The Indianapolis Sentinel.

VOL. XXXIV—NO. 134. INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1885. WHOLE NO. 10,198.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR THURSDAY.—Fair weather, except in extreme southwest portion; local rains; slightly warmer; easterly winds.

We invite the attention of gentlemen to the arrival of a case f

Fine British Hosiery

Bearing the brand of J. Hecker & Sons. They are superfine, full regular and finished soft. Nothing like them for the money in town—25 cents per pair. Call for style No. 800, at the

WHEN

Clothing Store.

SNEEZE! SNEEZE!

SNEEZE until your head seems ready to fly off; until your nose and eyes discharge excessive quantities of thin, irritating, watery fluid; until your head aches, mouth and throat parched, and blood at fever heat. This is an Acute Catarrh, and is instantly relieved by a single dose, and permanently cured by one bottle of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Complete Treatment with Inhaler, $1.00.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

"The only absolute specific we know of."—Med. Times. "The best we have found in a lifetime of suffering."—Rev. Dr. Wiggin, Boston. "After a long suffering with Catarrh the RADICAL CURE has conquered."—Rev. S. W. Monroe, Lewisburgh, Pa. "I have not found a case that it did not relieve at once."—Andrew Lee, Manchester Mass.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

For the relief and prevention the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain; 25c. everywhere.

C. F. SCHMIDT,

Brewer and Bottler of

LAGER BEER.

[South End of Alabama St.,

Indianapolis Ind.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

THE CELESTINA!

The Newest and Best Automatic Musical Instrument,

ONLY $18.00.

With One Roll of Music.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.,

29 and 31 West Washington St.

BROWNING & SLOAN,

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Fine Perfumery and Toilet Articles.

Lubin's, Colgate's, Lundborg's and Rickseeker Fine Extracts, Genuine Imported Farina and German Cologne, Florida and Lavender Waters, Fine Toilet Soaps and Sponges, Tooth, Hair, Cloth and Nail Brushes, and all articles wanted for the toilet at the

LOWEST FIGURES.

A GREAT RUSH

There was yesterday to secure some of the A. & H. Collars at 5c, or 6 for 25c, and the Cuffs at 15c. Better come and secure some.

We are having a big trade in our Boys' and Children's Department. Only large sizes left in those 75c Sailor Suits. Hundreds of nobby, stylish Sailor Suits at $1.50 and $2.00.

Boys' two-piece Suits, worth $3 00, only $1.58.

Thousands of Suits at $1.90, $2 00, $2 50 and $3 00.

An immense display of fine plaited and nobby styles in Suits at $5; greatest value for the money ever offered.

Boys' Suits (coat, pants and vest), first-class All-Wool Cassimere, would be cheap at $8; we offer at $4.85.

Splendid bargains in Full Suits at $2 65, $2.90, $3 50, up to the finest made.

MODEL

Clothing Co.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Some Ideas of Civil Service Reform by Ben: Perley Poore, the Veteran Reporter and Writer.

The Edmunds Law in Regard to the Mormons to be Impartially Enforced—Appointments.

SOME IDEAS

About Civil Service Reform—Is It a Fraud?

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—An evidently deserving widow lady came highly indorsed by Virginia friends to the office of Joseph Miller, the Internal Revenue Collector, to-day. The officer carefully read her testimonials and sadly announced that he could give her no place for the reason that all the people in his department were protected by the civil service.

"Civil service?" she asked, with surprise and unfeigned melancholy; "what is that?"

"I am myself so ignorant of it that to save your life, madam, I could not tell."

Now, that explains the trouble between Mr. Cleveland and the office-hunters. There is but one living American who thoroughly understands the labyrinths of the law—George H. Pendleton—and he can't, it seems, give the secret away. He is now at a foreign court improving the shining hours, it is supposed, in studying the civil pension list of Emperor Wilhelm's Government.

The appointed and the disappointed take widely different views of the political outlook. The appointed persists in seeing a silver lining. "Confidence in Mr. Cleveland," he writes, "is growing every day, and I feel assured that his administration will prove the brightest in American history." The disappointed writes his member of Congress, 'Democratic hope is dead," etc.

I met Ben: Perley Poore, the king of reporters, to-day for the first time. He has been the historian of every administration since Jackson's, and no living man knows more of the American publicists. "I am well known," he said, "for the reason that I have written nothing to which my name was not signed, and I think that if every writer was required to sign his articles it would have good influence on the press. Journalism has temporarily drifted away from that idea, but it will return eventually. There ought to be—there must be—some personal responsibility for statements. This habit of telegraphing guess-work—and offensive guess-work at that—from Washington to the press of other cities will certainly subside as soon as some journalist of an original turn of mind makes the discovery that the reading public prefers something more real and substantial. The consciousness of personal responsibility that one's signature to an article insures would conduce to respectability."

Speaking of civil service reform, Mr. Poore said, in substance, that it was the fraud of frauds; that a more stupendous deception was never spawned in legislation. The head of every department is at the mercy of his force. Skilled in every sort of service, they will easily win him. They will put him under personal obligations. At a signal they can block any character of work. * * * The land of the free and the home of the brave is only such in name. "This Government to-day, as I see it, is but little more than a dynasty of department clerks. They can change their coats as rapidly as Henry Watterson was cured of sore eyes. Every one that I have met has led me out behind a lamp-post and whispered that he couldn't go Blaine. They were all the original friends of the man of destiny. The Plumed Knight has no supporter in this town but Steve Elkins."

The news of Morrison's defeat was being discussed in Mr. Voorhees' room the evening after the Illinois election; the tall sycamore was not cheerful, and said with emphasis: "Such Democratic management admits of no explanation."

I reported this to-day to a gentleman as distinguished as Mr. Voorhees, who replied: "Morrison was an acceptable man. In truth, he was decidedly popular. The only secret is Democratic dissatisfaction; they absented themselves from the polls, and we might just as well be prepared for a great deal of of this sort of thing."

"And you are from Ohio," said Senator Voorhees to a gentleman, who had routed him out at an early hour and urged him far in the direction of one of the departments. "Sir, in view of the fact that a number of my personal friends are here demanding every moment of my time, I must pronounce this on your part the height of insolence. Go to some representative from your own State. Good day." JAP TURPEN.

NEWS OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

The Edmunds Law to be Impartially Enforced—Appointments of Presidential Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Congressional Delegate John T. Caine, of Utah; Mr. John W. Taylor, son of the President of the Mormon Church, and Mr. John L. Cannon, son of ex-Congressional Delegate Cannon, who compose the delegation sent by the Mormon Church to lay before the President a statement of the grievances of the Mormons and present the protest recently adopted by a mass meeting of Mormons against the action of of the Federal officers, called by appointment at the Executive Mansion this morning, and were received by the President in the library. Mr. Caine read the address to the President, who listened courteously and attentively, and upon its conclusion said: "Well, gentlemen, so far, of course, as the Edmunds law was concerned, I had nothing to do with that. Of course, it is my duty to see that it is enforced as well as all other laws. You are entitled to fair consideration and to have the law impartially administered, as you ask, and so far as any appointments which I shall make are concerned, I will endeavor to give you the character of men who will see that the law is impartially administered. I hope soon to be able to get at these matters, but it will require a little time." The President broke into a smile as he concluded: "I wish you out there could be like the rest of us."

"All we ask," rejoined Mr. Caine, "is that the law shall be impartially administered."

"You are entitled to that," said the President, "and so far as I am concerned, I shall see that it is so. I will give these matters my attention as early as possible."

The following is the address presented by the Mormons:

MR. PRESIDENT—The Latter Day Saints assembled in General Conference, at Logan, Utah, on the 6th day of April, 1885, and appointed a committee to draft a specific statement of the wrongs they have suffered and are still suffering from the tyrannical conduct of Federal officials. The committee thus created submitted the result of its labors to the Mormon people of Utah, gathered in mass meetings in the several counties of that Territory on the 24 of May, 1885. The people of their own free will unanimously and enthusiastically ratified the "Declaration of Grievances and Protest," and the undersigned were delegated to come here and formally deliver the same to you. In the performance of this duty, we beg leave to assure you that this document voices the sentiments of the whole body of the Mormon people. It is not the mere dictum of the church authorities. The first Presidency of the church had nothing whatever to do with the preparation or ratification of this declaration of the people's grievances, and they protest against the wrongs inflicted upon them. The people wanted to have formulated the facts of their faith which are made the cause of complaint against them, and also a statement of the acts of the men who have been sent by the General Government to rule over them. This has been done, and the people have approved thereof, and made it their act and deed. In the exercise of a right guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, nearly 200,000 citizens appeal to their fellow-citizens for a fair hearing, and petition you for a redress of their grievances. The Mormon people have been patient, forbearing and long suffering. They have not been, they are not, and they will not be disloyal, or law defying. They have written the law, steadfastly resisted what they believed to be unjust enactments, but they have not resisted and will not resist the judgments of the courts. They maintain, however, that they ought not to be made the victims of special legislation enacted under the form of general laws. The act of Congress punishing by imprisonment unlawful cohabitation is unquestionably a general law, applying alike to all the inhabitants of the Territory over which the United States claims jurisdiction. It must have been intended to suppress vice and immorality as well as to punish Mormons who maintain marital relations with their plural wives. But the prosecutors of vices in Utah have declared this law was not made to be applied to non-Mormons, and the courts have held this to be the fair and rightful interpretation of the unlawful cohabitation act. They have, moreover, held that Mormons who have maintained the offspring of their plural marriages and recognized as their wives the women they espoused before the passage of the Edmunds laws, were guilty of its violation and upon this ruling men have been condemned and sentenced, and are now undergoing punishment, although they were ready and offered to prove that they had not "cohabitation with more than one woman." Very recently a man who confessed to having seduced his wife's sister was arrested upon the charge of "unlawful cohabitation" but was released, set free by the Chief Justice of the Territory, who held that the Edmunds law was not intended to and did not apply to such cases. It is probably needless to add that the accused in this case was not a Mormon.

The Mormon people do not ask that you shall "wrest at once the law to your authority in order to do a great right" to them. They will endure vastly more than the public conscience would expect of any people, but they insist, as they have the undoubted right to do, that the laws should be impartially administered; that the men who administer them should be fair, upright, unbiased and impartial; that the executive and administrative officers sent thither by the Federal Government should be honest, and confine themselves to the performance of their legal duties, and not become the allies of an unscrupulous coterie whose sole object is to plunder the Mormons of their property and their liberty. The Mormon people are charitable, and are not prone to speak evil even of those who despitefully use them. The merciless war which has been waged against them for many years, they believe to be directed against their religion. They know that the faith which they profess and practice is unpopular. But they know also that in this respect they are but enduring that which has been the common lot of true believers in every age of the world. They believe that it is as true of them as it was of those to whom the Son of Man spoke, more than 1,800 years ago, "and ye shall be hated of all men for my namesake, but he that endureth to the end shall be saved."

Their abiding faith in an overruling Providence makes them confident of the ultimate triumph of their cause. They feel and know that their religion is good, and that the wicked and ungodly will strive against it in vain.

We are not here, Mr. President, to ask favors at your hands. Those who sent us ask but for simple justice. They do not ask you to stand between them and the law, but they do insist that the laws ought to be administered with equal exactness to all men regardless of religious antipathies.

They recognize the fact that it is your duty "to see that the laws enacted by Congress are faithfully executed," but they maintain that a faithful execution" in this instance means the perfect equality before the law of Mormons and non-Mormons. Therefore, in their behalf we respectfully ask you will you hear their protest and give heed to their request for a fair and impartial investigation of the "Utah situation?"

This is their protest:

We protest against unfair treatment on the part of the General Government. We protest against a continuance of territorial bondage, subversive of the rights of freemen and contrary to the spirit of American institutions. We protest against special legislation, the result of popular prejudice and religious interference. We protest against the conscience of that class of citizens being made the criterion by which to judge another; we protest against the tyranny of Federal officers and the continuance in office of men who degrade their positions and use their official powers as a means of oppression; we protest against the partial administering of the Edmunds laws the punishing of one class for practicing their religion, and exempting from prosecution the violators of law who are non-Mormons; we protest against the breaking up of family relations formed previous to the passage of the Edmunds law, and the depriving of women and children of the support and protection of their husbands and fathers.

We respectfully ask for the appointment by the President of a Commission to fairly and thoroughly investigate the Utah question, and pending its report we solemnly protest against the continuance of this merciless crusade.

In conclusion, Mr. President, permit us to express the belief that a firm and candid investigation of the Mormon problem would disabuse the public mind and remove much of the prejudice existing against us. May we not, therefore, entertain the hope that you will institute such an investigation for the settlement of the "vexed question."

The President to-day appointed the following Presidential Postmasters: H. I. Snively, at Rawlins, Wyo., vice James France resigned; Albert C. Snyder, at Cheyenne City, Wyo., vice John W. Jones, resigned; George W. Evans, at Ocean Grove, N. Y., vice Henry Beagle, resigned; Henry Kingsley, at Schobarie, N. Y., vice George P. Clark, resigned; W. H. Collingsworth, at Richmond, Va., vice G. K. Gilmore, commission expired; Daniel Biddell, at Gadsden, Ala., vice W. J. Ewing, commission expired; Jacob B. Van Ryser, at Rutherford, N. J., vice W. H. Herens, commission expired; Charles Rittenhouse, at Hacketstown, N. J., vice Robert Rushing, Jr., commission expired.

Mr. George V. N. Lothrop, recently appointed United States Minister to Russia, qualified at the Department of State to-day.

The President to-day appointed Colonel John M. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds for the District of Columbia. Colonel Wilson relieves Colonel A. F. Rockwell. The appointment takes effect June 1.

Mr. D. L. Williams, who was yesterday appointed Marshal for the Southern District of Iowa, is a brother-in-law to Mr. Henry Clews, the banker, of New York, and a nephew of Mr. W. A. Williams, of Worcester, Mass. He has been a citizen of the State of Iowa for twenty-five years, and is at present a resident of Keokuk. He is a young man, and is said to possess splendid business qualities. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He was strongly indorsed for the position, but was not the choice of the Congressional delegations. Among those who urged his appointment was ex-Secretary George W. McCrary.

The President to-day appointed Ferdinand F. Dufais, of New York, to be United States Consul at Havre.

The President has appointed a board of officers to report on the fortification and defence of the United States.

Secretary Endicott left Washington for Leavenworth, Ks., to-day, to inspect the Military Prison.

Richard Nevins, Jr., has been appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings, at Pittsburg.

NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

Second Day of the Inter-State Drill.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—The second day of the Exposition Inter-State drill opened with the inspection of rural companies. The St. Mary Volunteers was the only entry, the Iberia Guards having withdrawn. Then followed the inspection of first-class companies in the following order: Chickasaw Guards, Houston Light Guards, Janesville Guards, Company F Louisville Legion, Mobile Rifles, and Savannah Cadets. The drilling was begun at 1:30 p. m. by the St. Mary Volunteers. They made a fair showing. The first of the crack companies to appear on the drill ground was the Chickasaw Guards, who were greeted warmly by the large crowd present. Their drill was almost perfect, with the exception of some individual errors. In stacking arms, one stack fell, and during the execution of one of the double-quick orders, two men slipped and fell, but resumed their places immediately. Their drill lasted fifty-five minutes, and they left the field amid great applause. They were followed by the Houston Light Guards, who were given a much more hearty reception. Their drill was very finely executed, and several portions of the programmes were performed with more finish and activity than was done by the former company. The only noticeable errors were the losing of distance and the individual tardiness on the part of several member in the manual and the slipping and falling of one man, who immediately took his position again. After being drawn up in line before the grand stand, they left the grounds amid tremendous cheering. The Janesville Guards, who were to drill next, withdrew from the contest.

The programme of the day ended with a drill by the Busch Zouaves, who had no competitors, the Richardson Zouaves, of Indianapolis, who were to have contested with them, having left for home last night owing to a death in the Captain's family. The weather to-day could not have been better, it having been cloudy with a good breeze. A large crowd of visitors were present, there being nearly 10,000 persons on the ground.

To-morrow the Mobile Rifles and Company F, of the Louisville Legion, will drill, which will end the infantry drill, the Savannah Cadets having withdrawn owing to the illness of several of its members.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Grand Secretary's Report—Adjourned Until To-Morrow.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor met again to-day. The Grand Secretary's report was submitted, and shows that there were on the 1st of January of this year 2,500 working lodges in the country, with a total membership of 128,848. Since then twenty-five new lodges have been added, and there has been a net gain of 2,260 members, making a present membership of 131,108. During the year twenty assessments were called, which yielded an aggregate amount of $2,709,561, and the number of deaths was 1,409. The Supreme Treasurer presented a financial statement, which shows that since the last annual meeting there has been received $2,409,696, and the disbursements have been $2,264,120, leaving a balance in the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund of $145,575. The general fund report shows receipts, $36,585; expenditures, $14,578, and a balance to the credit of this fund of $22,006. After these reports had been disposed of, Delegate Russell asked that the part of the Supreme Dictator which refers to the conduct of ex-Supreme Treasurer Breckenridge be printed and sent throughout the rank and file of the order. After a heated discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on the State of the Order. At 2 p. m. adjournment was had till 10 to-morrow.

The Louisville Commercial Changes Hands.

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—The Louisville Commercial was purchased to-night from its present owner, Mr. B. Dupont, by Mr. Zach Phelps, who represents Dupont in his business affairs. The Commercial has been waging a bitter war upon Mayor Reed and the city administration, and also against the gambling element. While the newspaper ownership is changed only in name, it is understood that the employes who have been waging the war against the Mayor will be removed. The report is out also that the gamblers are the purchasers and that the present editorial force will be discharged. The managing editor says the force can remain if they desire. Mr. Dupont claims that the sale is made in good faith. The price paid was $90,000, $25,000 cash.

Hog Packing.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The Cincinnati Price Current will say to-morrow: Considerable reduction is shown in the number of hogs handled the past week by western packers compared with the preceding week, and also in comparison with the corresponding time of last year. The total week shows 140,000 hogs packed during the week against 175,000 last week and 180,000 for the corresponding time last year. This makes 1,155,000 since March 1, compared with 950,000 a year ago, an increase of 200,000 distributed as follows: Chicago, 660,000; Kansas City, 178,000; St. Louis, 50,000; Cincinnati, 355,000; Indianapolis, 18,000; Milwaukee, 62,000; Cedar Rapids, 45,288 and Cleveland 32,685.

OLD WORLD NEWS.

Stephen's Report of the Valley of Penjdeh—Russia Supposed to Have Accepted the Convention.

General Komaroff Reiterates With Fuller Details His Earlier Account of the Battle of Penjdeh.

CONDIE STEPHEN.

He Reports Lumden Located at Tirpul—The Penjdeh Valley a Lovely Spot.

LONDON, May 13.—Condie Stephen, the bearer of dispatches from Sir Peter Lumsden to the Government, says: "The British Commission started for Tirpul directly after the Penjdeh battle. Reaching the Paropamisus mountains a terrible snow storm rendered progress slow. Many camp followers were lost. The defeated Afghans retreated by another route, via Mamekak and Bola-Murghab.

The Penjdeh Valley is a most fertile oasis and a lovely country, with splendid pasture. In springtime the ground is literally covered with flowers. Dr. Aitcheson, the botanical expert, was delighted. He made a valuable collection of flowers. The valley abounds in game. The party killed 150 pheasants daily. The Murghab abounds in water fowl. The hills are stocked with gazelle, antelope, wild sheep and pigs. The Afghans were always kind and attentive to the wants of the commission, and did their utmost to provide them with food and comforts, though the task was a difficult one the country being uninhabited. The party saw ruins of numerous ancient towns. When Mr. Stephen left the commission all the members were in good health and spirits.

Earl Kimberly, Secretary for India, announced in the House of Lords yesterday that a plan had been officially sanctioned involving an outlay of five millions for railroads and military roads, including a line to Quetta, for the defense of India.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg arrived last night. Baron de Staal immediately had an interview with Earl Granville. It is supposed that Russia accepts the convention.

The naval pensioners recently called on for service have been authorized to claim their discharge.

The consolidated fund bill (the $55,000,000 credit) passed its third reading in the House of Commons this afternoon.

GENERAL KOMAROFF.

Fuller Details of His Fight With the Afghans.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 13.—General Komaroff's latest dispatches regarding the collision between the Russians and Afghans near Penjdeh reiterate with fuller details his earlier account of the affair. He says the Afghans sent a taunting message to the Russians, declaring that they would thrash the Russians as they had thrashed the English. The Afghans, General Komaroff again insists, fired the first shots, and so were responsible for bringing on the engagement. General Komaroff says he learned from prisoners who were captured in battle that the Afghan leaders had ordered the Sariks to furnish a contingent of 1,000 men to the Afghan army. The time which had been allowed the Sariks to determine whether they would comply with this order expired on the very day the battle occurred, and an answer from them was expected by the Afghans on that very day. The effect produced by the Russian success on the neighboring people was so great that directly after the battle Sarik and Ersaik Turkomans offered their allegiance to Russia. A few days after the battle, namely, on the 7th of April, General Komaroff says he wrote to Taib Salar, the Afghan commander at Penjdeh, that he had no further animosity against the Afghans.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

General Wallace Coming Home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—General Lew Wallace, ex United States Minister to the Porte, has officially tendered his farewell to the Sultan and will leave Constantinople next Friday. The American residents in the Turkish capital have presented General Wallace with an eulogistic address.

Sickness Among the Troops—Arabs Submitting to British Rule—Giving Medals.

SUAKIM, May 13.—There is a fearful amount of sickness among the British and Egyptian troops here. The sick berths in all the ships are crowded with patients, and additional hospitals are being erected on shore.

One thousand natives, who had been hostile, have submitted to British authority, and have been armed. It is feared, however, that the news that the British forces are to be withdrawn, will deter further submission, as the majority of the natives consider that, to every Arab who manifests friendliness towards the English occupation, death is inevitable at the hands of Osman Digna as soon as the British have retired.

The Australian Colonial Governments intend giving medals to their troops, now serving at Suakim, to memorize the services of the Australian contingent in the Soudan campaign.

The Suez Canal Question.

LONDON, May 13.—The Cabinet is meditating the recall of Sir Evylyn Baura, Consul General at Cairo, as he is not in accord with the Government on the withdrawal of the British troops from the Soudan and the Suez Canal international scheme.

The proposal to appoint a commission of the powers for the surveillance of the canal has been submitted to direct negotiations between the European Cabinets. Earl Granville instructed the English delegate to the Canal Conference to deny that the Paris Commissioner had power to decide that question.

The Little Bartholdi Statue.

PARIS, May 13.—The reduced copy of the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" was formally presented by the American residents of the French Capital to the municipality of Paris. M. Bone, President, received the statue from Minister Morton. A breakfast was given to Bartholdi by Mr. Morton, which was attended by a number of distinguished people.

An International Affair.

LONDON, May 13.—All the morning papers devote leading articles to the International Court tennis match between Thomas Pettit, of America, and George Lambert, of England. They all praise the prowess of Pettit and express the hope that the best man may win.

The Madagascar Expedition.

PARIS, May 13.—M. De Freycinet has assured a deputation that the Government had no intention of abandoning the Madagascar expedition.

Le Paris says 3,500 French infantry and cavalry will be sent to Madagascar from Tonquin.

Slatim Bey Still Alive.

VIENNA, May 13.—Slatim Bey, who it has been generally believed was killed with Gordon in Khartoum, is, according to statements contained in letters received by some of his relations here, still alive and at present a prisoner in El Mahdi's hands.

An Indignant Public.

CAIRO, May 13.—The Egyptian Government considers it absolutely necessary to hold the province of Dongola. The public here are indignant over the declared intention of England to withdraw from the Soudan.

Bismarck's Movements.

BERLIN, May 13.—Prince Bismarck goes next Saturday to Schoenhausen, the estate donated to him by the German people on the seventieth anniversary of his birthday.

Mr. Pendleton's Arrival.

BERLIN, May 13.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, the new United States Minister to Germany, has arrived here.

Has Recovered.

LONDON, May 13.—Baron Dormer, who had an epileptic fit in the House of Lords on Monday, has recovered.

THE CLUVERIS MURDER TRIAL.

The Jury Empaneled and the Taking of Evidence Begun.

RICHMOND, Va., May 13.—The jury in the Cluveris murder trial this morning were photographed on the Capitol grounds, near the City Hall. The sick juror had recovered and appeared perfectly well. When the court opened the prisoner was seen sitting on the right of his counsel, and near the reporters' desk. His brother sat next to him. After the Court had signed the bill of exceptions made Monday to the jury panel, the taking of testimony was begun.

L. W. Rose, keeper of the reservoir where Lillian Madison's body was found, was the first witness sworn. He began by defining his duties, and describing the place and surroundings. He was in the habit of making a circuit of the works twice a day around the walk on the top of the reservoir. About 7 o'clock on the morning of March 14, in making his usual round, he found on the walk a woman's glove and a broken shoestring. He looked into the water at that point, and noticed what appeared to be a portion of a woman's dress and a leg partly exposed. He immediately called an employe, and upon examination found it was the body of a woman. Looking further, he discovered on the walk a furrowed place in the ground made by the footsteps of a woman, and, behind them, tracks of a man's foot, allindicating a struggle. Witness went directly to the office of the water works and reported to the Superintendent, and also informed the Coroner. The body was subsequently taken out of the water and carried off. In answer to a question of the commonwealth's attorney, Mr. Meredith, witness said that on the night of March 13 the water in the reservoir was about fifty inches below the waste-water line, having been drawn off for the purpose of repairs the evidence of a struggle on the walk was about thirteen feet from where the body was found floating. Upon cross-examination by the defense, witness stated that there seemed to have been quite a struggle at the point named. After the body was taken out of the water, a severe contusion was observed over the right eye. Cross-questioning by four of the counsel for the defense was prolonged and tedious and developed nothing of interest.

In reply to Mr. Ayelett, of the counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Rose said the surroundings outside of the reservoir grounds, particularly on the eastern and southern sides were dismal and particularly gloomy, especially at night, on the eastern side being the City Smallpox Hospital Building (not now in use) and on the southern side the place where the smallpox victims were buried. The picket fence surrounding the reservoir on top of the embankment was three feet four inches high. Colonel Ayelett asked witness if he thought a woman in a delicate condition could have easily gotten over that fence and if it was likely a lady without some escort would approach the reservoir at night through such dismal surroundings? The defense objected to such questions, and the Court ruled them not proper ones. Further questioning brought out no new facts.

The Western Gas Association.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The eighth annual convention of the Western Gas Association began here to-day. Mr. T. J. Lamsden, of St. Louis, President of the association, read a lengthy paper, in which he declared in favor of the States appointing gas commissioners the same as railroad commissioners to determine all questions of dispute between the gas companies and the public. Other papers as to the methods employed in the manufacture of gas were read. About one hundred delegates are present.

General Sheridan Improving.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 13.—A message from Santa Monoca at 8 o'clock says: 'General Sheridan is now up and is not seriously indisposed. He will leave for Los Angeles to-morrow afternoon."

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1 a. m.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee—Fair weather, except in extreme southwestern portion local rains, slightly warmer, easterly winds.

For the Upper Lake Region—Slightly warmer, fair weather, southerly winds.