

APPALLING IN ITS FURY.

An authentic statement is to the effect that the cyclone was formed by the union of two light storm clouds from the south and northwest, which immediately assumed the force of a waterspout, rising and descending like the waves of the sea and destroying everything in its way. Mr. E. Best, of this city, who was near enough to observe accurately, says it was fully one-eighth of a mile wide, and moved about over the country like an immense cloud of smoke, while everywhere in its path the air was

DARK WITH TREES AND RUINS OF HOUSES.

Forests were mowed down like weeds, and fences destroyed for miles, and it is estimated that in this county alone at least 20 residences are in ruins, to say nothing of the loss on other buildings, live stock and other property. At Alexandersville six miles south of here several people are known to be injured and one lady is reported killed, while sawmills, farms and other buildings are destroyed. At Carrollton Friend's paper mills and other buildings are badly damaged, while a number of residences are reported destroyed. The telegraph lines are down in all directions and

ROADS ARE IMPASSABLE FROM THE RUINS

that all them. Near Woodbine, the residences and other buildings belonging to Edward Wheatley were destroyed, with other property, amounting in all to \$2,000. Two farm hands are reported missing. The brick school house No. 9 is destroyed and the roof carried 500 yards. Harrie's house and barn were destroyed, and a child caught in the cyclone was carried 200 yards and dropped to the earth but slightly injured. Mr. Mitchell's house and barn were partly ruined. Mr. Ridemount's property was also badly damaged.

At Bellebrooke, Greene County, at least 15 farmhouses are more or less damaged, but the families generally escaped by taking refuge in cellars. From Carrollton the cyclone took a direct easterly course and its form was not in the least spent when it reached Jamestown, a thriving village of 600 inhabitants, which is reported.

ENTIRELY DESTROYED,

with only a few buildings left standing. Meagre telegraph reports state that four people are known to be killed, while 20 are more or less injured. Owing to the sparse settlement of the country and the blocked roads, accurate details cannot be obtained, but with such a loss of property, that of life must be terrible.

Near Xenia there was considerable destruction. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home was badly damaged. The barn, laundry and other buildings were destroyed, while the hospital and other buildings were unroofed. Miss Harvey, matron, and nightwatchman Richardson, were injured, but no children hurt.

Between Jasper and Cedar Creek, on the narrow gauge road, the damage is great to farm property, and at this point trains were unable to move on account of the wind, while others did not dare to pass over Cedar Creek trestle during the cyclone. In all directions south and east of here the scene of destruction defies description. Whole;

FORESTS WERE CUT DOWN LIKE WEEDS.

Trees and smaller buildings were carried away for long distances in the air. Later reports to-morrow must bring news of appalling loss of life.

ALBUQUERQUE, 27.—News has reached here from Fort Wingate that the rumors which have been afloat for a few days past in regard to an uprising of Ute Indians at Midehell's (ranch), in the Ute reservation have been confirmed. The Utes attacked the ranchmen of that section and a desperate battle ensued, and the Indians were repulsed with loss of two killed and two wounded. No whites have been killed thus far, but several are wounded. Capt. Smith left Fort Wingate yesterday for the scene of trouble with cavalry. The troops from Fort Lewis, Col., are already there, but the situation is so desperate that Captain Smith was sent for to reinforce them. The Ute reservation, the scene of the trouble, is located in the corners of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, and news from there cannot be readily obtained. Reports of another outbreak were received by the department to-day. The Navajos of San Juan Valley have risen, and fears are entertained for the safety of the settlers. Although perfectly reliable, advices are so meagre and the situation not being thoroughly understood, the Adjutant General has ordered Capt. Heyl of Fort Wingate to send a company of soldiers to the scene and ascertain the extent of the trouble. Captain Heyl will leave Fort Wingate to-morrow with a body of cavalry. The San Juan country is situated in the southwestern part of Colorado and the northwestern part of New Mexico.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., 28.—A terrible fire is raging here. The loss will reach over \$100,000. Union Hall, Opera House and the Presbyterian Church are burned, also fifteen stores and twice as many offices. The fire is still raging.

PITTSBURG, 28.—A collision occurred near Harmonville, on the West Pennsylvania line last night between a passenger and freight train, both running at 20 miles an hour. The engineer and firemen of both trains were injured, two fatally. Both engines were demolished.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., 23.—The negro Rugg, convicted of the murder of Annie Mayb, has been sentenced to be hung June 6th.

IRWIN STATION, Pa., 28.—Two thousand miners, who have been on strike the past ten days, resumed work this morning, the Westmoreland Coal Co. yielding to their terms and to remove the one-inch screen.

SYRACUSE, 28.—Dick Putnam shot and killed his wife while in a buggy, near Jordan, and then shot and killed himself. Jealousy.

KEY WEST, Florida, 29.—The schooner *Winfield*, 12 tons, was taken from her mooring at Key Largo on Thursday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock. Largo is about 100 miles distant up the reef and about 30 miles from where the frigate *Yantic* is lying. It is thought that another small party may have gone across to Cuba, although the supposed leader of the next expedition is still here. It is rumored that some men are massing and that this expedition has started or will start is unquestioned. It is generally believed that only funds are wanting and that the present Federal forces would avail nothing on a chain of islands of 200 miles in extent if the filibusters were ready.

WASHINGTON, 28.—Captain Charles C. Carpenter, commander of the *Harford*, flag ship of the Pacific squadron, has been condemned by medical survey and ordered home for examination and retirement.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 28.—Information is received here of the brutal murder of Hiram Jellerson, near Audubon in that State. Jellerson, a harmless old farmer of 65 years, and his wife, lived on a farm. Saturday night four men entered their bedroom, dragged them from bed, pulled the old man's hair and whippers out by the roots, wrapped his shirt about his head, dragged him naked to a tree in the yard and hanged him to a limb. They then rode away. Mrs. J. came to the door and tried to alarm the neighbors nearest, about 400 yards away, but the murderers stopped her with threats of hanging her also. No clue to the perpetrators as it was too dark to recognize them.

Later—Jellerson was an old man and quite lame. He was inoffensive, and there are strong suspicions that some of his family are mixed up in the murder. His daughter's husband, a man by the name of John Smythe, who is a hard character, is freely charged with the crime. It is also supposed that the old man's own son, Cicero, was one of the party who did the hanging. The family is not a bright one, and the son is said to be almost foolish and just such a man as could be persuaded to do such a deed. The whole country is aroused, and if the men are caught there will probably be another hanging without trial. Audubon is 40 or 50 miles west of this point and no news has been received to-day regarding the outrage.

NEW YORK, 27.—In Madison Square to-night fully 7,000 people witnessed the start of the walking match. Those engaged in the race are Winston H. Burrell, John H. Sullivan, George D. Noremac, Robert Vint, Charles Rowell, Charles Thompson, Nitaw Eg Ebow, Alfred Elson, Peter J. Panchot, Wm. W. Lounsbury, (Chicago), Daniel J. Herty, Patrick Fitzgerald, Peter Napoleon, Campana, George Haines (Pennsylvania), Samuel Day (Birmingham, England).

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—In the House of Commons, Gladstone refused to state what reply had been sent to Egypt's suggestion in regard to the relief of Berber. Berber, he said, was in danger, and Khartoum was in no danger, either military or any other. The Government fully recognized its obligation they were under for the safety of Gordon, and would put themselves in a position to render all needful assistance.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice said that Nubar Pasha refused to retain his office unless Berber was relieved. He stated, also, that no instructions had been sent Baker Pasha at Suakim regarding the treatment of slaves.

The final decision of the government regarding the expedition for the relief of Berber has been postponed until the arrival of Sir Evelyn Baring and General Graham on Monday. After to-day's council at Cairo, General Wood advised that the government expedition should consist of 2,000 Egyptians and 500 English troops.

General Wolsley, at the cabinet meeting yesterday, insisted that no advance should be made until after the rising of the Nile. General Wood recommends Greenfell for the command of the expedition.

The shipowners of the north of England will hold a meeting to arrange for the withdrawal for four months of one-fourth of the vessels of the owners for the purpose of raising the rates in the steam freight market.

The Princess Alice's "Memoirs" contain her complete correspondence with the Queen until her death. The work excites greater interest than did the Queen's book, and 150,000 copies will be issued as the first edition.

The Anglo-French commission to regulate the Newfoundland fisheries has terminated its labors. France renounces the right of fishing in certain bays of the island, and will exercise a strict supervision over the places where former treaties empower French subjects to fish.

Half of the Arab quarter was burned to-day, and four thousand Arabs are homeless.

The blue book is issued containing the correspondence between the British and United States governments on the subject of cattle disease. The tenor of the consular and other reports is that foot and mouth disease is not indigenous in America, but rather that the outbreaks throughout the United States are traceable to cargoes of cattle from England.

The Pope has decided to create another Cardinal in the United States, indeed, always to have two in the United States, and one in South America.

In the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the budget. The revenues of 1883 amounted to \$87,205,814, expenditure \$8,699,000. The beer duty alone exceeded the estimate by \$200,000, while the spirit duty fell off. The income tax produced \$453,000 beyond the estimate. The national debt up to the present time was reduced some \$72,080,000. It is now lower than since 1811, while the interest is lower than since 1805. (Cheers.) The national debt was reduced during 1883 by \$8,500,000. The estimated expenditures for the current and fiscal year are \$85,292,000, against \$85,954,000 the previous year. Childers said it was difficult to forecast the revenue for 1884. Trade and agriculture were unsatisfactory, but the working classes were pretty comfortably off. Pauperism was declining. The revenue was estimated at \$85,550,000, against \$71,866,000 last year. In connection with the postoffice estimates, he was sorry to say that after eight months' experience the parcels post had produced only \$155,000, against an estimate of \$360,000. It was therefore proposed to defer the system of six-penny telegrams till August, 1885, owing to the smallness of the surplus, \$263,000. Childers only proposed to reduce the tax on carriages, which would absorb \$20,000. The remaining \$243,000 was not too much to keep on hand. It is proposed to coin new half sovereigns, containing 10 per cent less gold, thus effecting a net profit of \$1,380,000, which sum, put out at interest, will suffice to maintain the gold coinage in the future in a satisfactory condition. He also proposed to convert the 3 per cent consols into 2½ per cents.

MADRID, 25.—While Agüero's expedition was in course of preparation certain Spanish republicans, of extreme views, sent an agent to America for the purpose of fomenting the movement. Their hope was that the movement could be made to assume such proportions that its reaction would be felt in Madrid. The republicans promised Cuba self-government and declared that the relations between Spain and Cuba would be made similar to those between England and Canada.

LONDON, 25.—The British Ambassador to Turkey has informed the Government that the Porte insists if the Egyptian conference is to be held at all, its object shall include the settlement of the political as well as the financial question.

The Berlin *National Gazette* says that Germany is concerned only in the financial question, and will not touch the British proposals, unless the political question is excluded, at the proposed Egyptian conference.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says: A telegram from Berber, dated April 25th, states the reports of the recent massacre at Shendi are exaggerated. The loss of refugees and soldiers was only slight. Hassen Pasha, Governor of Berber, says he and the garrison will die at their post of duty.

The Sicilian police have discovered a remarkable murder club near Palermo, consisting of 59 members, pledged to murder for common advantage and profit. The murderers undertook to execute private vengeance for hire. A branch club, consisting of 45 members, was established at Sicarizza. Within a few months the latter club alone killed 30 persons. The members of both clubs are imprisoned at Palermo, and will be tried in May.

Advices from Tamalan say the French have sent a flag of truce to Malagassiz with modified terms. A treaty of peace is now probable.

Dublin, 25.—A canister of gunpowder exploded this evening in the area of the barracks, Ship Street, this city. The windows of the barracks were shattered. The officers dining in the rear of and directly above the barracks were uninjured, although several pieces of nail iron two inches long were found scattered about. No arrests were made.

Glasgow, 25.—It is impossible to withdraw a fourth of the vessels for four months, as proposed, to raise the rates of ocean freights, as the steamers are mostly employed on fixed lines.

BERLIN, 25.—Von Moltke is still ill with catarrh of the lungs. He has obtained a long leave of absence and will retire to his estates in Silesia. He retains nominal command of the staff.

The proprietors of the leading steel works of Prussia, including Krupp, inform their workmen that overproduction compels them to reduce the number of working hours, and others threaten to stop work.

The Hague, 25.—The Upper House, to-day, by a vote of 260 to 210 passed a bill authorizing the government to demonetize silver to the amount of 25,000,000 florins, if the monetary situation of the country renders the step necessary. This bill passed the Lower House early in March. If its provisions are carried out it will withdraw from circulation something over one-sixth of the entire coinage, which amounts to something less than 142,000,000 florins.

Alexandria, 25.—A native paper publishes a rumor that Khartoum has fallen; that General Gordon is a prisoner and that the natives are signing a petition for an English protectorate for ten years.

The troops for Shendi have arrived at Korosko. They lost 65 men on the journey.

Shanghai, 25.—It is reported that Prince Kung has suicided, and that the Viceroy at Yunnan has died.

LONDON, 26.—A Cairo correspondent telegraphs the *Times* the following: "An English officer of great experience in the Sudan and a friend of General Gordon, assures me that he possesses abundant proof that Zobeir Pasha is intriguing in the Sudan and that he is responsible for the recent uprising north of Khartoum." The *Times* recommends immediate inquiry into this matter.

LONDON, 26.—A fire on the premises of Wm. Whitely, dealer in general merchandise, Westbourne Grove, destroyed one building and damaged four others. Loss £250,000.

VIENNA, 26.—The Polar conference has terminated its labors. Lieut. Ray of the United States and other delegates were presented to the Emperor.

MADRID, 26.—Government claims to have received further information of a revolutionary movement in the provinces. Several officers and civilians at Barcelona, the centre of agitation in the south, have been arrested.

DUBLIN, 26.—The Grand Master of the Orangemen at Belfast has received a letter warning him that the invincibles are on his track.

LIVERPOOL, 26.—John Daly, suspected dynamiter, in jail during the last two weeks awaiting trial, has been transferred to Birkenhead, where the arrest was made and where the trial will take place.

PARIS, 6.—The *Republique Francaise* says: At the proposed conference of the powers concerning Egypt, the whole Egyptian question, not simply the financial situation, will be submitted to the arbitration of the powers.

DUBLIN, 26.—The *Daily Express* says: James O'Kelly, M. P., who went to the Sudan as correspondent of the London *Daily News* after the death of Edmund O'Donovan, has been taken into custody by the Egyptian authorities. Suspicious documents were found in his possession, among them letters from Frenchmen to El Mahdi.

CAIRO, 26.—The Khedive is receiving constantly letters warning him that he is doomed to speedy death unless he abdicates. The number of guards at the palace has been increased.

BERLIN, 26.—A sensation was caused by the statement made to the committee by Richter that the anarchists had placed 16 pounds of dynamite under the statue of Germany shortly before unveiling the monument, and a terrible catastrophe was only prevented by the fortunate circumstance that a rain rendered the explosive harmless for a time. The dynamite was discovered after the immense assemblage had dispersed. The fact was kept secret till this time.

A reply is received to the request sent to the British government for an expedition to relieve the beleaguered troops at Berber, setting forth that it is impossible at present to send the relief demanded, as a sufficient force could not be dispatched before August. This answer has been forwarded to Hussian Pasha, who was also informed that he may withdraw if the conditions are favorable to such a project. Gen. Gordon's agent at Berber telegraphs that it is impossible to forward either a letter or a telegram to Khartoum.

Turin, 26.—The International Exposition was opened to the public to-day by King Humbert and Queen Margarete. Many foreign ambassadors and ministers and other persons of distinction were present. It was altogether a brilliant occasion.

BERLIN, 27.—Two anarchists made confession of the details of the plot to blow up the statue of Germania at Niederwald. They say a quantity of dynamite was placed in a drain pipe underneath the monument. The moisture only prevented the explosion.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27.—Princess Elizabeth, of Saxe-Altenburg, was married to-day to the Grand Duke Constantine. The ceremony was performed at the Winter Palace with great pomp.

LONDON, 27.—A dispatch from Berber reports that four brigades of Bashi Bazouks and half a regiment have joined the rebels.

MADRID, 28.—The conspirators intended to cause a simultaneous republican uprising in Catalonia, Valencia and throughout the southern provinces.

LONDON, 27.—Dispatches from Cairo say the troops at Berber fraternize with the rebels. This condition of affairs excites the deepest concern. The inhabitants are fleeing from the place and it will be deserted in a few days.

Waddington, French Ambassador to Great Britain, will return from Paris on Tuesday, bringing with him Premier Ferry's response to Earl Granville's proposition in regard to the Egyptian question. Ferry's response fully approves the plan of liquidation. The German and Austro-Hungarian governments will maintain silence on the subject until the *entente cordiale* between the French and English governments is assured. The British Government's refusal to send an expedition for the relief of Berber causes great excitement in the political circles of London. A non-party coalition is being formed for the purpose of attacking the government's policy.

MADRID, 27.—By the breaking of a railroad bridge near Ciudad Real, a

train of passenger cars was precipitated into the river. Several persons are reported killed and 20 received severe injuries. One of the supports of the bridge was afterwards found cut, showing that the disaster was the result of maliciousness.

The loss of life by yesterday's railway disaster near Ciudad Real proves to have been much greater than first reported. Thirty-eight corpses so far have been recovered from the wreck on the river. Fifty soldiers missing. It is believed the weakening of the bridge which led to its collapse was the work of Republicans.

PORTSMOUTH, 28.—The cavalry barracks, in process of erection here, suddenly fell this morning. The workmen, all of whom were convicts, were buried in the ruins. The loss of life is large.

LONDON, 28.—The accident at Portsmouth is less serious than supposed. Five arches of the barracks fell, injuring about thirty convicts.

CAUCASUS, 28.—The Mallahs are preaching the assassination of Christians.

The party who took an overcoat from the Assembly Hall by mistake on Sunday evening, April 6th, 1884, will please leave it with C. J. Thomas at Temple gate for the owner. ds&w

BUCHLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Cancers, Piles, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money returned. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 7

Advocates of prohibition need have no fears of "Prickly Ash Bitters," as it is a medicine, and by reason of its cathartic properties cannot be used as a beverage. It is manufactured from the purest materials, and acts directly on the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Is pleasant to the taste, and effective in its action.

The whole physical mechanism becomes impaired by the heavy winter diet and lack of open air exercise. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the system.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

In Debility From Overwork.

Dr. G. W. Collins, Tipton, Ind., says: "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good results."

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. G. P. BRICHER writes from Kirby, O., July 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The Vigor is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. AUGUS FAIRBANKS, leader of the celebrated "Fairbank Family" of Scottish Gaelists, writes from Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

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