

GANS & KLEIN



To-day the City of Norfolk Va., will be ablaze with festivities. A banquet, designed to be the most sumptuous ever served on shipboard, will be given to the visiting officers of the various fleets which have participated in the naval demonstration at Hampton Roads. The resources of the culinary art will be exhausted in producing a menu made up of tempting dishes calculated to astonish an epicure

For the Fair.

THOSE WHO INTEND TO ATTEND WILL REQUIRE TRUNKS AND VALISES.

Trunks and Valises

WHICH WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED WILL SUPPLY ANY DEMAND WHICH MAY ARISE FOR THESE INDISPENSABLE ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.

Reasonable Prices

WILL BE QUOTED, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE MANUFACTURERS HAVE NOTIFIED US OF AN ADVANCE ON ALL SUBSEQUENT ORDERS.

GANS & KLEIN

HE SEIZED THE THRONE.

Bloodless Coup d'Etat in Servia Brings Young Alexander Into His Inheritance.

He Formerly Ruled Through Regents, but Now in His Own Name.

The Coup Executed at Midnight During a Banquet—Regents and Their Ministers Are Arrested.

Belgrade, April 14.—A bloodless coup d'etat was effected here last night, and King Alexander I, the youthful ruler of Servia who heretofore has governed the country through regents, to-day rules in his own name. A grand banquet was given at the palace last night to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examination prescribed for Servian students. The regents and all ministers of the state were present, as were also a large number of friends and supporters of the regents. For many months past the situation in Servia has been critical. Owing to the abuse of power by the regents and state officials affairs had become so bad that the king determined to take the reins in his own hands. In accordance with this determination plans were secretly laid by means of which the regents and ministers were to be ousted without an opportunity of opposing. Unexpectingly the regents and ministers attended the banquet, and while enjoying themselves at the palace a detachment of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the ministers' houses and occupied the government buildings. At midnight, while the festivities were still in progress, King Alexander proclaimed that he had attained his majority and had assumed, with the skupstina, the government of the country. As a matter of fact the king had not attained his majority. According to Servian law, he does not become of age until he is 18 years old, and as he was born Aug. 14, 1876, he will not be 18 for considerably over a year. When the deposed regents and ministers heard the proclamation they were dumbfounded. The king and his advisers acted with great promptitude, and the soldiers, who were in waiting, at once placed the regents and ministers under arrest, and they were sent to rooms which had been prepared for them in the palace, where they are under guard. The Servian army is loyal to the king. Had it not been the coup d'etat would not have been successful. After issuing the proclamation, and long before daybreak, the king proceeded to the barracks, where the troops were under arms, and was received with joyous acclamations and many expressions of loyalty. The proclamation, which was issued everywhere in the country to-day, bears the king's signature. In it Alexander declares the constitution, lately been in so jeopardy, the rights of citizens imperilled, and the constitutional position of parliament so abused that the king must and does hereby assume the affairs. He therefore declares he has come of age, and has assumed kingly power. Heretofore, the proclamation adds, the Servian constitution acquires its full significance. The regents have been deposed, the cabinet dismissed, and a new ministry appointed. Dokitch is the new prime minister.

The ministry, which the king drove from power, were liberals. This morning the king issued a decree dissolving the skupstina. Write for new elections have been sent various constituencies. The latter fact shows that preparations for the coup d'etat must have been completed some time ago. The new elections will be held April 20. At 11 this morning the king, accompanied by many military and state officials, went to the cathedral where the Te Deum was sung in celebration of his majority. The king then, in the presence of the royal party was proceeding to the cathedral, a salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts. So far the act of Alexander appears to meet the approval of the populace. Helmskovich rushed up to the king and the streets thronged with people discussing the situation. Upon the conclusion of the religious services at the cathedral the king returned to the palace. People on the streets gave him an ovation. Many followed him to the palace and cheered until his majesty appeared upon the balcony and thanked the people for this demonstration of loyalty. He promised to guard the constitution and to give the people the full enjoyment of their rights.

MILAN AND NATALIE.

Thought to Be Back of Alexander's Coup—Regents Were Deposed.

VIENNA, April 14.—The course taken by young king Alexander will generally be attributed to the influence of his father and mother, Ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie. The coup d'etat was simply the revival of royal supremacy, which was first weakened by the separation of Milan and Natalie, and seriously impaired by the abdication of Milan and the subsequent troubles into which the country was plunged largely as a result of the weakness of the crown. The Neue Presse expresses confidence that the Servian coup d'etat will have no serious consequences. Austria, it says, has no cause to disapprove of the action of the young king, who was probably influenced by his parents and not by Russia.

A dispatch from Belgrade says that after the third coup in the banquet last night the king rose and said to the regents: "Gentlemen, for four years you, in my name, have administered kingly power. I thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken. I now feel able to administer that power myself, and will exercise it from this moment. I beg you, therefore, to immediately hand me your resignations."

Regents replied that he could not and would not comply with the king's request, which was contrary to the constitution. Helmskovich rushed up to the king and protested violently against the king's action. Col. Tchirich, the king's aide, intervened, and a violent passage at arms ensued between the regent and officials. The king's army on left the room and sent an aide to the regent and the resignation of the ministers. As they all remained obstinate, he ordered them to leave the old palace and go to the new palace to pass the night. In the morning they were conveyed to their residences under guard.

M. Dokitch, the new prime minister, was King Alexander's tutor. He is a radical with moderate views.

STILL TALKING.

Cartier's Address to the Bering Sea Court in Full Swing.

PARIS, April 14.—Cartier, of the counsel for the United States, continued his address to-day before the Bering Sea court of arbitration. He further discussed the law of the governing tribunal and likened the unrestricted destruction of seals to pelagic piracy. He discussed the original rights of Russia in the Bering sea, which, he

claimed, were founded on the discovery of the waters by Russian navigators, whose achievements Cartier related to the court with the assistance of a large map exhibited on the wall, and which embraced a description of the Bering sea and the adjoining ocean.

After quoting the terms of 1821, Cartier contended that practically no sort of protection existed at present, and seizures could be effected. The three-mile limit, he said, is not observable at all in time of peace as in time of war. When necessary for the protection of the seal industry, he maintained, that search and seizure of vessels was justified. Cartier was proceeded to quote from the decision of Chief Justice Marshall to the effect that the right of seizure and search is not limited to three miles.

Cartier said he had no doubt Great Britain admitted the theory. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for Great Britain, intimated that Great Britain held the contrary opinion. Cartier replied that in that case the judgment of Chief Justice Marshall must be upset, as he upheld the theory referred to. After further argument the court adjourned until Tuesday. Henceforth the stenographic report of the proceedings of the court will be published. Great Britain alone, the United States declining to share the responsibility.

RIOTING AND DISTURBANCES.

Continue and Grow in Intensity Throughout Belgium.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—The police made an attempt this evening to disperse the enormous crowd outside of the People's hall. The crowd resisted stubbornly and many workmen were wounded. Great crowds afterwards gathered in various parts of the city. Tradesmen became panic stricken and closed their shops. Mounted gendarmes made repeated charges on the crowds. Many persons were seriously injured. The mob in Rue Violette extinguished the lamps and attacked the police in the dark. A number of shops were discharged and some blood shed. Several persons were compelled to suspend publication, because the compositors joined the strikers. Most of the theaters closed their doors. The entire civil guard was ordered under arms and regular troops were ordered to the barracks in readiness for any emergency.

A feeling of dread prevails everywhere. Reports of disorders continue to come in from the provinces. A veritable battle was fought in Louvain, between the strikers and the authorities had to call on the troops to preserve order. A dispatch from Liège this evening says the strikers there are armed and all mines now in working order. A serious encounter took place to-day between strikers and police at Wasmel, near Mook. Twenty-seven strikers were arrested.

Refugees and Comploters.

VALPARAISO, April 14.—In the Herald of Saturday there was published a report that the government had received word from the United States of the presence of the refugees in the United States. The contents of the communication are kept an official secret. It is reported that the Chilean government has sent word to Washington requesting that Minister Egan be instructed to deliver up the refugees as ordinary criminals. The United States government, however, is reported to have refused to do so. The discovery of which resulted in the proclamation of the late siege, are received. It is now given out that on the evening of April 30 the police raided groups suspiciously collecting in the parks. Troops were sent to disperse them, and resulted in the firing out warning and scattered the crowd. Many were taken prisoner, including the leader. Twenty of them were searched, and their names and addresses were taken. It is believed that they intended to attack the prison.

Abwardi Laughed at.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—There was a crowded attendance at the opening of the Reichstag, owing to the interest excited by the statement of Herr Abwardi, the Jew-baiter, that he would to-day present the documents of the German officials in corrupt conduct. Upon the opening of proceedings, Abwardi presented a written statement which the president scanned and returned to Abwardi. The minister then proceeded to read the documents, of which he had spoken, although the general hubbub and laughter of the assembly rendered it difficult whether Abwardi had really done so or not.

Lower Railway Charges Announced.

MONTREAL, April 14.—The Winnipeg Free Press, organ of the Canadian Pacific railway, makes the following editorial announcement: "The Free Press is in a position not simply to predict, but to state as a fact that there will be brought into force in time for moving the crops of 1893 a tariff applicable to all parts of Manitoba and the territories, at least so far as the Canadian Pacific railway is concerned, that will make a very material reduction in the one now in force."

DeLesseps Must Do Time.

PARIS, April 14.—The court of cassation rejected the appeal of Charles DeLesseps from the sentence of one year's imprisonment imposed on him as the result of his conviction for having corrupted the minister of Public Works Billaut to support the Panama lottery bill. He has no recourse now for escaping from punishment excepting the clemency of President Carnot.

SMITH PARDONED.

So He May End His Days Under the Prisoner's Walls.

The state board of pardons yesterday approved Gov. Richards' action in pardoning Charles E. Smith, who wounded an old colored man named George Lewis, better known as "Commodore." The crime was committed on Main street in Livingston on July 30, 1889. Smith was subsequently indicted in the district court for assault with intent to commit murder, a charge of venue was taken to Yellowstone county, and the case tried at the April term of the district court for that county, Judge Milburn presiding. The case was tried on April 28. The evidence showed that Smith provoked an attack on Lewis, and then drawing a razor slashed the latter with the evident intention of severing the jugular, but instead inflicted a terrible gash the entire length of his victim's face.

Lewis was cared for by the county until his mental condition rendered him unmanageable by attendants when he was sent to the Warm Springs asylum, where he subsequently died within a few weeks. The jury found a verdict of guilty but failed to agree upon a sentence, seven of the jury favoring a term of ten years' imprisonment, the remainder being divided upon terms ranging from one to five years. It was agreed to return a verdict of guilty and leave the sentence to Judge Milburn, who, accordingly on May 14, 1890, fixed the penalty at eleven years in the state penitentiary and the costs of the trial, amounting to \$1,000. Smith has consumption and cannot live long, hence the pardon.

Broken Idaho Banks.

MURRAY, Idaho, April 14.—The liabilities of the Clear Lake bank, of Wallace, which failed a week ago, are \$70,000. The assets are said to be ample to pay all claims. The Miners Exchange bank at Wardner, owned by the same parties, which also closed, has liabilities of \$60,000 and assets of \$28,000. Receivers will be appointed and the affairs of both banks wound up.

TOOK HIS OWN MEDICINE

Chandler, the Canting Senatorial Hypocrite, Called Down in Very Good Style.

He Held Up His Hands in Horror at Senator Roach, of North Dakota.

A Few of the Many Ugly Things People Say of Chandler Repeated by Senator Voorhees.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The subject of the proposed investigation of Senator Roach, of North Dakota, was precipitated on the senate this morning by Roach himself. He said he was perfectly willing that the investigation should proceed. He had desired the investigation, but yielded to the advice of the older senators. Hoar asked for unanimous consent for the passage of his resolution. George objected on the ground that the senate had no power to make an investigation, as the matter involved acts prior to and unconnected with Roach's election. Gorman moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into the power of the senate to make an investigation under the circumstances. Chandler spoke in favor of the Hoar resolution.

During the course of Chandler's argument he yielded on several occasions. One of these was an effort on the part of Hoar to have a time fixed for taking a vote on the question of the admission of senators from Montana, Washington and Wyoming under appointment from the governors of those states. Objection was made on the democratic side, but was supplemented with statements that the senators on that side would confer upon it. Another occasion was to have action on resolutions for an investigation of the claim of Ady as senator from Kansas, and for a visit to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma, to ascertain their fitness for admission as states. Both resolutions were agreed to.

Chandler then proceeded with his argument in support of Hoar's resolution. He read numerous and voluminous citations from English and American history bearing on the question whether expulsion from a parliamentary body can be based upon acts committed before the accused person became a member. He claimed that the precedents established that right.

Voorhees, replying to Chandler, said the representations were that the representatives of other states would be better employed in minding their own business than in criticizing the actions of a state in choosing its senators. The proposed investigation is simply an inquisitorial process outside of all constitutional limits. He desired the country to know that on his side of the chamber they would investigate within the limits of the constitution and not beyond them.

There were heard alleged of the senator from New Hampshire very good and ugly things. I have heard men say that while he was secretary of the navy he built three or four ships which made but one trip, and that to the bottom of the sea. I have heard it alleged that the contractors who received from their work, rich, contented, and infamous, all at the same time, I hear these things said. Does the senator from New Hampshire believe these matters should be taken out of newspapers, and that some other senator should, without a word of testimony, rise here and arraign him?

"The senator from New Hampshire would turn this body into the most miserable and ignominious tribunal since the invention of the world ever had any knowledge of. I would want to leave the senate with loathing and disgust, rather than serve in a body which claimed the right to suspend the members of senators from other states and to enter into judgment upon them. It might be that the senator from North Dakota suffered misfortune. He never sought, however, to evade the laws of the country, and to-day he returns among those whom he injured, with but a single claim being made against him."

Hensbrough testified to the good qualities of an oval of Roach for ten or twelve years he has resided in Dakota. He then branched off into a compilation of interviews and statements published in the St. Paul Globe and Minnesota Herald, and the indignities of one Le Moure, of Pembina, disparaging to himself. And he asked Gorman whether he had in his possession any documents, affidavits or papers bearing upon his (Mr. Hensbrough's) action to the senate.

Gorman pointed Hensbrough to his statement as an illustration of the folly of listening to the tattling of vipers and miserable slanderers, and disavowed all knowledge of charges against Hensbrough.

After an executive session the senate adjourned till to-morrow. Final adjournment of the extra session may take place to-morrow.

Appointments and Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate: L. H. Manning, of Arizona, surveyor general of Arizona; L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, recorder of the land office; Richard H. Alvey, of Maryland, chief justice; and Martin E. Morrison, of the District of Columbia, and Seth Shepard, of Texas, associate justices of the court of appeals for the District of Columbia.

Confirmations: Ambrose W. Lyman, collector of internal revenue for the district of Utah, Montana and Idaho August Belmont & Co., fiscal agents of the navy department, London; Daniel M. Brown, of Illinois, commissioner of Indian affairs.

Jobs for the Hangman.

ROCKVILLE, Md., April 14.—Wm. Bond, colored, was hanged here this afternoon for the murder of Margaret Cephas, in November, 1891.

COLEMAN, S. C., April 14.—Jack Bradley, colored, was hanged at Bennettsville to-day for the murder of L. D. Taylor, a white man, on the night of Aug. 6, 1892.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Attention Called to a Sacred Duty by the Department President.

To Officers and Members of the W. R. C. and Friends: Stern winter has given way to merry spring, and hardy wild flowers peep through crystal snow wreaths, reminding us that memorial day is fast approaching. Our ladies have had extra duties this year preparing for the Columbian exposition. And yet along the line of the grand old in fervent republicans, comes a unanimous auxiliary republic, comes a unanimous voice, "Let us not forget our fallen heroes."

Already the sacred anthems are tuned to Chord with muffled drum and martial tread. Just tributes to our martyred dead. For flowers? Or skies their tears?

From every part of this, our mountain state, may we receive some token of respect due those who fell on southern battle fields, in prison pens, or beneath the ocean's waves. To the 3,500 veterans and their families in Montana we cordially extend greeting, bidding them welcome to send us their reports of memorial day. Although no all members of our order, let us all in fervent loyalty, hoping that within another year every year, may recognize its own auxiliary, as do our noble seven. Our national aids and department chaplain, Mrs. Helen C. Dolman, of Butte, Mont., will receive and answer any communication concerning our nation's blessed anniversary. And let us not forget, while strewing roses over our own boys in blue, to the boys in gray are due the violets.

Myrtle Sims has woven myrtle chains across the chimes and made them one. Our country's dead, fraternity, loyalty and charity. Let the greatest of these three on that day be charity. Yours most sincerely, E. C. From Department President W. R. C. Helena, April 10, 1893.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Mr. H. B. Shearley, manager of Nye and Burbank, arrived at Helena yesterday, preceding the aggregation of talent, wit and humor one day. In conversation he referred to a particularly gratifying fact which this transcontinental tour has demonstrated, and that was that in the towns where Mr. Nye had appeared before, even two or three times, his business was exceedingly large on their last appearance, showing that Nye's humor was of the kind that wears. His combination with A. P. Burbank was a very happy thought. Mr. Burbank had the honor of the supporting company in his last appearance, and stands to-day the foremost entertainer upon the American platform. Their joint program is one to be remembered with pleasure. Their houses on this trip have been phenomenally large, and Montana so far has turned out tremendous crowds to greet these celebrated gentlemen. Helena will demonstrate to-night that she still retains the lead of the cities of the state in this regard, and the auditorium will undoubtedly contain a great audience.

New Edgewood Folks.

There was not a very large audience to see Alva Heywood in "New Edgewood Folks" at King's last night, and those who fell to go missed one of the best treats Manager Remington has provided for his patrons this season. The play in itself is good, depicting as it does, characteristic New England life, and the supporting company is above the average; but the bright particular star is Heywood. The first act represents a picnic with a score or more of children enjoying themselves. Heywood, as Tom Dillmore, to name the children, takes the character of Silly Billy, and before the curtain went down he had captured the audience. In the second act he takes the part of a tramp, and with Harry Campbell and the supporting company in a lawyer's office that is true to nature. In this act, Stoddard, as Ferguson, a social problem, fairly divides the honors with Heywood. It is in the last act that the star shows his versatility. First, he tells the story of the old father who was "wrapped up in Jim," and tells it in such a way as to draw tears from the eyes of the most callous-hearted. Then, a few moments afterward, he appears as an old maid anxious for a husband, and does this so successfully as to receive for a little while his audience. Heater-goers are disappointed in an abandonment to see "New Edgewood Folks" and Alva Heywood either at the matinee or this evening, when the engagement will close.

LITTLE GIRL KILLED.

She Fell Under the Heavy Wheel of a Hay Wagon.

SPECIAL TO THE INDEPENDENT. GREAT FALLS, April 14.—The four-year-old daughter of Mrs. M. A. Smith was almost instantly killed in West Great Falls about six o'clock to-night. She was trying to climb on to a moving hay wagon, when she lost her hold and fell under one of the hind wheels. The wheel passed over her neck, crushing the bones in a frightful manner. The child died soon after she was carried home. A strange fatality seems to pursue this family. About two years ago the child's father, John Smith, then roadmaster of the Great Northern, was killed at Dodaan, twenty-five miles east of Chinook. A year previous his brother-in-law, P. Finnegan, was also killed while in the employ of the railroad. When killed, he was roadmaster of this division of the Great Northern.

Montana Presbytery in Session.

SPECIAL TO THE INDEPENDENT. GREAT FALLS, April 14.—The spring session of the Montana Presbytery commenced here this evening, eighteen pastors being present. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p. m. in the Presbyterian church by the moderator, Rev. John Reid of this city. J. W. Miller, of Deer Lodge, was elected moderator; J. E. Flynn, of Boulder, temporary clerk, and C. H. Garbit, of Phillipsburg, assistant clerk. Arthur C. McMillan, of Granite, delivered the opening sermon. The session will last four days.

Sentenced to Ten Years.

SPECIAL TO THE INDEPENDENT. BOULDER, April 14.—In the district court here yesterday Henry Aronhold was sentenced to ten years in the pen at Deer Lodge. He held up a man named La Fontaine near Montana City at the Light Mile house, a year or two ago, and was arrested in Helena a few weeks ago. The jury was out all night.

Charges Against Customs Officials.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The New York Dry Goods Chronicle makes a serious charge of corruption on a large scale in the revenue service. The general charge is, that there exists in the appraiser's office in New York a combination of officials acting in collusion with importers to defraud the government by undervaluing imported merchandise; and second, that active instruments of corruption, namely, certain examiners in the appraiser's office, are protected and supported by higher officials. In support of the charges the Dry Goods Chronicle makes a dozen specific charges, accompanying them with letters, figures and statements. The gist of the charges is that a prominent silk importing firm, with the connivance of certain officials, systematically for a number of years profited by extensive undervaluations.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION

Discussed by the Cabinet, Senators, and All Other People at Washington.

Blount's Actions But the Fulfillment of Instructions Issued by Foster.

No Official Report Received at the State Department—Various Views of Senators Made Known.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The startling news from Honolulu, via San Francisco, of the hauling down of the United States flag, is said, was the subject of an animated discussion at the cabinet meeting to-day. Before going into the cabinet room Secretary Gresham said to a reporter that he had received no information whatever aside from that printed in the papers. When questioned further as to the truth of the statements contained in the special dispatches to the western newspapers, that Blount was conniving at the restoration of Queen Liliuokalani and would support her return to the throne, if need be by the force of the United States steamer Boston, he said he knew nothing about it and declined to express an opinion on the subject. In regard to hauling down the United States flag, attention is called to these passages in the instructions issued under the previous administration by Secretary Foster to Minister Stevens, under date of Feb. 11, 1893:

"The phraseology of your proclamation in announcing your action in the assumption of the protection of the Hawaiian islands in the name of the United States, would appear to be tantamount to the assumption of a protectorate over those islands in behalf of the United States, with all the rights and obligations which the term implies. To this extent it goes beyond the necessities of the situation and the instructions heretofore given you. So far as your action amounts to, when, according to the request of the de facto sovereignty of the government of the Hawaiian islands you gave the co-operation of the United States, the protection of life and property from impending disorders, your action is commended. But so far as it may appear to create that limit by setting the authority and power of the United States above that of the government of the Hawaiian islands, in the capacity of protection, or to impair in any way the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian government by substituting the flag and power of the United States as the symbol and manifestation of paramount authority, it is disavowed."

WHAT THEY THINK.

Senators Hold Diverging Opinions of Blount's Conduct.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Up to the hour of closing the department of state no information had been received there regarding the action of Commissioner Blount in Honolulu. In the course of the afternoon, Carter, annexation commissioner from Hawaii, had an interview with Secretary Gresham, which, he said, was quite satisfactory. He reiterated the statement that the hauling down of the flag was due to the condition of affairs in Honolulu, which no longer warranted his floating over the government banner.

"The provisional government can and ought to sustain itself," he said, "I am not at all discouraged over the situation and believe we shall come out all right in the end."

The news from Hawaii attracted a great deal of attention among senators, though there was much reticence manifested when an effort was made to draw them out. The democrats refrained from giving utterance to what appeared to be their real sentiments, and the republicans were equally cautious, though they said more for private ears than they were willing to see reproduced in the press. The members of the foreign affairs committee were more frank, as such committee they may have jurisdiction when the senate is called upon to act.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, sees no reason for alarm in the action of Commissioner Blount. "I can scarcely see," said the senator, "how the act of Blount can be considered an abandonment on the part of the present administration of all intentions concerning the islands."

Merrill does not condemn the proceedings unqualifiedly, but it was easy to see that he disapproves of the act which resulted in lowering the American flag. Senator Culom deprecated the act of the commissioner, and said: "I am not surprised that the present democratic administration should order the stars and stripes to be hauled down. They have taken the flag down whenever they had an opportunity and there was a time when they had it down in states for quite a while."

Timid Operator's Report.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 14.—The storm reported at Vicksburg this morning did no material damage. The operator got scared and started to telegraph that a cyclone was coming, when the wires failed and he was feared here that a disaster had happened. At Jackson the damage was confined to the unroofing of barns, blowing down of fences, and scaring the populace badly.

SAULT HINCH BACK TO CANADA. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Julius Schelke, an immigrant from cholera infected Hamburg, via Canada, who was endeavoring to gain an entrance to this country for several days, succeeded in getting across the river last night, eluding the customs officers. Schelke was found at the residence