The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV—NO. 131. INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1885. WHOLE NO. 10,195.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR MONDAY.—Slightly warmer and fair weather; winds becoming variable.

Until this January weather lets up just stick to your Spring Overcoat, and if you haven't one that fills the bill, remember you can get one at the

WHEN

Clothing Store

For several dollars less money than can be obtained elsewhere and several hundred to select from.

CATARRH

That pure, sweet, safe and effective American distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossom, called Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, with one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Sanford's Improved Inhaler, all in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

Complete Local and Constitutional Treatment for every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Cold or Influenza to loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Catarrhal Consumption, in every package.

Clergymen, Vocalists,

And Public Speakers without number owe their present usefulness and success to Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Rev. Dr. Wiggin says: "One of the best remedies for Catarrh—nay, the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering—is Sanford's Radical Cure. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs."

Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousand ills. 25c.

HER MAJESTY'S CORSET!

REDUCES THE SIZE AND INCREASES THE length of the waist of fleshy ladies without injurious tight lacing. Try them; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Her Majesty's Corset

IS THE BEST SPINAL SUPPORTER EVER made, and it supports equally as well the abdomen and all other parts of the body. It produces an elegant, graceful and artistic shape, irrespective of the wearer's form.

Her Majesty's Corset

IS PROOF AGAINST PERSPIRATION AND MOISTURE, and will n ither corrode nor soil the underwear. It neither stretches nor breaks at the waist, and the bones never move or come out from wear. We recommend them,

Her Majesty's Corset

WILL NEVER CHANGE ITS FORM, ALWAYS retaining its original shape. It is invaluable to young ladies, because it removes and prevents stooping and round shoulders. We have all sizes.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

COLLARS —AND— CUFFS.

THE CELEBRATED

A. & H. Collars and Cuffs

Will be Placed on Sale This Morning.

Several lines Fine Linen Collars, 5 cents, or 6 for 25c.

Several lines Best Linen Collars, 10 cents, or 3 for 25c.

Best Linen uffs, 15 cents.

MODEL.

WAR ONLY POSTPONED.

Weakness of Gladstone's Peace Policy Daily Developing—Russia's Demands Become More Aggressive.

The Gladstone Government on the Eve of Collapsing—Trials of Cunningham and Barton.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

The Situaton from an Indian Point of View—Comparison of Resources.

LONDON, May 10.—A special to the St. Louis Republican has the following in regard to affairs in Asia: "The official correspondence between the Government and the Governor General will, when printed, exhibit nothing in the slightest degree indicating anything but the most cordial relations, but when half a dozen women related to the families of members of the Government permit themselves to disclose ministerial and departmental matters in London drawing-rooms with the utmost freedom, I see no good in denying that Lord Dufferin's relations with Mr. Gladstone's administration are understood in this department to have been strained during the past five days; and that there is a party both here and in India who are of the opinion that the right course for India to adopt is to force on a war and beat Russia at her own game. It is all stuff to say India submits to British rule because British rule is enlighted. India submits because England has the whip hand, and it must ever be so as long as the government of the country is administered by aliens, and held by force of the sword. The logic of the situation is that the hands which hold India by the sword should use her material resources in men, money, produce and everything else, like the Russians, for waging war against external enemies. The impending campaign would be one of defense against an aggressive and unscrupulous enemy, who, as fast as she advances toward us, converts her annexations into military districts and the inhabitants into soldiers to fight her battles. There is nothing but the resolution to do so to prevent our adopting the same policy.

"Our resources are immensely greater than those of Russia in every way. There is no more danger of a general uprising against our power than there is of a rising in the Russian Empire, far less indeed, for the race divisions in India, the growth and consolidation of the British element and the manner in which the influential native elements have been welded into the imperil scheme and have become interested in its maintenance would make such isolated risings as might occur simply ridiculous and hopeless, and could have no more real effect on the fighting power of the Empire in a national emergency than a grain of dust in a man's hand. Germany, with 46,000,000 inhabitants, raises an army of 428,000 men, capable of being brought up to a war footing of a million and a half besides reserves. France, with 38,000,000 people, has an army of 500,000, capable of being raised to an effective strength of a million and a half besides reserves. Russia, with a population of less than 101,000,000 in all her possessions has raised by conscription at home and in all of her annexed territories an effective array of 780,000 men, of whom a much larger percentage proportionately than the British and Indian armies is required for garrison purposes, capable of being raised nominally, but with enormous risk, to a war strength of 2,300,000 men, and her public debt would render a prolonged war, such as a naval power like England could wage, not only difficult, but impossible. Let conscription be sanctioned for India and we shall have a population of 198,000,000 to pick and choose from, to say nothing of the so-called independent States, numbering 55,000,000, and if Russia can raise 2,300,000 men, there is no reason on earth why we should not raise 4,550,000 of equally good fighting material. There is not a pin to choose between the two Empires as regards the quality of the material to create armies out of, except, possibly, as regards the northwestern districts of British India, which afford practically unlimited supplies of as good fighting stuff as can be found outside of France, Germany and Great Britain.

England Badly Prepared for War.

LONDON, May 10.—Nothing shows more clearly England's unpreparedness of war than putting old sixty-four pounders on board the fast cruisers. It is true that the Oregon and the America and the other "grayhound" steamers chartered from the various transatlantic companies, besides these antiquated weapons, will carry four five-inch breechloaders, but they would not have the smallest chances in a running fight with a Russian cruiser carrying the most improved breechloaders. The sixty four pounder guns were considered wonderful pieces of ordnance thirty years ago, but they are now only fit for a museum. The prevalence of disease in garrison towns, and especially among soldiers is increasing so rapidly that the supporters in Parliament of the contagious diseases act are about to renew their agitation for their stringent application. It is announced that a special provision will be made in connection with the levy and the increased income tax for the relief of farmers in England. In view of the distressed condition of agriculture the assessment for property tax will be made on the basis of one-third of their rental, instead of on one-half as at present. The farmers of Scotland have for some time enjoyed this advantage.

Prince Lobanoff to Succeed De Giers.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—It is reported that Prince Lobanoff Rastowski, the Russian embassador to Austria, is about to succeed M. De Giers as foreign minister. Prince Lobanoff was summoned from Vienna last March to advise the Russian Government in regard to the Afghan frontier question, and he is known to hold strong anti-English views.

Some Agreement Made.

LONDON, May 10.—Earl Granville is stated to have signed an agreement on the scope of the proposed arbitration, which leaves matters between England and Russia open to settlement without reference to an arbitrator. An Anglo-Turkish alliance has not been completed. This is attributed to Granville's withdrawrl of the terms on the prospect of peace with Russia. The negotiations have led to a closer entente with the Porte on the Gladstone policy.

Russia Declines Any Reference to Herat.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch to the Morning Post from St. Petersburg states that M. De Giers has informed Sir Edward Thornton, British Embassador, that Russia declines making any reference to Herat in the further progress of the negotiations with England.

Gladstone May Surprise Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 10.—The Journal de St. Petersburg thinks Mr. Gladstone may anticipate Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure with a surprise for both opponents and friends.

Russia's War Preparations.

VIENNA, May 10.—The Russian war preparations are unabated. It is reported that Russia has forbidden the employment of Englishmen on the forts in Afghanistan.

Russia's Naval Strength.

LONDON, May 10.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Cronstadt fleet is of but little use, and that the Russian naval strength has been greatly overestimated.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Gladstone's Cabinet Said to be Rapidly Falling to Pieces—Secret of the Back-Down.

LONDON, May 10.—In Parliament the air is full of vague uncertainty. The impression is general, though not particularly well founded, that the Gladstone Ministry is going to pieces. Some cynical observers even declare that the Ministers, including Gladstone himself, are aware of this fact. Their narrow escape from defeat on the English Registration bill shook them badly, and defeat is possible if improbable on the same question next week. There is a greater chance of defeat, however, on the beer and whisky duties. Moreover, the end of the Russian crisis has brought the Soudan to the foreground, and they can scarcely find any escape which will not expose them to attacks from their own radical supporters, or drive them into such a mass of contradictions, such a confession of causeless slaughter, so gigantic a waste of money, and such a general fiasco as will tell terribly in the Tory indictment. Finally there are persistent reports of irreconcilable dissension in relation to the crime's act. Yesterday the general unrest was increased by a reported hitch in the parleying with Russia. The feeling on the Russian compromise is a curiously mixed one of relief at the escape from war, and anger at the clumsiness of the escape. Even the strongest Jingoes admit that the Pendjeh incident was a trumpery and absurd pretext for war, but the public generally can not forgive Gladstone for yielding after his passionate orations and enormous preparations.

The real secret of the backdown was a gross miscalculation concerning the intentions of the Ameer and the prospects of waging war in Europe. That the Ameer sold England there is little doubt, and it is now gravely discussed whether the Ameer is not a Russian agent, and whether it is not useless to deal with him further. Reports of new massacres in the Soudan increase the feeling against the campaign, and Lord Hartington has been compelled to promise an early statement of his policy. This is awkward, as the Government is without a policy, and is merely drifting toward the vote of censure of which Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice on behalf of Lord George Hamilton, and which was drafted with a view of attracting the Radicals. But the fiery speeches of Salisbury and Churchill irritate even the Radicals, who will probably peopose an amendment which will ease their own consciences, but will not hurt Gladstone.

The Trials of Cunningham and Burton, the Alleged Dynamiters.

LONDON, May 10.—The trial of James G. Cunningham on the charge of causing the explosion of January 24, at the Tower of London, will begin to-morrow, and that of his alleged accomplice, Harry Burton, will be taken up as soon as Cunningham's trial is ended. The report that Messrs. Richards and Little, the counsel for Cunningham and Burton respectively, intended to apply for a postponement of the trials is untrue. The witnesses for the defense are all ready, and as several of them are being kept in London at considerable expense, any further delay would be a hardship rather than a benefit to the prisoners. The theory of Cunningham's defense will be that the witnesses who have testified and will testify regarding his antecedents, are mistaken as to his identity. Burton will attempt to prove an alibi. The defenses in the two cases will be entirely separate, and conducted by different counsel, except that Stephen J. Meany is assisting on the preparation of both. The friends of either of the accused have not much hope of acquittal, but the counsel are doing their very best for the prisoners. The evidence for the prosecution is fearfully strong. Many believe that the Government has made out its case on the testimony already given on the preliminary examinations, and it is known that there are some strong witnesses in reserve, including the New Yorker, Edward Weeks, who will swear he saw Burton in New York at the time when he claimed to have been in London. The prisoners will be arraigned on two counts charging violations of the explosives act of 1883 and nine counts charging acts of treason-felony. The Government has abandoned the charge of high treason, not because it could not probably be sustained, but because a conviction under that charge would involve a public execution, as the act which enables executions to be performed in private applies only to murderers. These trials will probably last through the week, and there is a tremendous pressure to obtain tickets of admission to the court-room.

Austria Rejoicing at England's Humiliation.

VIENNA, May 10.—Austrian diplomacy rejoices in England's humiliation. People here laugh at the position of Mr. Gladstone. Proud old England is ridiculed in the most official manner. The Austrians are proud to have achieved for once and by themselves a diplomatic victory. Austrian Government circles take to themselves all the credit for having preserved the peace. The pettiest ministerial official imagines himself a kind of angel of peace. Austria's whole course of policy was laid out by Bismarck. From him came the order that Austrian diplomacy should support Russia in her conflict with England. Austria obeyed and prevented in an energetic manner in Constantinople the conclusion of an Anglo-Turkish Convention according to which the Dardanelles was to be opened to the English fleet. By threatening to occupy Macedonia the Sultan became terrified, and with this England was compelled more and more to seek a peaceful settlement of her difficulty with Russia. Within the last ten years we have been three times on the verge of a war with her. Now, however, the Drei Kaisdr bund appears with all its might against England in order to render her harmless in any future settlement of the Oriental question.

I learn from good authority that Austria and Russia have come to an understanding about the Orient. England is left out of calculation altogether. To make this clear was the object of Austria's recent action toward England. There are many in Vienna, however, who consider the alliance with Russia a matter of deep regret, and there are prominent personages in the highest political circles who consider that the exultation over England's diplomatic defeats to be premature. The rejoicing over the prospect of peace is dimmed by the fact that the same differences in Central Asia which have been made up may come up again at any moment. Peace is assured for the moment, but how long it will last no one can say. Russia continues to prepare for war. England continues her armaments, and Austria is concentrating an army on the lower Danube.

Serious Disturbance at the European Club Rooms.

LONDON, May 10.—There was a serious disturbance in the vicinity of Tottenham Court Road about midnight Saturday. Four or five men, who had been ejected from the European Club, raised a cry that they had been swindled and assaulted in the club house. A mob of roughs quickly collected and smashed in the windows of the building. A force of police soon arrived, and while some surrounded the building, others proceeded to search the premises. The police failed to find the alleged gamblers, and jumping to the conclusion that they had escaped to a neighboring dance and club-house, the police hastened thither and forced open the doors While the police were searching the upper floors of this building, the mob smashed in the windows below and looted the refreshment bar in the basement, taking liquors, cigars, and even coals. The members of the club, among whom were Socialists of all nations, resented the intrusion of police, asserting there had been no gaming in the club. A free fight ensued with the police, many of the members being badly injured. Fifty of them were arrested and were arraigned this morning, when all but six were liberated after their wounds had been dressed. No gamblers were found. The six men detained will be charged with hindering the police in the execution of their duty.

It turned out later that the men ejected from the European Club were desperadoes, who had forced their way into the club-house. When ejected they created a row. The European is simply a social club.

Government Announcements and the Vote of Censure.

LONDON, May 11.—The Daily News expects that the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for War, will announce in the House of Commons to-day the definite withdrawal of the British troops from the Soudan and the abandonment of the expedition to Khartoum. It believes that he will also announce favorable progress in the negotiations on the Afghan frontier in every way acceptable to the Ameer.

The News says it is believed that the Irish Liberals, who supported the Government on the 6th inst. in defeating the conservative amendment to the English registration of voters bill, which provided that the cost of registration should be charged to the Treasury instead of the local rates have decided to vote against the government to-morrow on Sir Massey's motion to insert a clause providing that the expenses of the registration be charged to the Treasury. The government considers the matter of vital importance, and if the motion is carried the result may be very grave. Mr. Parnell has issued a strong whip to his followers to be present at the division of this motion. The grievance of the Parnellites is that the government refuses to give its assurance in respect to the provision of a sufficient sum for the expenses of the registration of votes in Ireland.

The Independence of Samoa.

LONDON, May 11.—Earl Derby, Colonial Secretary, replying to a strong request from the government of New Zealand to the English government to annex the Samoa Islands, on the ground that the native chiefs wished a union with England, sent a dispatch on January 5 announcing that the government had given ample assurances that it would respect the independence of Samoa. If, therefore, he concluded, New Zealand should unfortunately send a Colonial Secretary to Samoa, Germany would be justified in annexing the Islands. The Premier of New Zealand then suggested as an alternative a treaty between England, Germany and America to respect the neutrality of the Islands.

Bismarck on Sunday Laws.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Reichstag is expected to close its session this week. During the debate of Saturday on the bill to forbid Sunday work, Prince Bismarck said in his opinion the question of regular working days was important, though he himself was not in favor of a law forbidding work on Sunday, if he thought workingmen really wished it, he would advocate the measure. In answer to a deputy who said English and American manufacturers were far beyond those of Germany, the Chancellor declared that England was centuries in advance of Germany in civilization.

Sickness at Suakim.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from Suakim states that an alarming amount of sickness prevails among the troops at Suakim, but that the military censor of the British army suppressed the facts.

A Riot of Gondoliers.

VENICE, May 10.—A serious riot is in progress here. The trouble is caused by the saloon proprietors keeping gondolas

Continued on Fifth Page.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

A Desperate Battle Between General Middleton and Riel's Troops in the Northwestern Territory.

General Grant Still Improving, Though There Is No Change in the Cancerous Spots.

NORTHWEST WAR.

A Battle Reported Raging Between Middleton and Riel.

WINNIPEG, May 10.—Reports from the front are to the effect that a battle between Middleton's forces and Riel, at Batoche, has been raging since yesterday morning. It began by the cannonading of the earthworks of Riel by Middleton's artillery corps. The result so far is understood to be a drawn battle. An attempt will probably be made, when the works have been reduced, to storm the position simultaneously from the front and flank, when frightful fatalities are likely to result, as the enemy are well armed and fire deadly in aim.

Some Particulars of the Battle With Riel's Rebels.

WINNIPEG, May 10, BATOCHES' CROSSING, via CLARK'S CROSSING, May 9.—We left camp at 6 this morning, leaving all supplies and tents behind. We marched seven miles without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy. The morning was bright and warm. Suddenly came the sound of a steamer's whistle blowing continuously. As we neared we heard the sound of heavy firing on our front in the direction of the river. Our line of march was as follows: First, Boulton's scouts, accompanied by a Gatling gun; grenadiers formed the advance guard, with a battery; the Ninetieth batallion supported them, with the Winnipeg battery and the Midland batallion in reserve. Gun, steamer, scouts and Gatling gun then pushed rapidly ahead, and soon came upon two houses near the brink of the river, which here is very precipitous. An advanced party of rebels were met, who fired and retired behind a house towards a hollow. The Gatling gun was brought to bear on them, when they ran into a house near the Church of St. Laurent, which was also fired on by the Gatling, when they ran out into the bush. "A" battery by this time came up with a rush and got into position, sending several shells after the rebels. The grenadiers now advanced, marching steadily into action, and deployed into line, continuing to advance in skirmishing order till the church was reached, when a priest came out of a housss waving a white flag. General Middleton advanced and shook hands, when three other priests and five Sisters of Charity came out. A number of half-breed children were also inside, in charge of the Sisters. Father Moulin informed me that the steamer arrived at a point a little above Batoche at 5:30 a. m. The rebels immediately commenced firing on her from both banks. She shortly after struck on a mud bank, but swung clear again, and just before our arrival passed the crossing. He also said the rebels had six killed and twelve wounded at Fish Creek. We just got a glimpse of the steamer down the river. She must have had a hard fire. Her smokestack was gone. The grenadiers advanced, skirmishing through the brush on the right of the trail, the Gatling being pushed forward down the declivity toward Batoche, now plainly visible in the valley below. Here the battery unlimbered on top of the ridge, sending shells into them, and while doing so were almost surprised by a number of rebels who crept up through the brush, not being discoved until but twenty yards distant. They made a rush for the guns, firing and yelling as they ran. Captain Howard, who operates the Gatling gun, saw the danger, ran the guns a couple of yards in front of the battery, and, opening fire, literally mowed the rebels down. Those remaining turned and ran from the gun. Reaching the shelter of the bush they opened fire again. Howard's escape from injury was something marvelous, bullets flying all around him. He gallantly maintained his position, however. The rebels, unable to stand the terrible fire, retired to pits constructed in a ravine running from the river. Our line was now as follows: The Forty-first and Fifteenth Companies of the Midland, with the Winnipeg battery, supported by E and C Companies of the Ninetieth, in the center and extending across to the right, where the Grenadiers were supported on the left by B Company of the Ninetieth, on the right center by D Company of the Ninetieth and on the extreme right by F and A companies. "A" battery occupied the left center, afterward retiring to the right near 11 a. m. As I now write, Captain French, with his scouts and part of the dismounted men of "A" battery, are down in the ravine. Firing is now continuous on the left and center, but scattered on the right. After a gallant but vain effort to drive the rebels from the rifle pits, French's scouts and the battery men retired. The wounded are now coming in. At noon, the list of killed and wounded on our side is as follows:

"A" Battery—Gunner Phillips, shot through the stomach, died while being brought in; Thomas J. Stout, run over by gun carriage, not fatal; Private Clappton, shot through both legs, one fractured; Gunners Fairbanks and Toohey, also shot in the legs.

Grenadiers—Captain Mason, Company V, slight wound in thigh.

French Scouts—R. Cook, slight wound in the leg; Corley Allen, in the shoulder.

2 p. m.—The rebels' fire has gradually ceased, the troops, however, still keeping up a scattered fire along the line, gradually slackening until 4 o'clock, when only a few shots were heard.

No more of our troops were hurt. Wm. Bryce, lately a prisoner of Riel's, but who escaped on Tuesday, was brought in by scouts. He says that Riel's force is little over 400, half of whom were on the other side of the river when he left. He also says that when ammunition was served to the rebels only one keg of powder remained, and bullets were also scarce. The women and children had been sent to the other side of the river and the prisoners were safe so far as he knew.

6 p. m.—Bolton's horse have gone back to our corral to bring up all the wagons and supplies. We camp to-night here, General Middleton being determined to hold the position.

Capt. Young has just climbed on the roof of the church and descried a body of Indians on a level near the river bank, about a mile away. The Winnipeg battery was at once ordered out and sent several well directed shells, scattering them immediately. The firing has now entirely ceased, but may be resumed at any moment. No news has been received from the steamer, but she keeps blowing her whistle, hence it is concluded she is safe. The sound apparently comes from two or three miles down the river. Early in the morning crowds of women, children and mounted men were seen hurrying into the bush on the other side of the river.

The weather has been warm and bright all day.

6:30 p. m.—A body of Rebels just opened fire from the bluff near the ravine on our right front, evidently on our skirmishers. They have fired three volleys, but are shooting too high to reach us. The Winnipeg battery is shelling houses in the distance where large numbers of Rebels are gathered. A second shell crashed through the first house, and the Rebels rushed out. Another shell blew the roof off the house beyond. As dispatches leave, the scattered firing is going on. We expect to engage the Rebels to-morrow and to communicate with the boat later.

Excitement Over the Northwest News.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 10.—The feeling here over the news from the Northwest to-day is intense. The papers have issued extras giving accounts of the battle. The newspaper offices were crowded all day, and the fight was the sole topic of conversation everywhere. It is understood that the Government has received a report confirming the news received by the press.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Doctors Find Him, if Anything, Improved, But the Cancerous Spots Remain Unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 10.—General Grant slept fully seven hours Saturday night, and when four doctors of the staff met in consultation this afternoon they found the General's condition was, if anything, improved, but the cancerous spots were unchanged. Dr. Barker sails for Europe this week, and this was his last consultation before going. When about to leave he bid the General good-bye and said: "When I come back in the autumn I shall expect to find your literary work finished to your satisfaction."

"You don't expect to find me, though, do you?" said the General.

"I shall hope so, anyhow," replied Dr. Barker as he went away.

Dr. Shrady said the two new cancer spots had not perceptibly increased since Wednesday. The General, who was at the window, waved adieu to Dr. Douglas as he drove away with his family.

Roscoe Conkling and Cyrus W. Field called during the afternoon.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon, while throngs were strolling on the avennes, General Grant, attended only by Harrison, left the house and walked toward the avenue. His pace was more brisk than during any previous walk. As he neared the corner of the avenue he seized his cane near its middle, reached the corner and walked half the block toward town, unaided by his stick.

"You seem to have little use for your cane," remarked a gentleman who joined and walked with the General at this point.

"I'll need that yet awhile," replied the General. "No. I feel no more fatigued after driving than after my walks on the avenue." When they reached the house again the General mounted the steps with as little weariness as on his previous shorter walks.

Y. M. C. A. Conference.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 10.—The Secretaries' Conference of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and Canada held devotional exercises this morning. The topic, "Workers' Bible Training Class," was taken up and a paper presented by Rev. Prof. C. G. Baldwin, State Secretary of Iowa, emphasized very strongly—"The need of training classes for young men." Special devotional meetings were held this afternoon. An out door meeting was conducted by Rev. Mr. Munhall, State Secretary of Indiana, after which the Secretaries, 200 strong, marched down the principal thoroughfares singing gospel hymns. Another meeting, conducted by Rev. W. E. Lewis, State Secretary of Wisconsin, was held, at which 100 young men were converted. An experience meeting was held in the evening.

A Desperate Affair.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—A special to the Courier-Journal says a desperate affray occurred at Georgetown, Ky., last night at a colored festival. Officers George Cole and Jack Susby attempted to arrest two boys, who were acting disorderly, when they were knocked down with rocks by friends of the offenders. The officers fired in the crowd and killed George Strahan, the father of the boys. The officers were beaten up so that it is thought they cannot recover.

New Orleans Exposition Inter-State Drill.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Governor O'Neal, of Alabama, and staff, accompanied by the Montgomery True Blues and a detachment of the Montgomery Grays, arrived with the militia from Mobile this evening to participase in the ceremonies of "Alabama Day" at the Exposition to-morrow. The companies lately at Mobile will take part at the Exposition inter-State drill, beginning on Tuesday next.

Commit Suicide From Utter Poverty.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Charles Lehman, aged seventy-two, late watchman for Buddensiek, the alleged "bogus" builder, whose buildings recently tumbled, and his wife, aged seventy-one, were found dead in their rooms, at 315 East Fifteenth street, this afternoon. The couple had taken Paris green. Utter poverty is given as the cause of the suicides.

Shot in a Saloon Row.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—During a drunken brawl in a saloon at Toronto, Jefferson County, last night, John Fagain was shot and dangerously wounded by James McGovern. The latter was arrested.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1 a. m.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Slightly warmer, fair weather, winds becoming variable.

For the Upper Lake Region—Warmer, fair weather, variable winds.