KING HUMBERT A HERO

HE AVOIDED AN ASSASSIN'S DAGGER, DROVE TO THE RACES,

Witnessed the Derby, Returned to the Quirinal and There Received an Ovation from His Subjects.

POLITICAL FANATIC SEIZED

WHILE ATTEMPTING TO ASSASSINATE HIS ITALIAN MAJESTY.

Second Attempt on the Life of the Popular Monarch—Bullet Fired at the President of Uruguay.

ROME, April 22.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, while King Humbert was on his way to the races, a man named Pietro Acciarito, an iron worker out of employment, attempted to stab his Majesty with a dagger. The man was seized before he could carry out his purpose and the King proceeded to the Campanelle race course, seemingly unmoved. On arriving at the race course his Majesty was greatly cheered. Acciarito appears to be a political fanatic. He says he has no accomplices.

King Humbert, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, General Pondis Gaglia, was going to witness the royal derby. His assailant, who was waiting outside St. John's gate, rushed up to the carriage in which his Majesty was seated and attempted to stab him. The King avoided the dagger by rising from his seat. Acciarito, seeing he had failed in his attempt to assassinate the King, threw away his dagger. He was immediately arrested by two carbineers, while his Majesty calmly ordered his coachman to drive on.

The news spread with great rapidity and when the King reached the royal stand at the race course it was soon surrounded by a cheering multitude. The members of the diplomatic corps present at the race and a number of other distinguished people sent their congratulations to the King on his escape. King Humbert treated the matter lightly, and remarked: "It is only one of the little incidents of my trade." The King remained at the race course with his nephew, the Duke of Aosta, until the royal derby was run.

His Majesty returned to the Quirinal, followed by hundreds of carriages, and thousands of people gathered about the palace and gave him an imposing and frantic ovation. They called for the royal hymn, and the band of the guard on duty at the palace played it repeatedly. King Humbert and Queen Margaret were greatly moved by the popular demonstration and twice appeared on the balcony of the palace and bowed their acknowledgements of the frantic cheering of the populace. The embassies, public offices and private houses were decorated with flags as an expression of rejoicing at the escape of his Majesty and thousands of people inscribed their names at the palace. During the afternoon placards were posted calling upon the population to take part in a great manifestation in honor of the King at 9 o'clock to-night.

Queen Margaret arrived at the race course shortly after King Humbert, who informed her of his escape. The Queen was greatly agitated, and affectionately pressed his hand.

The newspapers and the public universally execrate the attempt. At the theaters and at many other places of public gatherings throughout the country loyal manifestations indicate the popular sympathy.

Acciarito declares that he was impelled to the act by hunger, but it appears that yesterday he uttered vague threats of an intention to kill an exalted person.

This is the second time the life of King Humbert has been attempted. As his Majesty was leaving for Naples on Nov. 17, 1878, the year of his acccession to the throne, a man named Giovanni Passanante approached the King's carriage and attempted to stab his Majesty with a dagger. The King, however, was only scratched by the blade, but Signor Cairoli, who was then prime minister and who was with his Majesty in the carriage, was severely wounded in the thigh. Passanante was sentenced to death, but the King commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life.

Acciarito, who attempted to kill the King to-day, is twenty-four years old and a native of Artegna, a village of the province of Uneline, three miles south of Genoa.

Attempt to Kill a President.

MONTEVIDEO, April 22.—An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of Uruguay, Senor Jidiaste Borda. He was shot at by the would-be assassin, but the bullet missed its mark. The President's assailant was arrested.

The would-be assassin is a student named Habecca. The President was standing in the gateway of the official residence when the weapon was leveled at him. The revolver was old and fortunately missed fire. It does not appear that any political significance attaches to the act.

PRAISE FOR COL. HAY.

London Newspapers Pleased with the Embassador's Short Speech.

LONDON, April 22.—The United States embassador, Colonel John Hay, accompanied by the secretary of the United States embassy, Henry White, called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and saw the permanent officials of that department of the government.

All the afternoon papers cordially welcomed Colonel Hay to the court of St. James, and remark upon the good taste he displayed in his speech in reply to the welcome yesterday of the mayor of Southampton upon the embassador's arrival at that port. The Pall Mall Gazette confesses to a feeling of relief at the fact that Colonel Hay promises to be more reticent than his predecessor and leave arbitration, the tariff and the fisheries alone.

The Globe says: "His antecedents justify the hope that he will emancipate himself sufficiently from party fetters to represent the Republic as a whole. He is likely to be less in evidence on public platforms than some of his predecessors; but that can scarcely be regarded a fault, for loquacity is not a cardinal virtue in a diplomat."

The St. James Gazette remarks: "Colonel Hay is aware that his welcome here is sincere enough to need no gush. Doubtless he will do his best to promote good will between ourselves and the United States. Perhaps his services will be called into play earlier than expected. The settlement of the Honduras boundary dispute with Mexico is remarkably like a violation of the great Olney-Monroe doctrine."

The Honduras Revolution.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Some news of the insurrectionary outbreak in Honduras has reached the State Department through United States Minister Coxe, at Antigua, Gautemala. He says a revolution started Saturday last on the north coast of Honduras under the rumored leadership of Enrique Soto and Vasquez, former president, and that the revolutionists have gained possession of Puerto Cortez and Pedro Sula. Three thousand troops have been sent by the government to put down the revolutionists, who are believed to number not over five hundred. Arrests of important persons suspected of complicity have been made at Tegucigalpa.

Review of Austrian Troops.

VIENNA, April 22.—The spring review of the garrison of Vienna took place to-day. The weather was beautiful. Two divisions of infantry with a division of artillery and cavalry and the cadets of the military academies took part in the display. Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor William, of Germany, the archdukes, the cabinet ministers, the members of the diplomatic corps and all the prominent state dignitaries were present.

Emperor William started this evening for Dresden. Emperor Francis Joseph went with him to the railway station and the two monarchs separated after the most cordial farewell embraces.

War Fleet in Delagoa Bay.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, April 22.—A squadron of eight British war ships arrived here yesterday evening. The advent of the squadron caused much excitement here. Six of the war ships have entered the river, and two others remain in the bay. A French war ship has also arrived here.

LISBON, April 22.—The Portuguese foreign minister, Senor De Soveral, in an interview this afternoon with reference to the appearance of a squadron of the British war ships in Delagoa bay, said that Great Britain had assured Portugal of her "good intentions."

Lenz's Murderers Acquitted.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—United States Consul Bergholz, at Erzeroum, Turkey, has reported to the State Department that the Turkish court there, which has been trying by default the Kurds and Armenians charged with the murder of young Lenz, the American bicyclist, while on his tour around the world awheel, has acquitted the accused. The magistrate found that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the conviction of the accused persons and dismissed the charges, a matter of small moment after all, considering the fact that none of the accused had been found by the authorities, having fled the country.

11,706 Cases and 10,020 Deaths.

BOMBAY, April 22.—The total number of cases of bubonic plague have been 11,706 and 10,020 deaths. Many inhabitants of Bombay are now returning to this city.

THE FLOODED REGIONS

BREAK IN THE PROMISED LAND LEVEE PROVING SERIOUS.

Great Volume of Water Pouring through the Crevasse—Much Suffering Along the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 23.—The break at Promised Land in Issaquena county, Mississippi, is reported to be more serious than at first supposed. The crevasse has widened considerably since last night, and the water is pouring through in great volume. Many places heretofore high and dry are being inundated and the water is rising hourly. There is much destitution existing in the Bogue Phalia country, principally among the poorer class of negroes, and a call for immediate aid has been issued. The situation south of Vicksburg remains practically unchanged. No new breaks are reported, but a strict surveillance of the embankments is being kept both day and night. At Memphis the river is stationary to-night.

A dispatch from Vicksburg says: "The Valley route completed to-day an inspection of its Riverside division from Friar's Point to Leland and thence to Yazoo river bridge. Many miles of track are washed off the roadbed, the latter is seriously washed out, bridges are gone and the damage is enormous. The Illinois Central paid $20,000,000 for this road, more than half of which is in the delta, and the road has had at least half that amount of property lying idle since the floods. The cost of repairs is not stated, but it will be heavy. It is reliably stated that three-fourths of Madison parish, comprising 45,000 acres of cultivated lands is under water. Very little loss of stock has occurred so far, and none is apprehended. Issaquena and Sharkey counties will be severely affected by the break at Promised Land. One plantation reports a foot rise already, and people who were still clinging to their half-submerged homes will be driven out, as many have been already.

"Lieutenant Crowley's two assistants arrived from Washington to-day, and one of them will leave for the interior of the delta to-morrow. A camp for the refugees has been laid out south of the city, and 413 tents will be put up for them. They are dangerously crowded in their present quarters, many are falling ill and about fifty are in the hospitals. All will be required to go into camp. The provisions regulating the giving of relief are being very strictly construed.

"R. J. Coombs, of this city, a prominent physician and planter, made a trip out in the Bogue country, twenty-five miles northeast of here, yesterday, and brought back deplorable accounts of the condition there. He says that five hundred negroes—men, women and children—are huddled together with starving horses, mules, cows, pigs, poultry, cats and dogs, on a piece of railroad grade. They are being looked after by no one, and have starvation rations to keep them for four or five days only. They have no tents, and their only shelter is a patchwork of rags, stretched on poles and walled in with cross ties. The grade is cut through by the water above and below them, and they are literally surrounded by an ocean of water from twenty to twenty-five feet deep."

Bad Places in Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Several bad places have developed in the local levees and prompt work was required to make them secure. There is more feared from breaks above than from injury to the local line and the entire protection levee between the river and the lake will be raised and strengthened, work beginning in the morning. The city has been divided up into districts, each district supplied with a responsible superintendent and a large force and ample material, and work is going ahead rapidly. The citizens have guaranteed the funds above those in the hands of the authorities.

FIRE AT POTTERSVILLE.

Thirty-Six Houses Owned by the Carnegie Company Burned.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Fire broke out at 2:30 p. m. in the town of Pottersville, near Homestead, and thirty-six houses were burned. The origin of the fire is unknown. First reports were greatly exaggerated. Pottersville is within the Carnegie yards and consisted of about four hundred frame dwellings which were built at the time of the strike of 1892. The place is the home of about three hundred or four hundred families and has a population of about one thousand. It was at first reported that one man at least and a number of small children had been burned to death, and the wailing of frantic women searching in the crowds for their little ones was pitiable in the extreme. From last reports the missing ones had been acounted for. The houses were owned by the Carnegie Company and were not valuable structures, but were comfortable homes. No household effects were saved by the residents.

Other Fires.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Fire broke out about 1:30 o'clock to-day on the third floor of storehouse No. 2 at the Washington navy yard, the lower portion of which is used for office purposes and the remainder for the storage of merchandise and officers' personal effects. The fire burned fiercely for about two hours before it was got under control. The building was gutted. The damage to building and contents is estimated at about $25,000.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—The losses caused by fire at Tullahoma last night foot up $80,000; insurance about $45,000, well scattered. Six storehouses, three residences and the M. E. Church were burned. Fourteen business firms ocupied the six business houses which, with contents, were totally destroyed.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The college and the dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, at Livinston Place and Fifteenth street, was gutted by fire early to-day. The loss probably will amount to about $75,000. The building was unoccupied during the night.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 22.—The Dickson foundry and machine shops at Dickson, Tenn., burned to-day. Loss heavy, no insurance.

Ex-Cashier Sentenced.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—James M. Wall, ex-cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, of Portsmouth, O., pleaded guilty to-day before Judge Taft, of the United States Court, to an indictment for making false returns to the government of the condition of the bank. The court gave him the minimum sentence, five years in the penitentiary. Wall was jointly indicted with the president of the bank, Watkins, who is ill in California.

NELSON BILL PASSED

IMPORTANT SUBSTITUTE FOR TORREY BANKRUPTCY MEASURE.

It Met with Little Opposition in the Senate and Was Adopted by a Vote of 49 to 8.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

RESOLUTION EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR THE WARRING GREEKS.

The "Great White Czar" of the House Renamed the "Great White Filibuster" by Mr. Morgan.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The session of the Senate to-day was one of the most eventful since Congress assembled. It opened with a proposition for an official expression of sympathy to the Greeks in their struggle with Turkey. This soon was merged in a turbulent debate over the disorganized state of the Senate, during which Senator Morgan characterized Speaker Reed as the "great white filibuster." Later in the day the Nelson bankruptcy bill was passed by the decisive vote of 49 to 8, as follows:

Yeas—Allen, Baker, Bate, Butler, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gear, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris of Kansas, Hawley, Heitfeld, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Mitchell, Murphy, Nelson, Pasco, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Roach, Sewell, Smith, Spooner, Stewart, Tillman, Turner, Vest, Walthall, Warren, Wellington, White, Wilson.

Nays—Berry, Clay, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, McEnery, Morgan, Pettus.

Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, offered the resolution providing that the chief executive express the sympathy of the American people to the government of Greece. The senator declared that the present contest was one between Christianity and Paganism. At the request of Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations the resolution was referred, Mr. Davis promising speedy action. The resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the established policy of the United States of avoiding entangling alliances with the European powers is in no respect violated by our sympathizing with the Christian people of Greece in their present heroic struggle against the advancement of the Ottoman empire; and that, in the judgment of the Senate it would be a recognition of the wishes of all, for the executive to express to the government of Greece the sympathy of the American people."

The debate on Senate committees aroused Mr. Morgan to a speech of unusual severity. He spoke of "dictatorships," of the subordination of public business to politics. He characterized the condition of inaction in the House of Representatives as "the most gigantic and unheard of filibuster" ever attempted. In conclusion Mr. Morgan said that the speaker of the House, who had been known as "the great white Czar" should be hereafter known as the "great white filibuster."

Another stirring chapter to the same subject was added by Mr. Allen, who proposed a complete cessation of Senate business, except to consider appropriation bills until committees were filled. The resolution led to another heated debate in which Messrs. Chandler, Gear and Allen participated. The resolution finally went over.

The bankruptcy bill as passed is the substitute framed by Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota. The success of this substitute in displacing the committee bill was a great surprise and disappointment to the judiciary committee which had reported a comprehensive bill, known as the Torrey bill. It was regarded as a personal triumph of Mr. Nelson.

The Nelson bill, as passed, provides for voluntary and involuntary bankruptcy, but the theory of its author was to free it from harshness and make it of substantial benefit to debtors and creditors. It is simple compared with the Torrey bill. The bill provides that any debter, other than a corporation, owing $200 or more, who is unable to pay his debts, may file his petition in the District Court of the United States, offering to surrender all his property for the payment of his debts except such as is exempt by the law of his domicile. The petition shall give a schedule of all property, exempt and unexempt, and of all creditors and the amount and nature of their debts and the petitioner shall offer to surrender all his unexempt property for a full discharge from his debts and liabilities. The petition shall be heard by the court in not less than thirty nor more than ninety days. If the court upholds the petition the estate is transferred to an "assignee" for settlement. Creditors can resist the proceedings before the court on certain enumerated grounds of fraud, preference to creditors, etc. Preferences four months prior to filing bankruptcy petitions are void and transfers of property within six months are void.

Provision is made for distributing the estate among the creditors. After the settlement the court gives a final decree, discharging the bankrupt from all liabilities to any of the creditors described in the schedule who may become a party to the proceedings. But such discharge shall not include any obligations which shall have been created in consequence of his defalcation as a public officer, or as an executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity; nor any debtor obligation to any surety of the bankrupt who has paid or may pay any such fiduciary debt or any part of it, or any debt or obligation created by the obtaining of moneys or property under false pretenses.

The provision as to involuntary bankruptcy is that if any debtor being a banker, broker, merchant, trader or manufacturer, who owes $500 or over, shall, at any time within four months of the time of the filing of the petition, convey or voluntarily encumber any of his property with the purpose to prefer or defraud any creditors, he shall be deemed bankrupt. Creditors having debts against such a bankrupt to the amount of $500 may, within four months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed, file in the court a petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy. The court then proceeds within thirty days to hear the case. The accused may demand a jury. On the hearing the court or jury holds whether the accused is or is not a bankrupt. Fees in both classes of bankruptcy are provided, namely: Attorney fees not above $100; assignee, not above $3 per day. Appeals are allowed except when entire bankrup estate is under $5,000.

After the pasasge of the bankruptcy bill, the "free homestead bill" was taken up. Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing that all public lands not taken up by public entry by Jan. 1, 1899, shall be granted to the States and Territories where the lands are located for educational purposes. The homestead bill was made the unfinished business and then laid aside.

On the announcement of the death of Representative Holman the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect, the adjournment being until next Monday.

Although no formal action has been taken an understanding has been reached that the Senate will not do any more business until a week from next Monday. When the Senate meets on Monday an adjournment will be taken until Thursday and on Thursday another adjournment taken to the following Monday. This will allow those who desire to attend the Grant monument ceremonies to do so.

BLANDITES ROUTED.

Bailey and His Democratic Faction in the House Again in Evidence.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The House to-day adopted a special order for consideration of the Senate amendments of the Indian appropriation bill without reference to a committee. Democratic dissensions again came to the surface. Mr. Bailey and his followers joined with the Republicans on this proposition, after the special order had been modified so as not to cover the appropriation bills. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, protested vigorously against the course, but only had a following of twenty-four, not enough to get a record vote. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, is out of the city, and therefore was not in evidence. The Senate amendments of minor importance were concurred in, except that removing the Indian supply depot from Chicago to Omaha. The amendment relative to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation was not acted on to-day. While it was being debated the death of Judge Holman was announced, and as a mark of respect the House adjourned.

When the amendment relating to the opening of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation was reached, Mr. Sherman moved nonconcurrence. Mr. Lacey argued that the gilsonite finds in the reservation should be opened up, but not given away. The rights of the government should be protected by a system of leases and royalties.

Mr. King supported the Senate amendment and declared that the richness of the gilsonite beds had been greatly exaggerated. He argued that it had been the unbroken rule to allow prospectors on mineral lands to reap the reward of their discoveries, and that there was no reason now to change the government's policy. No such policy had ever been suggested as to gold and silver, petroleum and all other products.

"Has not the government's present policy resulted in the aggrandizement of a few corporations and the impoverishment of the whole people?" asked Mr. Maguire.

Mr. King replied that the result had been just the reverse. The whole people had profited.

Mr. Underwood read from the report of the experts, showing that the deposits covered 10,000 square miles and that 23,000,000 tons were in sight. It was worth in the markets $40 per ton. This ended the debate for the day.

NEW MINISTER TO HAWAII.

Harold M. Sewall, Son of Bryan's Running Mate, Nominated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, whose father was one of the tails of the Populistic ticket in the recent campaign, was to-day nominated to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Hawaii. The nominee is an ardent sound-money Republican, while his father is a Democrat who went wandering after the strange silver god and landed in the Popocratic camp. Young Mr. Sewall has been in the diplomatic service before—at Apia, Samoa—where he was sent as consul by President Harrison. President McKinley to-day also nominated a batch of postmasters and the following: Thomas H. Phair, of Maine, collector of customs, district of Aroostock, Maine; James S. Harriman, of Maine, collector of customs, district of Belfast, Me.; Assistant Surgeon Ezra K. Sprague, of New Jersey, to be passed assistant surgeon, Marine Hospital Service.

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The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, to be minister to Hawaii; J. A. Smith, of Vermont, to be consul at Leghorn, Italy; Thomas S. Harrison, of Pennsylvania, to be agent and consul general at Cairo, Egypt; Frank R. Moore, of New York, to be colllector of internal revenue for the First district of New York; James L. Davenport, of New Hampshire, to be first deputy commissioner of pensions; Everett M. Kelley, of Illinois, to be second deputy commissioner of pensions; Milton Phillips, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; William Youngblood, of Alabama, to be auditor for the Interior Department; J. P. Jackson, of California, to be collector of customs, district of San Francisco.

The Senate committee on Indian affairs to-day reported favorably the nomination of Wm. A. Jones, of Wisconsin, to be commissioner of Indian affairs.

* * *

Mr. Lanham, of Texas, to-day introduced a bill entitled "To reduce the expenditures of the government, to decrease federal salaries and to discourage the office-seeking industry," which provides for a reduction in the salaries of all persons on the rolls of the United States 33 1-3 per cent. The preamble declares that there is an abnormal disproportion between the compensation of government employes and citizens in private occupations which causes an unseemly race for office.

* * *

Indiana postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Adams, Decatur county, Dan W. Hazelrigg, vice James Darby, removed; Rurney, Decatur county, J. S. Minor, vice E. E. House, removed; Clifty, Decatur county, Morton Messenheimer, vice W. J. Grant, removed; Edna Mills, Clinton county, S. J. Roth, vice J. H. Yost, resigned; Helmer, Steuben county, H. S. Ballman, vice Isaiah H. Hovarter, removed; Millhousen, Decatur county, George Rhodes, vice Joseph Herbert, removed; Newton Stewart, Orange county, W. J. North, vice L. A. Parks, removed; Spencerville, De Kalb county, Jack Beams, vice Edwin Beams, resigned.

* * *

All of the executive departments of the government are receiving large numbers of letters from ex-soldeirs indicating a general misunderstanding as to their rights to appointment to office. Many of the veterans who are after office seem to labor under the impression that they can be appointed to positions in the civil service without the formality of the examination or requisition of the Civil-service Commission. This is largely due to the fact that the law provides that ex-soldiers within the civil service who resign or who are displaced for cause other than their own fault may be reinstated to their old positions at any time. The law, however, makes no provision giving preference to soldiers in entering the government service who have not been in the civil service before, except that officials making requisitions on the Civil-service Commission for a list of eligible appointees may favor the veterans who may happen to be on that list.

Work on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Republican tariff subcommittee of the Senate finance committee is working now with its eyes fixed upon next Tuesday as the day to report the tariff bill to the full committee, but without feeling at all confident that this result can be accomplished. All will depend upon the interruptions that may take place, the persistence and influence of those who seek changes, and the demands of other senators, and the bill may not go to the full committee before the end of the week. The committee is also informing those who seek to secure changes in the bill that their suggestions are not likely to be considered after the present week, and that, consequently, whatever amendments are to be made will be finally passed upon before the close of the work on Saturday night.

The Perrine Land Grant.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Senator Pettigrew, from the committee on public lands, to-day filed a minority report on the investigation of the Perrine grant in Florida. He contends that it is the duty of Congress to declare the grant forfeited and of the executive department to cancel the patents and punish the offenders. He says that "no compliance on the part of the Perrine heirs with the provisions of the grant has been made, but by fraudulent, pretended compliance patents have been secured to nearly 23,000 acres." He says there are indications of collusion on the part of the officers of the government in "this nefarious and fraudulent transaction." The Perrines are related to ex-President Cleveland.

TRAGEDY AND MYSTERY.

Two Men Found Dead and Only One Revolver to Tell the Tale.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 22.—Frank Brown, civil engineer of Fair Chance, and Joshua McFadden, a butcher, of this place, met their death to-day in a very mysterious and tragic manner. The men engaged a room at the Lafayette Hotel this afternoon in which to transact some important business. About 6 o'clock the clerk heard six pistol shots, but thinking some person was shooting rats, paid no attention to it. Later in the evening their room door was forced open and the dead bodies of both men were found lying on the floor. Brown's head was badly torn with shot, and he had a bullet hole through his left hand. McFadden had died of hemorrhage, a bullet having penetrated his lung. Only one revolver was found in the room and it is believed one man killed the other and committed suicide.

The men were formerly business partners and when they dissoived Brown gave McFadden a note for $220. This note was found torn in two and covered with blood lying on the floor. It is supposed they quarreled over the settlement of the note. Some think there is a woman in the case, and jealousy was the cause of the tragedy.

Receiver for Brewing Company.

NEW YORK, April 22.—George W. Donnelly has been appointed temporary receiver for the Jacob Ahlers Brewing Company. Unsecured liabilities, $63,185; secured liabilities, $81,791; nominal assets, $185,322; actual assets, $46,528. The capital stock of the company is $150,000.

Sash Trust Dissolves.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 22.—Twenty-four members of the National Manufacturing Company, known as the Sash, Door, and Blind Trust, has held a meeting in this city for the purpose of disbanding and adjourning sine die. The courts have restricted the operations of the organization to such an extent that it was decided to discontinue operations. The necessary papers were prepared to be filed with the secretary of state.

CANADA WILL RETALIATE

Her Protective Tariff Will Favor England as Against United States.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 22.—Finance Minister Fielding delivered his budget speech in the House of Commons to-day. Taking up the question of tariffs, Mr. Fielding attacked the national high tariff protective policy which has been in force in Canada for many years. He said that policy had proved a most dismal failure, and that while manufacturers had no vested rights in protection, the government did not propose to strike it down at once, because in doing so the laborers and others concerned would have to be considered as well as the manufacturers. When the Liberal party had laid down its policy on the tariff question in convention in Ottawa in 1893 the United States had just a little before that time declared through the Democratic party in favor of tariff reform. The Canadian Liberals followed suit, with the idea that an opportunity would be given to the United States to enter into reciprocity with this country. Since that time the United States had returned to a high protection, and now there was little prospect of securing a reciprocity with that country. He did not believe that the Dingley bill was framed against Canada, but its effect was to prevent freer trade relations with Canada. He did not propose retaliation against the United States, it would not be wisdom to adopt such a policy. He did not give up all hope of reciprocity with the United States, but in the meantime Canada would deal with those countries which were willing to deal with her. While there was to be a general tariff, yet there was going to be a preferential tariff for those countries that were willing to deal with this country. That preferential tariff would be against the United States and in favor of the products of Great Britain.

WORK OF CRIMINALS.

Louisville & Nashville Passenger Train Wrecked in Alabama.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 22.—A Louisville & Nashville train was criminally wrecked last night at Mudge's trestle, nine miles north of Evergreen, Ala. Engineer Adams, Fireman Jones and express messenger Locke were badly scalded and injured. In many respect the wreck was similar to the recent awful affair at Cahaba, Ala, and, though not attended with such disastrous results, seemed to have been planned as deliberately as that one. According to the information which has reached the superintendent of transportation here, four negro tramps who were seen in the neighborhood shortly before the accident occurred, removed the rails just south of the trestle. The job was neatly done, and nothing would have saved the trainload of passengers had it not been for the heroism of Fireman Jones and Engineer Adams, who remained at their posts after the engine had left the track. The engine, caboose, baggage and mail cars were completely wrecked, but none of the passengers were injured.

MURDER IN THE TENDERLOIN.

"Diamond Flossie" Found Strangled and Her Jewels Carried Off.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Flossie Murphy, better known as "Diamond Flossie," but whose right name was Flossie Reilly, was found strangled in her room early this morning. One end of a rope was around her neck and the other tied to the bedpost. The place was looted of all its valuables, including about $1,500 worth of diamonds, which made the young woman famous all over the Tenderloin precinct. The reputed husband of the woman, Alexander Frederick Murphy, was arrested on suspicion. Murphy was later arraigned in court and committed to jail without bail pending investigation of the murder. What the police regard as a strong point against the prisoner is the fact that the rope which strangled Flossie Murphy was tied in the "half-hitch" fashion, common to circus men and those engaged in maritime occupations. Before turning bartender Murphy was a stevedore.

UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.

Little Girl Hanged by Her Bonnet Strings to a Cherry Tree Limb.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 22.—The little daughter of John F. Buckley was accidentally hanged by her bonnet strings catching on the limb of a cherry tree. The little girl, aged about five, had been playing on the porch but a few minutes before the accident. Her bonnet strings were tied twice around her neck, presumably to keep the bonnet in position. She slipped when climbing on a dwarf cherry tree, and the strings caught on a twig projecting not more than an inch. She was dead when found.

PAYMASTER ROBBED.

Nearly $8,000 Stolen from a Salt Lake Man by Two Highwaymen.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 22.—A daring robbery took place yesterday at Castle Gate, Utah. E. L. Carpenter, of this city, paymaster of the Pleasant Valley Coal Company, went down in the morning with $7,800 to pay off the men at the mine. When he reached Castle Gate and was going over to the company's office he was met by two mounted men, heavily armed, who held him up, relieved him of his cash and then rode off. The men cut the telegraph wires to prevent a call for assistance.

VICTIM OF YELLOW FEVER.

Young Man Dies of a Dread Disease at Swinburne Island.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Otis E. Bullock, of Haverhill, Mass., aged twenty-one years, died to-day of malignant yellow fever at Swinburne Island Hospital. Bullock had accompanied a party of naturalists to Central America. He was a passenger on the Columbian line steamship Finance, from Panama. On the steamer's arrival at quarantine this morning he was removed to Swinburne island, where he died a few hours later.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25 cents a bottle.

Do not madly risk consumption when a few drops of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will inevitably cure coughs, colds, catarrh, influenza and every other ailment leading to that awful malady. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

SALT RHEUM

Most torturing and disfiguring of itching, burning, scaly skin and scalp humors is instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Salt Rheum," free.

FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes, Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

Don't Be Afraid Of the Crowd

The crowd is a good sign. It tells of best values—biggest varieties—best styles—lowest prices. Public opinion is the safest of pilots.

You can get that suit to-day—or to-morrow—with as much satisfaction as if we'd had a week's notice. There's no "slip up" on fit. No worry about quality—or fashion. No worry about anything. The best at every price—that's what we promise you.

Where Our Leadership Shows

$10.50 instead of.....$12.50
$12.50 instead of.....$15.00

Something like fifty styles to choose from—new—fresh—abreast of the fashion. Nobby English Checks and Plaids—some with single, some with double-breasted waistcoats. A fit—finish—and satisfaction that's equal to custom tailoring. Better than what's called "cheap tailoring." Money back if they're not.

Spring Furnishings

Underwear — new colorings — new designs — extra good values..... 50c

Fancy Bosom Shirts—exclusive styles — separate link cuffs, in $1.25 and $1.50 values..... 98c

Sweaters

Men's and Boys' Cotton Sweaters—deep sailor collar—blue with white stripes—big value.... 50c

All-Wool Sweaters, big sailor collars — latest stripes.....$1.00

The newest things in high-grade Sweaters—all prices from $1.48 to $7.50.

Spring Hats

Bicycle Caps—a big drive—great variety of patterns—50c values..... 25c

$2.50 values in the latest Blocks, Stiff and Tourist Hats—here.....$1.98

Bicycle Lamps

Comet..... 50c
Demon..... 59c
Columbia, nickel.....$1.25
Scorcher.....$1.98
Unique.....$2.25

Bicycle Suits

—$4.00 to $12.50

Bicycle Pants

—$1.00 to $6.00

See our great display of Sporting Goods.

Saks & Company

THE MODEL. SAKS' CORNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND—TO-DAY—2 P. M. 8 P. M.

HOLDEN COMEDY CO.

To-day—THE WESTERNER. Saturday—THE INSIDE TRACK.

Kid McCoy

The Coming Champion of the World,

Direct from His Triumphs in South Africa,

Appears to-day and to-morrow at 2:30 and 8:20—after the first act—in three rounds with Con Riley, and the greatest .....

BAG-PUNCHING EXHIBITION EVER SEEN.

To-morrow night "Kid" Grim will go against McCoy for Four Rounds.

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee Daily.

PROPYLAEUM

Fifth Annual Concert and Ball

— GIVEN BY —

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

"Here's to your health
And your family's;
May you live long and prosper,"

Said Rip Van Winkle.

But Rip never drank anything to compare with our . . .

Draught Ale

Now on sale at all first-class saloons in Indianapolis.

This ale is delightful in flavor, and drawn direct from the wood. Ask for it.

Indianapolis Brewing Co.

COKE! COKE! COKE!

Lump and Crushed,

FOR SALE BY

The Indianapolis Gas Co

For tickets, call at office—

No. 49 South Pennsylvania St

Night School

Last term season. Begin now. Expense low. Elevator Private and class work. Business University, When. HEEB.

ABSTRACT OF TITLES.

THEODORE STEIN,

ABSTRACTER of TITLES

Corner Market and Pennsylvania streets, Indianapolis. Suite 229, First Office Floor, "The Lincke." Telephone 1760.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE—ONE WEEK

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

SAM T. JACK'S

Tenderloin Company.

Presenting RADLEY-BARTIN BALL, SILLY DINNER TRIAL, BEAUTIFUL EGYPT, ORANGE BLOSSOMS.

With : : : :

Seats on sale at Box Office.

BASE BALL

To-Day and Saturday.

Indianapolis vs. Grand Rapids

GAME CALLED AT 3:30.

Tickets on sale at the Alcazar and Warner & Co.'s Cigar Store.

ILLINOIS and PRATT STREETS

Beginning

Monday, May 3,

PROF. GENTRY'S

— Famous —

DOG AND PONY SHOW

The Walter L. Main GRANDEST AND BEST SHOWS

3 RING CIRCUS,
5 CONTINENT MENAGERIE,
TRAINED
ANIMAL EXHIBITION,
REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME,
FREE HORSE FAIR.

Surely coming and positively exhibit at

INDIANAPOLIS

on Washington-street Circus Lot.

MONDAY, APRIL 26th.

100 Exalted Circus Champions . . . In 150 Supreme Acts.

Complete, Largest, Greatest

WORLD'S MENAGERIE.

The Original and only Complete

WILD BEAST SHOW

Seen in a steel-barred circular den: 100 trained beasts.

Whole droves and herds of Animals, Giant Camel, Long Maned and Tailed Horse, Baby Hippopotamus, Baby Lions, Serpents and Birds.

A Grand Free Street Parade Every Entry Day at 10 O'clock a. m.

HIGH DIVE, 10:20 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

Bicycles checked at outside stands. Reserved Seats on sale at Hinder's Drug Store. All Tents Waterproof. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performances at 2 and 8 p. m.