to a great extent.

To-night the local situation may be pronounced as serious. The acute dangerous stage has not been reached and probably never will be, but it is useless to discredit the fact that considerable uneasiness is felt. The levee officials maintain an apparent cheerful composure, but it does not require an expert to discern the fact that it will necessitate continued vigilance and an enormous amount of hard work to preserve certain sections of the parish levees in an intact condition. It is consoling to reflect that no better system of levee oversight could be maintained than that now exercised. Stringent resolutions were passed to-day by the New Orleans levee board touching the movement of steam craft on the river and any captain or pilot driving his vessel other than "slow bells" within the jurisdiction of the board will be summarily dealt with. Entire confidence is reported reposed in the authorities in charge of the levees. The river at Plaquemine is still four-tenths of a foot below the high-water mark of 1893.

Refugees Flocking to Nashville.

NATCHEZ, Miss., April 17.—The gauge here shows another rise of four inches during the last twenty-four hours. No breaks are reported in the immediate vicinity, but the best posted and most reliable authorities on the levees admit that they are standing a much greater strain than has ever been expected of them and had the weather for the past few days been other than perfect many breaks would have probably occurred. Hundreds of refugees are filling the city, some being in a pitiable condition, almost straved and with nothing on earth left them but the clothes on their backs. The merchants and cotton exchanges held a meeting to-day to provide some means for caring for them. It was decided to rent several large warehouses to shelter them and donate liberally for their wants. Several citizens, knowing that they could not sufficiently provide for such a great number notified the government authorities of their critical condition and the great need of helping them to assist in making some arrangements.

The levees at Helena, L'Argent and various other places are still in a dangerous condition. Labor is becoming scarce, on account of the negroes leaving in great numbers.

Two Thousand People Destitute.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 17.—Governor Jones to-day received a telegram from his private secretary, who is distributing funds in the flooded district, stating that a most deplorable state of affairs exists in Monroe county. He estimates that there are 2,000 persons and one thousand head of stock in that county in need of immediate assistance to prevent starvation. This estimate, he says, is conservative. The people have been temporarily relieved by Memphis and Little Rock relief committees, but the stock is dying for want of food. No crops were made there last year on account of the drought and there is no feed in the country.

No Danger at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—Fears of a flood at this point have now been dissipated. The river has, it is believed, reached its highest point without having caused serious damage and will begin to recede Monday, according to the prediction of Weather Observer Conner. Although the water rose three-tenths of a foot since yesterday and is expected to rise as much more before midnight to-night it will doubtless become stationary Sunday and cease to be a source of worry. The damage which has occurred since yesterday has been immaterial. The gauge reads 21.8.

Still Falling at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The river here this morning showed but a decline of 0.3 of a foot for the past twenty-four hours, and the prediction is that it will change but little during the next two days. Above here, however, slight rises are marked in the Missouri, at Booneville and Kansas City and on the Mississippi at Hannibal, Keokuk and Davenport. The local weather observer thinks that the Missouri will continue to rise slowly and the upper Mississippi will also rise generally, but no danger stages are indicated south of Keokuk with the water now in sight.

Railway Tracks Abandoned.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 17.—The stage of the river to-day was 29.8, a rise of 0.3 the past twenty-four hours. The Burlington, the Chicago Great Western and the Rock Island trains were compelled to use the Missouri Pacific tracks between Leavenworth and Atchison, and since noon yesterday the Rock Island trains have come no closer to Leavenworth than Beverly Junction, Mo. The Burlington route between here and Atchison has been entirely abandoned.

Still Falling at Omaha.

OMAHA, April 17.—Up to 11 o'clock tonight the river had fallen six inches since noon. The lower dyke at Cut-off lake still held, and, with the work done on it to-day, will very likely withstand the strain. A fall of a foot in the river will remove the danger that has threatened all week.

WEYLER IS CONFIDENT

HE DOES NOT NEED MORE TROOPS TO WHIP CUBANS.

For He Is Gradually Pacifying the Island with His Present Force—Banes Not Yet Taken.

HAVANA, April 17.—As a result of the reconnoitering and fighting which has recently taken place, Captain General Weyler infers that it can be considered that the province of Santa Clara and part of the province of Puerto Principe, west of the military line, have been pacified. He says he does not care whether Maximo Gomez and Quintin Bandera remain or do not remain on the other side of the military line, as both of them, if they fail to cross, are likely to be surprised and captured at any moment, as was the case with Rius Rivera and Bacallao. Then again, he says the presence of Gomez and Bandera in Santa Clara means nothing, as they have neither men nor resources with which to do any serious harm. Based on this outlook, the captain general said yesterday that he was not asking for reinforcements nor for substitutes to take the place of losses.

During a number of skirmishes which have taken place recently in the different provinces the insurgents have lost 102 men killed, including Leoncio Lamadrid, the insurgent governor of Matanzas, and three officers. The troops also captured twenty-seven prisoners and the insurgents retired in every case, taking with them a number of wounded. These, of course, are the official reports. They add that fifteen armed insurgents, including Captain Carlos Delgado, have surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Matanzas. Finally, the official reports say that in these engagements the government forces only lost two men killed and had forty-three wounded.

General Prates, operating with two combined columns in the Cineaga de Sapata, has destroyed an insurgent prefectura, also capturing a boat and a quantity of supplies. In five different skirmishes which this force had with the insurgents it is officially stated the insurgents lost thirty men killed, including Captain Juan Garcia, formerly the adjutant of Maximo Gomez, and a lieutenant. The troops captured a printing press and a quantity of arms.

In the portion of the island included between the military line of Puerto Principe, extending from Moron to Jucaro, and the province of Matanzas, the insurgents, it is officially announced, from April 13 to date have lost ninety-seven men killed, the troops have captured twelve prisoners and twenty-three insurgents have surrendered to the Spanish authorities. During the same time and in the same territory it is added, the regular troops only had one man killed and twenty-six wounded. Reports from some of the columns are not yet received.

The force of Gen. Calixto Garcia continue to hold the port of Banes. The gunboats have not succeeded in effecting a landing of troops, and they have been unable to bombard the stronghold of the insurgents on the mountain heights. It has not been possible for them to effect an entrance of the port of Banes on account of the close, narrow entrance of zigzag shape. General Linares, with reinforcements, is expected to reach the vicinity of Banes soon for the purpose of commencing an attack by land.

General Weyler has ordered that Edwardo Macecias and others suspected of conspiracy and arrested at Santa Clara and banished to the Chaffarine islands at the command of Civil Governor Montero Vidal, shall be returned to the island.

General Luque and General Merotte are disgusted with the condition of affairs, it is reported, and will return to Spain.

Remedios reports are to the effect that General Gomez is planning a movement to the westward of Sacti Spiritus, and that he has already arrived at the district.

Attorney Jose Ayo Govin has been arrested at Matanzas.

Mariano, a summer resort on the outskirts of the city of Havana, will be encircled by trenches and wire defenses for the purpose of repulsing the insurgents, who, it is reported, are planning a raid in that direction.

General Ruis Rivera and Colonel Bacallao, the insurgent leaders recently captured in the province of Pinar del Rio, are no longer incommunicado. They are recovering from their wounds and it is reported are well cared for.

No Soldiers to Be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Spanish minister has received a telegram from the president of the Council of Ministers, Senor Canovas, saying that the report of the recall of 30,000 men from Cuba has no more foundation than the fact of its publication in an opposition paper of Madrid. Minister De Lome says no soldiers will be withdrawn from Cuba. Captain General Weyler has telegraphed that he does not need more reinforcements to terminate the war, and that he does not need a single soldier more.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge William R. Day, commissioner extraordinary to Cuba, left Canton yesterday for Washington. He was accompanied by his son, Will L., and George B. Frease, of the Repository.

Having been denied an increase of wages, five hundred employes of the Kearney & Foote file works at Paterson, N. J., struck yesterday. The men had demanded an advance of 10 per cent. in their pay.

Prof. Francis L. Thorpe, of the School of History in the college department of the University of Pennsyivania, has received an offer of a similar position with the University of Chicago. He will probably accept.

The entire National Guard of Ohio will attend the Grant memorial ceremonies in New York. It is held that as Ohio is Grant's birthplace, the Buckeye State should be represented at its full equipment of 6,500 men.

Secretary Bliss has reinstated as watchman at the Capitol Philander McMullin, of Iowa; James Reed, of Pennsylvania, and Albert Middleton, of Michigan, all old soldiers, dismissed under the Cleveland administration.

The executive board of the Iron Molders' National Association, after a week's session in Cincinnati, disposed of all the business before it and adjourned yesterday. Leave of absence was granted to President Martin Fox to attend the British Trades Congress at Birmingham, England, in September next.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Arrived: Campania, from Liverpool. Sailed: La Normandie, for Havre; Werra, for Mediterranean ports; Maasdam, for Rotterdam; Etruria, for Liverpool.

CHERBOURG, April 17.—Sailed: Normannia, from Hamburg and Southampton, for New York.

HAVRE, April 17.—Sailed: La Gascogne and Christiana, for New York.

HAMBURG, April 17.—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Arrived: Dresden, from Bremen.

ROTTERDAM, April 17.—Sailed: Spaarndam, for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—Sailed: Berlin, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Arrived: Bovic, from New York.

MARSEILLES, April 12.—Sailed: Alesia, for New York.

NAPLES, April 15.—Sailed: Italia, for New York.

Staked His Life on Gold Bug.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—James Hunter, who has followed the turf for many years, is supposed to have staked his life on Gold Bug, his favorite racer. Gold Bug, who started in a race at the Oakland track on Thursday, made a gallant struggle, but there were faster horses in the field. When the race was over he pulled his hat over his eyes and remarked to his friend, Philip Siebenthaler: "I staked my life on that race and lost. A few drops will soon put an end to the whole business." Taking a last look at Gold Bug as the animal was being led to the stable, Hunter turned away from the race course and has not been seen since.

Business Men Rebuked.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In an official letter to-day Assistant Attorney General Thomas rebuked the practice of private firms of using the names of officials in advertisements. He says a statement he made construing the terms of a puzzle, as to whether the scheme was a lottery or not should not have been published and adds: "The postmasters at Philadelphia will not receive the answer to the puzzle, neither can the postmaster general receive it in an official capacity, for there is no law authorizing it. This phase of your advertisement is, therefore, clearly misleading."

To Repeal Monetary Conference Act.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A bill for the repeal of the act for an international monetary conference, under which President McKinley appointed Messrs. Wolcott, Paine and Stevenson, and all acts on the statute books authorizing the United States to participate in such conferences, was introduced to-day by Representative Lewis, Democrat, of Washington. Mr. Lewis says his object is to prevent the expense of a commission which he believes will accomplish nothing. These monetary commissions, he says, have cost $500,000 and nothing has come of them.

MURDER AT DETROIT

Nellie Bergen's Head Almost Chopped to Pieces.

DETROIT, April 17.—The horribly mutilated remains of a woman named Nellie Bergen were discovered this afternoon in her little frame house on Madison avenue. Life had been extinct for more than twenty-four hours. The woman's head was fairly chopped to pieces. Suspicion of the crime rests upon John A. Dittman, who had been living with the woman. Dittman has not yet been found.

SEEKING A REHEARING

RAILWAYS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE ANTI-POOL DECISION.

United States Supreme Court Asked to Reopen the Case and Make Clear Certain Points.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A petition for rehearing of the Transmissouri Freight Association case was filed in the United States Supreme Court to-day by Attorney John F. Dillon, counsel for the Union Pacific, the St. Joseph & Grand Island and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Companies. The petition asks a rehearing on the ground that the exact effect of the recent decision is doubtful as to the particulars: First, whether it merely decides that the particular traffic agreement of March 15, 1889, is void; or, second, whether the decision of the court authorizes a general injunction against the eighteen defendant companies against violating the statute. The traffic agreement of March 15, 1889, it is cited, has been ended and this fact was noticed by the court in its opinion. If the injunction is to go against this traffic agreement, the contention is made that it will be a useless formality. If, however, under the supposed sanction of the opinion of the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court should undertake to issue a general injunction to the eighteen defendant companies against the violation of the statute, then such a general injunction, the petitioners say, should not be granted, for it would be contrary not only to the well-settled principles of equity, but to the express provisions of the anti-trust act and of the Constitution of the United States.

The petitioners set forth that if the anti-trust act shall be construed as authorizing the issue of a general injunction then it is contrary to Article 3 of the Constitution. Furthermore, if the statute be construed as giving authority to the courts to issue general injunctions, it is void as contrary to the fifth amendment to the Constitution, in that it undertakes to deprive the defendants of their liberty or property without due process of law. Continuing, the petition says that inasmuch as the acts forbidden by the anti-trust law are declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or by both, they constitute a crime within the meaning of the third article of the federal Constitution, which requires that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. A court of equity sitting without a jury has, under the Constitution, no jurisdiction to try crime. They say that the aim and end of the so-called proceeding in equity under the fourth section of the anti-trust act is solely punishment for the commission of the offense, which characterizes it beyond question as a purely criminal proceeding. On this point it is submitted that "when it was shown that the agreement of March 15, 1889, was dissolved and ended and the United States filed no amendment to the bill alleging any subsequent agreement or conspiracy, the necessary legal effect was that the bill should have been dismissed and certain it was that no injunction could issue, not upon a specific case, but in the air."

It was further submitted that the court, in determining the scope of the anti-trust act and in rendering its opinion, may have overlooked or failed sufficiently to consider the proceedings of Congress in enacting the statute of July 2, 1890, entitled "To protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies." If this anti-trust act can properly be held to apply to transportation by railroads and other common carriers, the terms and provisions, it is contended, must be construed according to the common law and given their common-law meaning.

In conclusion the petitioners ask that a rehearing be granted at the same time as the hearing of the joint traffic case or at least that the question of granting it should not be decided adversely until after that case is heard. To do otherwise, they contend, might work hardship and injustice to the defendants, the Transmissouri Freight Association et al.

Picnic Rates Cut.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 17.—Railroad men see in recent occurrences here a decided possibility of a passenger rate war involving all the Chicago-Minneapolis lines. The trouble started in the cutting of a party rate from Minneapolis to St. Louis, and in the cutting of picnic rates from here to Minnetonka. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is charged with being the aggressor, and the aggrieved roads threaten to retaliate by cutting the Chicago rate. This would affect the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul vitally, since it carries 38 per cent. of the traffic. The violation of local agreements may thus interfere with the success of the proposed Western agreement.

OBITUARY.

Col. W. L. Kellogg, of the Fifth United States Infantry.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 17.—Col. W. L. Kellogg, commanding the Fifth United States Infantry, died at McPherson barracks, near this city, this morning. He had been in ill health for about a year and only two weeks ago a retiring board considered his case with a view to relieving him from active service.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The death of Col. W. L. Kellogg, commanding the Fifth Infantry, at Fort McPherson, Ga., to-day, will cause the following promotions in the infantry branch of the service: Lieut. Col. H. C. Cook, of the Fourth, to be colonel of the Fifth; Maj. A. H. Bainbridge, of the Tenth, to be lieutenant colonel of the Fourth; Capt. R. I. Eskridge, of the Twenty-third, to be major of the Tenth; Capt. James N. Morgan, of the Twenty-fourth, retired with the rank of major; First Lieut. A. C. Ducat, of the Twenty-fourth, to be captain of the Twenty-fourth, vice Morgan; First Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, of the Twenty-third, to be captain of the Twenty-third, vice Eskridge; Second Lieut. H. G. Lyon, of the Seventeenth, to be first lieutenant of the Twenty-fourth; second lieutenant of the Eighteenth to be first lieutenant of the Twenty-third; Sergt. Ira L. Reeves, Company B, Seventeenth Infantry, to be second lieutenant of the Seventeenth Infantry; Corporal Edward S. Walton, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry, to be second lieutenant of the Eighteenth Infantry. It is expected that these nominations will be sent to the Senate Monday.

John Lane.

CHICAGO, April 17.—John Lane, the veteran inventor and pioneer manufacturer of Chicago, who had been ill for some time with heart disease, died to-day. Mr. Lane came here from New York State and became famous for his invention of the "iron center" in metals, used extensively in the manufacture of plated ware. He was seventy-three years old.

Health Officer in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Dr. J. W. Prendergrast, health officer of Cincinnati, was to-day held to answer to the grand jury in the sum of $1,000 by Magistrate Winkler on a charge of attempting to secure money from the Frazer Tablet Company to suppress prosecution by the Pure Food Commission of the State.

A Hermit's Property.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The property of Daniel McDonald, the hermit who died two days ago, was found to-day. It was estimated that it amounted to $70,000, but the total amount was $2,900.

Fire Loss of $100,000.

BOSTON, April 18.—Fire and water, shortly after midnight, did $100,000 damage in three buildings at Arch and Summer streets, occupied by jewelers. The basements and lower floors were flooded by the firemen. The principal losers are: Smith, Patterson & Co., C. C. Sawyer and Wm. Fenton.

WEBB M'NALL INDICTED.

Kansas Insurance Commissioner in Uncle Sam's Clutches.

GAYLORD, Kan., April 17.—State Insurance Commissioner Webb McNall received a message from Topeka this evening stating that the federal grand jury had indicted him for a violation of the United States law by interfering with the administration of justice in the Hillman case, now pending in the federal courts. In effect he is charged with intimidation of the defendant insurance companies. On April 3 last, McNall issued an order revoking the State license of the three Western companies, which have for years contested the claims of Mrs. Hillman for payment of the insurance carried by her husband, who is supposed to have been shot and killed while on a hunting trip, but whose death the defendant companies deny. They charge that it is a case of fraud. The case has several times been tried in the federal courts, a mistrial resulting each time, and the case is still pending in the United States courts. Virtually the charge is contempt of court. McNall will surrender to the authorities at Topeka on Monday or Tuesday. The penalty for interfering with or impeding the due administration of justice, under the federal statutes, is $500 fine or six months imprisonment, or both.

THE MOSLEM JONAH.

Evidently Forty Days in the Belly of a Porpoise.

W. H. B., in Washington Times.

The Koran tells us that "Yunus (Jonas) was of those 'who were sent,' when he fled into the loaded ship, and they cast lots among themselves, and he was condemned; and the fish swallowed him, for he was worthy of blame."—Chapter xxxvii.

The Moslems have their ancient Scriptures, giving a history of the world, from Adam down through their great prophet, Ibrahim (Abraham). Prof. Edwin Johnson, of London, undertakes to prove, in his "Rise of Christendom," 1892, that the Hebrew Bible is a hundred years younger than the Moslem Chronicles of Al Tabani, which was redacted about A. D. 900, and that the New Testament was composed after A. D. 1200.

According to the Moslem Scriptures Jonas, a prophet of the children of Israel, was sent to a city of the territory of Moussoul, which embraced Antioch and several other towns, all given to idolatry. The people refused to believe, and Allah threatened a chastisement should they not repent. On the day appointed Jonas departed, and Allah sent a red cloud filled with fire, which hovered over the city in the night. The King and the people gathered together. The King said: "Seek for Jonas, that we may believe Allah, for what he has told us is the truth."

When Jonas heard that they sought him he said, in anger: "Why did they not believe this day?" So he would not return.

The King caused all the people to go forth out of the city, with the quadrupeds and birds. There they covered themselves with dust, and the King said: "Oh, Lord, though Jonas, thy prophet be gone, we lose not confidence in Thee. We believe on Thee, Allah, and thy prophet." The prayers and sobs of the multitude made the angels in heaven weep, and Allah pardoned the city.

But Jonas was not there. He had embarked on a passing vessel and was far out at sea. Allah used a big fish to stop the vessel. The crew prayed and wept and prepared for death. Then Jonas knew that he had committed a sin, and he said to the sailors: "It is I upon whom the fish dareth; cast me to it." When they knew it was a prophet of Allah they refused to do it, but they cast lots, and the lot fell on Jonas. Then he cast himself into the sea and was swallowed by the fish. "This species of fish," says the Koran, "has a raised back like the roof of a house, and to this day it is held sacred from pursuit." The Greek word both in Matthew and the Septuagint is ketos, properly translated, "whale;" but there are only two or three small species of cetaceans in the Mediterranean sea. The description in the Koran answers to a porpoise.

After forty days Jonas was inspired with the thought of prayer. Allah sent an angel to lead the fish ashore at the place where Jonas had embarked. Then he was cast up, as weak as a new-born child. Allah inspired a doe to come and give him milk. The sun scorched his body and Allah inspired a gourd to spring up around a dry trunk and put forth leaves, which gave shade to Jonas. For forty days was he suckled by the doe until he was able to rise and pray.

At last the gourd disappeared and Jonas was aggrieved. Then Allah reproved him for not being grieved for the many thousands of the people he had deserted.

Jonas was sent anew to the now repentant people. He met a shepherd, who told him they were seeking him. He bade the shepherd go and tell them he was here. "Where shalt thou be?" said the shepherd. "In this mountain," answered Jonas. "Who will show me the road to thee?" said the shepherd. "This she-goat," answered Jonas. "Who will bear witness that I have seen thee?" said the shepherd. "Thy dog," answered Jonas. Then the shepherd departed and Jonas entered the mountain.

The shepherd went and told the King and people and they came forth to find Jonas. "Bear witness for me," said the shepherd to his dog, "as the prophet commanded." The dog responded distinctly, saying "Jonas, son of Matai, prophet of Allah, was here." Then the shepherd said to the goat, "Be our guide," and she led them to Jonas, who was found deep in prayer. He rose and went with them to the city and there remained until his death.

WITHOUT A PAUPER POPULATION.

How India, the "Heathen Country," Looks After the Poor.

Sir Edwin Arnold, in North American Review.

Civilized citizens, accustomed to an elaborate and expensive system of poor relief, have perhaps never asked themselves what is the ordinary social and civic manner in India of providing for the pauper population. I remember being asked by a newly-appointed president of the poor-law board in one of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets to talk with him about his new portfolio. "Why not begin," I said, "by examining the methods pursued in such a land as India? With a subject population of 290,000,000, and 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 more, practically dependent upon Britain, the lessons of such a field ought to teach you much." "Bless my soul, yes," he ejaculated, "I must look into that! What is the poor-law system of India?" And mightily astonished was the able minister when I replied, "There is none at all." Yet so, indeed, it is; and the reasons of this, immeasurably creditable morally and socially to the Hindu people, are well worth grasping by such as would comprehend the inner aspects of Indian famines. First of all, India is the home of the ideal—religious, metaphysical and domestic—to an extent which makes those ridiculous who speak of her creeds as ignorant, or her inhabitants as "heathen." You never see any but the most wretched women begging for alms there. Why? The explanation proves how elevated, even if mistaken, the average moral sense is of the people. Every woman not deformed or an outcast or insane—at least in the higher castes—has been betrothed at an early age to a boy whose household thenceforward adopts her entirely. If the little husband dies before or during marriage the disaster is regarded universally as the penalty for the sins committed by the female in a pervious life. The widow must submit, and will submit, not marrying again, but hoping, by patience, to rejoin her lord after death, and his family will, until her demise, loyally support her, for his sake. Practically these views obtain all over the land, and as every female child becomes betrothed all women are definitely provided for. If the rash ardor of certain crude reformers could have its will and alter this so as to promote the remarriage of Hindoo widows all those who became wives for a second time would find neither of the two allied families willing to sustain a wife belonging in the next world to two husbands, or to none at all. Besides this the sentiment of the Bhao-bund, or blood relationship, is all powerful in the land and never repudiated. As also in Japan, where there are no poor laws and no paupers, the ties of kinship are everywhere acknowledged, discharged and repaid, and the household cakes will be distributed to all who put forth the claim of poverty, hunger and relationship. Add to all this that charity is not so much a virtue in India as a habit, a religious necessity, an indispensable passport to further prosperous existences, and it will be seen why India, in a most tender and effective manner, fulfills the law which Christians only, or principally, talk about.

Their Injuries Proved Fatal.

DAYTON, O., April 17.—Fireman Fagin, of Columbus, O., and Brakeman Daily, of Middletown, O., the two trainmen who were fatally injured at Osborne, a few miles east of here, by the explosion Friday evening of the boiler of the engine hauling freight No. 56, on the Big Four, and who were brought here and taken to a hospital, died at an early hour Saturday morning.

Similar Characteristics.

Buffalo Courier.

It is now generally believed that the so-called air ship seen in the West is really a flying sea serpent.

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO.

NEW IDEA PATTERNS 10 CTS.

SPECIAL Attention Given To MAIL ORDERS

Three Days' Dress Goods Reduction Sale

PURCHASES AMOUNTING TO $5.00 OR OVER DELIVERED FREE WITHIN 100 MILES OF INDIANAPOLIS

Great Sacrifice Sale OF FINE Lace Curtains

When a buyer makes a mistake he may as well own up to it as our man has done in this instance. A little too sanguine of good times coming, bought too many Lace Curtains. We have them here and must sell. To attain this object have cut the prices so deep that this FOUR DAYS' SALE will empty our boxes of fine Lace Curtains. For styles, see window display. For prices, the following few items will give you an idea of the great reductions:

At $5.25—Brussels Point Lace Curtains, reduced from $9.50 pair.
At $5.75—Brussels Point Lace Curtains, reduced from $10.00 pair.
At $7.75—Brussels Point Lace Curtains, reduced from $13.50 pair.
At $9.50—Brussels Point Lace Curtains, reduced from $17.00 pair.
At $11.75—Brussels Point Lace Curtains, reduced from $21.00 pair.
At $15.50—Brussels Point Lace Curtains, reduced from $27.00 pair.
At $6.75—French Renaissance Lace Curtains, reduced from $12.00 pair.
At $10.75—French Renaissance Lace Curtains, reduced from $18.50 pair.
At $17.50—French Renaissance Lace Curtains, reduced from $30.00 pair.
At $22.50—French Renaissance Lace Curtains, reduced from $37.50 pair.
At $10.75—Brussels Point Lace Bed Spread and Shams, reduced from $17.50 set.

Commencing Monday and ending Wednesday we will sell everything in the Dress Goods Department at a uniform reduction of (15) fifteen per cent. This sale includes Woolen Dress Goods in Colors and Black, Silks and Velvets in Colors and Black. . . . .

25c goods will be sold for..... 22c
39c goods will be sold for..... 33c
50c goods will be sold for.....42½c
75c goods will be sold for..... 64c
$1 goods will be sold for..... 85c

And higher priced goods on the same basis.

Dress Trimmings

at 25 per cent. reduction. Every article in the way of materials used for trimming dresses, which includes Gimp, Jet Trimmings, Bolero Bands, Buttons.

5c Trimmings will be sold for.. 3¾c
10c Trimmings will be sold for.. 7½c
25c Trimmings will be sold for..18¾c
50c Trimmings will be sold for..37½c

And the higher priced goods on same basis.

Linings

Everything in the way of Linings or Dress Findings at a reduction of (25) twenty-five per cent.

Cambrics we sell at 5c will be sold at 3¾c
Yard-wide Taffeta we sell at 10c will be sold at..... 7½c
Linen Ducks we sell at 10c will be sold at 7½c
Percalines we sell at 15c will be sold at 11¼c
Velveteen Bindings we sell at 20c will be sold at..... 15c
Dress Stays we sell at 25c will be sold at 18¾c

In other words not an item in the department but what will go at a reduction of 25 per cent. from our regular prices.

An Unusual Opportunity

To purchase a complete outfit for a dress at an average reduction of 20 per cent., and to get the option of selecting from a new stock in the height of the season is an unusual occurrence and ought to be taken advantage of by every shrewd buyer. Please bear in mind that this is a sale of extraordinary importance inasmuch that it affords an opportunity to pick out the cream of our stock, which is brand new, and get a discount as above stated.

The Millinery Section...

SAILOR HATS, black, short backs, rough braid, the 50c kind; to-morrow 25c.

WALKING HATS in black, blue, brown and white, trimmed in ribbon to match, $1.75 for $1.19.

ROSE FOLIAGE, with pink and yellow buds, 75c kind for 38c.

GERANIUM FOLIAGE, large frosted leaves and buds, the 98c kind for 57c.

Laces

NEW LACE BOLEROS in real Venise, Renaissance and Escurial Laces, 25c to $4 a pair.

NEW EMBROIDERED SWISS YOKES, BOLEROS, etc., 50c to $3.50 each.

SPECIAL—Two lots NET TOP VENISE LACES in butter and ivory color, 10 to 15 inches wide; extra fine grade; lot 1, 120 pieces, worth 20c to 30c, for 15c yard; lot 2, 100 pieces, worth 40c to 50c, for 25c yard.

N. B.—Just received a shipment of CHIFFONS and MOUSELAINE DE SOIE in all colors.

Gloves

Continuation of our grand Easter Glove sale. Come and see what values we are offering for $1, $1.25 and $1.50. All real French Kid in all the popular spring shades.

Infants' Outfit Specials

CARRIAGE ROBES made of silk, trimmed with silk and ribbon, regular price $8, for $4.98.

MORNING WRAPPERS, made of white embroidered Flannel, trimmed with Ribbon, regular price $4.50; to-morrow, $2.48.

PINNING BLANKETS, made of Embroidered Flannel, $2 kind for $1.23.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

SHIRT WAISTS, made of Persian Lawn, beautiful printings, attached collar, plaited front and back, perfect fitting, $1 garment for 75c.

Boys' Shirt Waists

STAR SHIRT WAISTS, made of French Ginghams, Seersucker and Percale, also white with plaited bosoms, with and without collars, the kind that sells for $1, our price 75c.

A magnificent line of Fauntleroys, made of Irish Lawn and Percales, at 39c each.

News From the Cloak Room.

We have at present what we sincerely believe the brightest and most practical line of ready-to-wear garments shown in Indiana, and prices certainly must be right, judging from the voluntary comments of the people and their actual demonstration by their liberal purchases.

Special Values in Suits and Capes.

Suits made of all-Wool French Mummy Cloth in Navy, Brown and Black; Eton Jacket lined throughout with Taffeta Silk of the best quality; Collar, Revere and Girdle of Satin Duchess; Jacket and Skirt elegantly braided, Skirt 4½ yards wide, lined with Moire Percaline, perfectly tailored and actually worth $20.00. Our price, $14.50.

One lot of Sample Suits, about a dozen all told; some are made of all-Wool Novelty materials, others of Serges and Canvas Cloth; none are worth less than $40 and some as high as $47; will be cleared up while they last at $5.98.

CAPES made of Brocaded Satin in rich designs, lined with silk, Watteau back, beautifully jetted yoke defined with lace, ruffled with jet heading, collar of lace and ribbon loop; actually worth $7.50; to-morrow, $3.98.

SEPARATE SKIRTS, made of all-Wool Novelty materials, dark plaid, 4½ yards wide, percaline lined, $5.00 value, for $2.98.

JACKETS made of all-Wool Kersey in light tan shades lined throughout with changeable Taffeta silk; $10 value, for $6.98.

REEFERS for children, ages 2, 4 and 6 years, of all-Wool Novelty material, collar and cuffs trimmed with brown broadcloth, neatly trimmed with braid, $2.50 value, for $1.48.

WRAPPERS, made of fancy figured Organdies, yoke collar and cuffs trimmed with lace, $2.75 value, for $1.98.

WRAPPERS, made of French Percale, ruffled collar and cuffs, extra wide skirt, $2.50 value, for $1.49.

Basement Bargains.

SPONGES—We have purchased from the Delayanni Sponge Company, the largest importers of Grecian Sponges, an immense lot of fine Sponges at 35c on the dollar, which we will place on sale at an average of 45c on the dollar.

500 Sponges, regular 5c kind, for 2c.
500 regular 7c kind for 3c.
500 Sponges, 10c kind, for 4c.
500 regular 15c kind for 7c.
500 regular 20c kind for 13c.
300 regular 75c kind for 29c.
300 regular $1 kind for 38c.

TEA KETTLES, extra heavy, made by Sternneau Bros., the finest Tea Kettles in America; our regular price is $4 and $4.25. You can get them while they last at $1.98.

TEAPOTS, nickel and silver trimmed, were $2.50, for $1.69.

COFFEE MILLS—The Telephone for coffee and spices, usual price $2.50; special, $1.49.

KNIVES and FORKS—Rogers's, warranted the best make, per dozen, $2.69.

SPOONS—Rogers's, table size, per set of six, special for $1.98.

CLOCKS—The Ansonia, warranted, $7.50 value for $4.98.

DINNER SETS—English Porcelain, will not craze, $8.50 value for $6.49.

JARDINIERES, 10-inch size, decorated, $1.50 value for 98c.

WINE DECANTERS—Genuine French Baccarat Glass, $2.25 value for 98c.

FRUIT SAUCERS—Haviland China, decorated, gold edge, 25c value for 9c each.

CARPET SWEEPERS—Bissell's make, $1.48 to $4.50 each.

GAS STOVES—Full line, 25c each to $3.

BRUSHES, large size, with handles, for window cleaning, 40c value for 29c.

BRUSHES for whitewashing, large bristle, 40c value for 29c.

FOOT TUBS, large heavy Japanned Tin, for 29c.

COFFEE POTS—4-quart size, made of good tin, 35c kind for 19c.

GARBAGE CANS—10-gallon size, galvanized iron, a bargain at 75c.

THE WM. H. BLOCK CO. 7 & 9 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

English's—"Rosemary."

John Drew's short visit to Indianapolis yesterday after an absence of three years, during which time he has figured as the star in some of the prettiest and most entertaining plays produced in New York, was apparently taken as a great favor here by the swellest class of theater-goers. They turned out in flattering numbers at both performances and no small number gave their Easter clothing a tentative airing at the same time. "Rosemary" was declared a pretty play. Mr. Drew himself was agreed to be "fine" or