the Queen has been unfaithful, yet, because she will not condone his escapades and resents the betrayal of Servian interests to the Austrian court, the King asks the ecclesiastical synod to punish her, which it obediently proceeds to do. The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that a more vile job was never undertaken by a spiritual court at the dictation of the temporal power. It is said that at a state reception Queen Natalie refused to follow the Servian custom and kiss a foreign minister's wife who was notorious for certain of her actions. When Milan demanded an explanation of her refusal, Queen Natalie said: "I will leave that agreeable duty to your Majesty."

A Meeting That Was Not Entirely Successful.

LONDON, July 7.—A large crowd assembled today in Trafalgar square to hear speeches from prominent labor speakers. The police were present with a strong force and tried to break up the assemblage. The orders from Sir Charles Warren, police commissioner, were to keep the crowd moving, but to make no arrests. In concurrence with these instructions the police prevented the people from congregating, but Messrs. Charles Conybeare, member of Parliament, and William Saunders, ex-member of Parliament, were allowed to address the mob as they were forced through the square. Resolutions denouncing Secretary Balfour and the government were adopted, as well as was possible for the moving mass of excited people to do.

Doctors' Report on Frederick's Case.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 7.—The doctors' report on the malady of Emperor Frederick will be published on Tuesday next. It deals strictly with the nature of the disease and contains separate special reports signed by Professors Bardeleben, Bergmann, Gerhardt, Kussmaul, Schrotter and Schmidt. Neither Mr. Mackenzie nor Dr. Hovell signs a report. The opinion of every German doctor consulted is given, but the English doctors are ignored. Dr. Mackenzie will issue a separate report, with a statement from the Austrian Professor Billroth, defending Mackenzie's treatment.

Robert Garrett Starts for Home.

LONDON, July 7.—Mr. Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, with his wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Frick, sailed from Liverpool on the steamer Umbria, for New York, to-day. Previous to his departure, Mr. Garrett, in an interview, said: "My return to the United States is occasioned by my brother's sudden death. I intended to spend the remainder of the summer in Europe, and to return to my home in October. I find, however, that it is now imperative that I return to Baltimore a few days to settle my brother's affairs."

The German South Pole Expedition.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 7.—The south pole expedition, planned several years ago by Dr. Neumeyer, of the marine observatory at Hamburg, is likely to start in the spring. The imperial government has been asked to defray part of the expenses. Emperor William has made a favorable response, and has referred the question of the expedition to a committee of the admiralty.

Foreign Notes.

The French revenue surplus for the first six months of the year amounts to 28,000,000 francs.

A religious treaty was ratified yesterday between the Vatican and the United States of Colombo.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of LL. D., upon the Bishops of Fredericton, N. Y., and Minnesota.

Pope Leo is making strenuous efforts to suppress the slave trade throughout the world, and non-Catholic governments are invited to assist in the endeavor, to put down the infamous traffic.

VIOLENT STORMS.

Serious Damage to Property in Central and Western Minnesota and Dakota.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—A great storm passed over western and central Minnesota and eastern Dakota yesterday. The wind reached the velocity of a hurricane. At Shakopee, Minn., the great building of the Wampach Furnace Company was so badly wrecked that it was impossible to run the machinery. The loss is $5,000. The Cooper building was demolished, and Kohl & Beren's store unroofed. Several frame residences and barns were blown away, and trees and fences torn up and thrown across the highways in such a way as to prevent travel. At Redwood Falls, Minn., several buildings were toppled over and some burned by lightning. Much damage to fences and crops is reported from the country. At St. Peters, Minn., lightning burned two or three buildings, one a barn containing several valuable horses. Many hundreds of acres of corn were destroyed by hail. Many buildings were blown down in the vicinity of Roswell, Dak., where the storm swept a strip of country twenty miles wide. At Vilas hail did considerable damage to growing wheat, corn and oats.

An Indiana Town Wrecked.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A destructive wind-storm struck the town of Edwardsburg, Ind., about 11 o'clock last night, creating sad havoc through the village. The town consists of about 700 inhabitants, and contains between 250 and 300 buildings. It is located on the Grand Trunk railway, 113 miles from Chicago, on the shores of Diamond lake. The wind struck the village with terrific force, overturning and carrying away many of the houses. There is not a business house in the place but that is damaged to more or less extent, and the town is almost a complete wreck. A large and handsome hotel that had just been completed, and had not yet been furnished, was moved about fifteen feet from its foundations, and completely wrecked. Several dwelling-houses were unroofed, and a number of barns destroyed, leaving the horses and cattle unhurt. No one was injured, as far as known.

Damage Near Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WABASH, Ind., June 7.—This afternoon one of the severest thunder-storms which ever visited this section swept over Wabash and vicinity. Streams which had before been dry were, within half a hour, swollen to raging torrents, and a number of country bridges and culverts were carried away. In this city considerable damage was done to culverts, and many cellars were flooded. On the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road two small bridges and the earth beneath the track to the depth of three feet, for the distance of 600 feet, were washed out, and not until Monday will trains be able to pass. Passengers and mail are being transferred at that point to-night. The loss on crops is also reported heavy. The new track at the fair grounds, near this city, is said to be damaged considerably.

A Robber Gang's Secrets.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., July 7.—At the residence of Wright, the recently apprehended robber, were found a full set of drills and other burglar's tools. When Wright had been informed that the officers had found these articles he confessed that they had been provided for the purpose of burglarizing the Pendleton Bank, and also stated, when preparations were being made here for shooting gas well No. 5, that Welch, one of the gang, had stolen a five-gallon can of nitro-glycerine and started to make off with it, but on the approach of several men was compelled to drop it; that arrangements had been made to place it on the Panhandle railroad track at a place known as Negro Hollow, near Charlottesville, for the purpose of wrecking and robbing the pay-train.

Drowned in a Pond.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FOWLER, Ind., July 7.—To-day a number of boys were bathing in a gravel pit west of town, among them being Guy Lobdell, son of J. C. Lobdell, a leading lumber dealer of this city. Young Lobdell swam out into deep water, when he suddenly sank, and never came up. He was eighteen years old and a young man of great promise. His body was recovered two hours later.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Arrived: Celtic, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—Arrived: Venetian, from Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 7.—Arrived: Rhynland, from Antwerp.

GRAVESEND, July 7.—Arrived: Denmark, from New York, for London.

THE NEXT VICE-PRESIDENT

The Republican Notification Committee Calls on the Hon. Levi P. Morton,

At His Home at Rhinebeck, and Informs Him of the Action Taken by the Chicago Convention—Brief Speeches on Both Sides.

MR. MORTON NOTIFIED.

The Republican Notification Committee Completes the Work Assigned It.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 7.—The parlor-car Marietta, occupied by the committee to notify Hon. Levi P. Morton of his nomination, was attached to the New York Central express train that left the Grand Central Depot at 10:30 this morning. Soon after starting Secretary Dougherty convened the committee for a meeting on ways and means, and each member of the committee then deposited with the secretary his prorata share of the expense of transportation. The time of the trip was consumed in discussing the political situation. From Poughkeepsie the trip was continued to Rhinebeck, where the committee was met by a local committee, and, amid cheering and booming of cannon, escorted to the Huntington place, where Mr. Morton is living.

Mr. Morton, arrayed in black clothes and looking in splendid health, stood in the center of his drawing-room and received the committee. Mrs. Morton, handsome and elegantly attired, stood beside her husband during the notification ceremony. Mrs. Morton's mother, Mrs. Street, and her brother, W. L. Street, and a number of friends of the family, were grouped in the rear. The speeches were short and to the point. Chairman Estee, clad in a black frock coat, and wearing a Harrison and Morton badge, was ushered into the drawing-room, and advanced to within a few feet of Mr. Morton. Immediately behind came the other members of the committee. Mr. Estee then delivered the following address:

The national convention of the Republican party recently assembled in Chicago nominated as its candidate for President General Harrison, and with equal unanimity selected you as its nominee for Vice-president. By order of that convention we were appointed a committee to notify its nominees of their selection. This pleasant duty has been in part performed in giving General Harrison, your associate upon the ticket, that notification. It only remains for us to discharge the further duty conferred upon us, by this official notice to you. The country has already passed judgment upon your selection, and it has met with universal approval that it is only left this committee to add its own expression of their high appreciation of your personal qualities, as well as their confidence in your eminent fitness for the position to which the deliberate judgment of the convention assigned you. In conclusion, we believe that this notification to you will not be a meaningless formality, but that your nomination will result in a triumphant election.

Mr. Morton replied as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee—I am profoundly sensible of the high honor which has been conferred upon me by the national Republican convention in session at Chicago, and thank you, gentlemen, for the courteous and complimentary terms in which you have officially announced my nomination as the candidate of the Republican party for the vice-presidency. I am also deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon the State of New York in the selection of a citizen of this State as one of the standard-bearers in the approaching peaceful conflict of the two great political parties of the country for supremacy in governmental control. New York represents to a large degree the business interests of all those ever-growing and wide-spreading communities of varied interest and industry which it is the mission of the Republican party to foster and protect. The platform so wisely adopted at Chicago has this mission boldly in view, and by its enunciation of these principles makes the issue clear and distinct. I accept the position tendered by the convention, of which you are the honored representatives, and will in due time address to you, Mr. Chairman, an official communication to that effect.

After Mr. Morton had finished speaking he invited his visitors to luncheon, which was ready to be served on the balcony at the south side of the house. The view from the balcony is a beautiful one. Rich, wooded land extends as far as the eye can see, and at the bottom of a valley a brook babbles along. In the distance the Fishkill mountains stood out in prominence. Mr. Estee gave a toast, "The next Vice-president," to which Mr. Morton gracefully replied. The party then re-entered their carriages and were driven to Ellerslie, where they had a delightful time inspecting Mr. Morton's new park. They will return to the city at 6 this evening.

THAT INDIANA REVOLT.

Card from Those Harrison County Men Who Were Lied About in Democratic Papers.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In the Star, of New York, of June 30, in what purports to be a special from Corydon, Ind., appears the following language:

Walter Davis, a broker of this place, who has always been an uncompromising Republican, announces that he will not support Harrison. John Orwick, proprietor of the Orwick Hotel, denounces Harrison as an aristocrat in the severest terms, and says he will not vote for him. H. M. Applegate, who has been the principal leader of the party in this county since its organization, says that Harrison will be and should be defeated.

Please say for us that such statements are wholly and absolutely untrue. While as the special stated in its first part, this is General Gresham's old home, and we preferred him to any other, the issues between the Republican and Democratic parties are so wide that we could not think of lending any encouragement whatever to Cleveland and his free-trade policy by even refraining from voting for Harrison. We believe in the Republican doctrines of protection to American homes and American industries, as against free trade and British manufactures. When a party has to engage in such misrepresentations as above quoted, to make party capital, it is indeed short of material. In conclusion, permit us to say that we are in favor of Harrison, protection and prosperity, and opposed to Cleveland, free trade and disaster.

H. M. APPLEGATE,
JOHN ORWICK,
ISAAC LAHNE.

The above is signed by Isaac Lahne, because the same statement, of which the above is an extract, contained a reference to some purported statement on his part, which he denies.

CORYDON, Ind., July 3, 1888.

ENGLISH OPINION.

The London Times Thinks Cleveland Puts the Free-Trade Issue Strongly.

London Cable Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

On account of the tariff issue the English papers give constant attention to our political campaign. The Times, this morning, after quoting approvingly from Cleveland's letter, says: "It would hardly be possible to put the free-trade case more clearly or more strongly. President Cleveland shrinks from the use of the term 'free trade;' in fact, he declares that those who taunt him with being a free-trader are deceiving the country. A free trader appears to be equivalent, in the language of the American political controversy, to the enemy of workingmen and of industrial enterprises. That it should be so is one of the curiosities of politics, and an extraordinary instance of the power of the phrase even over the minds we, for commonly shrewd and reasonable, for it is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty-five years ago, and which any English free-trader would now employ. Such propositions as that taxation ought to be strictly limited by needs of the country; that it is unjust to tax the whole community for the benefit of special classes; that import duties stifle production and limit the area of a country's markets are purely free-trade arguments. As such we are very glad to see President Cleveland is using them, though we are sorry for the popular infatuation which makes it dangerous to give them their right name. It is to be hoped that his vigorous denunciation of the useless and dangerous surplus in the treasury will have its proper effect, and that the people of the United States will at last begin to ask themselves why they are being taxed in this prodigious fashion which rules at present."

The Daily News says of the two candidates:

"The two candidates for the American presidency are now face to face, and their latest utterances, as they appear in our columns to-day, are nor unworthy of the great contest in which they are engaged. It is impossible to deny General Harrison, the Republican candidate, the praise of dignity. He chooses to say but little in accepting his nomination, but that little is well said. President Cleveland is more to the point. He discusses the principles at issue in the struggle, and shows that he is a free-trade candidate in everything but name. The reservation is an important one for American party purposes. The President feels compelled to characterize the attempt to brand him as a free-trader as a deception of his enemies. For all that, the electoral conflict now in progress is a conflict between free trade and protection, and nothing less. This is a very good conflict as things go, and, like warfare between good and evil, it threatens to be perpetual. Mr. Cleveland may find a more formidable antagonist in General Harrison than we have been led to expect."

IN LINE FOR PROTECTION.

The Independent Favors Harrison and Morton and the Chicago Platform.

New York Special.

The Independent, which in the last campaign displayed mugwumpish tendencies, is now hard at work for "Tippecanoe and protection."

"The cry of free whisky," says the Independent, "has been raised in the Democratic camp against the paragraph in the Republican platform concerning the internal revenue. They say the Republican party has declared for free whisky, and they appear to be very much concerned about it. This show of concern is very amusing. The Democratic party is about the last party in the world to object to free whisky. It is the party which solidly opposes all temperance legislation in all the Northern States, and is committed against all 'sumptuary' laws in its national platforms. If it now appears for the moment among the sons of sobriety, it is only for the purpose of afflicting the faithful. Its character has undergone no change; not the least.

"The cry is simply a campaign cry, raised in the interests of the party and the party's principle of free trade. Let no temperance man be deceived one moment by it, or he will find himself tricked by the enemies of temperance.

"In the first place, it is not true that the Republican party has declared for free whisky. What the Republican party declares by its platform is this: 'The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our laborers and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home.'

"This is not a declaration for 'free whisky,' but for the release of 'spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes.' If such use of spirits is legitimate (and what temperance advocate would hold otherwise!) the proposal to remove the tax on them is, in no sense, a crime against temperance. After making the foregoing declaration of policy with reference to the reduction of the surplus, which is to be accomplished, it will be noticed, not alone by a modification of the internal revenue laws, but by such a revision of the tariff as will 'release articles of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced at home,' this sentence is added: 'If there shall remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.'

"If there is any free whisky in the platform it is in this sentence, and if there is any free whisky in this sentence it is only there as an inference in a contingency. The plain, open meaning of the word is this: If the proposed repeal of tax on tobacco and spirits used in the arts, together with the release of duties on certain imports, should not reduce sufficiently the surplus in the treasury, and the alternative should be the 'surrender of any part of our protective system' or the entire abolition of the internal revenue system, the latter should be sacrificed and the protective system retained in its integrity. Upon this point we entirely agree with the platform, and so does every true protectionist, however radical may be his temperance principles. It is vital to the interests which are secured by protection that the protective system should be preserved. It is not vital to the interests of temperance that the internal revenue system should be preserved.

"As a matter of fact, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the third party, and many leading temperance Republicans (Mrs. J. Ellen Foster asked the platform committee to sweep away the internal revenue system) believe this policy to be the true temperance policy. We have disagreed with them, for the reason that we believe the tax to be a check to this traffic. How great a check it is we do not know; but whatever its restrictive power, it is manifestly not a permanent principle of temperance reform, but only a temporary expedient. As such we want it to stand until it has served its purpose and is superseded by something better, or until it can no longer be retained without sacrificing a part of the protective system. As no temperance advocate claims that national taxation is the only true and effective, or even that it is the best method of promoting the cause, it is absurd to make all this hue and cry about the Republican party declaring for free whisky. The platform of the Republican party, in more than thirty States, and the legislation, restrictive and prohibitive, it has secured, are standing proof of its policy respecting free whisky.

"The Democrats, as a party, care no more for the internal revenue system, in reality, than they do for temperance. In fact they are opposed to the system, and hated it most cordially during the war, when it was a necessity. Now that it is not a necessity, they only endure it because it gives them an opportunity to attack protection. The maintenance of the tariff is a far greater offense to them than free whisky would be. The Chicago Tribune, a Republican paper, was the first to sound the cry of free whisky, and it has been widely quoted, as though it led the charge in the interests of temperance. The real explanation is that the Tribune shares the views of President Cleveland's tariff message. It was so little interested in a temperance plank in the platform that it said not a single word in support of the plea of the anti-saloon Republicans, and did not, so far as we have been able to discover, even mention the fact, as a matter of news, that such a plea was made before the platform committee.

"We are very free to say that the platform committee made a great mistake in not reporting an anti-saloon plank, and the convention made a mistake when it tried to correct that of its committee in not adopting a more definite expression in favor of temperance; but we are unwilling to see any earnest temperance people misled by the false cry that the Republican party has declared for free whisky. It is a cry in the interest of a tinkered tariff and not of temperance. If the Republican party really wanted free whisky it would reduce or abolish the duties on imported liquors."

OTHER POLITICAL NEWS.

Hon. John L. Griffiths Addresses the Republicans of Franklin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKLIN, Ind., July 7.—The first political meeting of the campaign, in this city, was held to-night, under Republican management. Hon. John L. Griffiths was the speaker. The satisfaction of the party of this county with the ticket was evidenced by the large and enthusiastic gathering which greeted the speaker, and loudly applauded every allusion to the party leader, or the cardinal principles of the Republican party. Mr. Griffiths, in his usual pleasing and emphatic way, contrasted the candidates, and the promises and conduct of the two parties. The Democratic party promised reform in the civil service, reduction of the tariff and the expenses of the government. They are typical spoilsmen—extravagant, and unable to cope with the tariff. With a record for pure and true statesmanship, the Republican party is fully equipped to perfect its policies and furnish a government honest, upright, dignified and righteous. The tariff is no greater issue than the integrity of the ballot—an honest vote and a fair count in Indiana, as well as in the South. On State issues alone, the speaker thought, Republicans should carry this State and redeem the benevolent institutions from the corrupt grasp of a vicious partisanship. His speech, happily interspersed with anecdotes, gave his auditors an hour of great pleasure and profit.

Growing in Popularity.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FOUNTAIN CITY, Ind., July 7.—The Harrison and Morton boom gathers strength and grows with age. There is not one dissenting voice heard, and if every precinct in the State will do as well as this, then when November comes Indiana will give fifteen clear-cut thousand for the grandson of Tippecanoe. We will gain five from the St. John vote, and seven from the Cleveland vote of 1884. Names could be given, but the parties do not care to be annoyed by their old associates in party experiments, and the outlook is that there will be further accessions from the Prohibition vote.

Coming Out for Harrison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, July 7.—Every day brings news of Democrats who have made up their minds to vote for General Harrison. To-day a well-known farmer and soldier in the northern part of the county, who did not desire his name used, stated that he would cast his vote this year for Harrison and Morton. He voted for Cleveland four years ago but is now disgusted with the treatment of the soldiers, and also with the Democratic platform on the tariff. Madison Chapman, who voted for Gen. William H. Harrison in 1840, but of late years has voted with the Democracy, has concluded to vote the Republican ticket.

A Cane for Harrison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHARON, Pa., July 7.—Comrade Truescale, of Sharon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has constructed a cane made of 1,500 pieces of wood, of thirty-eight varieties, which he will forward in a handsome case to General Harrison, of Indiana, on Monday. The cane has the Twentieth Army Corps emblem on its top.

Benton County Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FOWLER, Ind., July 7.—The Republicans of Benton county met here, to-day, and nominated the following county ticket: Sheriff, W. H. Snyder, treasurer, Chas. Martin; recorder, G. W. Pagat; commissioners, district No. 1, Jas. Darby; No. 2, William Bennet; No. 3, J. M. Wilson. The Republican platform was unanimously adopted. During the convention the name of Ben. Harrison was several times mentioned, and was greeted with tremendous cheering from every part of the room.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Expectation that the Crisis in the Iron Wage Matter Will Be Reached This Week.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7.—At Singer, Nimick & Co.'s mill to-day, over half of the departments were in operation, and in all other departments preparations were being made to resume on Monday. Those who are members of the Amalgamated have all agreed, or about all, to return. The Knights of Labor, it is thought, will also report for duty on Monday. The manager was seen in the mill this afternoon, and said: "Everything will be running on Monday. All of our employes, as far as I have been able to learn, are either at work or have signified their intention of returning to work just as soon as we are ready for them. Many of the Knights of Labor have also returned to work, and others say they will. There will be no scarcity of men here on Monday. For the first time in years Singer, Nimick & Co. will have full control of their own mill. No labor organization will be recognized or allowed to dictate. That time is past. We will pay the same as last year, and will treat our men justly and squarely, as in the past."

Graff, Bennett & Co.'s mill at Kittaning telegraphed down for a copy of the scale this afternoon. They say they will sign and start on Tuesday. This mill has been idle since the Graff, Bennett & Co. failure, some months ago. Both the manufacturers and the Amalgamated people are looking forward to next week. The Western Association people say that one more firm is expected to sign the scale, and then the lock-out will continue indefinitely between the remaining members of the Iron Association and the Amalgamated people. The Amalgamated people, however, are predicting a big break in the ranks of the manufacturers next week.

The Rumored Strike of Engineers.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Chief Arthur, when asked about the threatened strike on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, said: "The statement that the grievance committee reported against the reinstatement of Monahan is wrong. The grievance committee investigated the case and sustained Monahan and reported in favor of his reinstatement. The language used by Monahan was hardly, in my opinion, insulting, and his reply to Trainmaster Garrett was provoked by Garrett first using language unbecoming a gentleman in speaking to Monahan. The announcement that a strike is imminent is premature. Second Vice-president Fink has been telegraphed, and I am waiting to hear his reply before taking any action; but I will say that the rights of our men, when we find, after investigation, they have been wronged, will be sustained at all hazards."

No Consolidation

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Concerning the statement telegraphed from Philadelphia, that the several labor organizations of America would be consolidated, Assistant Engineer Ingraham, of the Locomotive Engineers Brotherhood, says: "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will stand upon its own strength and will consolidate with no other organization. No such step has ever been contemplated by us. I know nothing about the intentions of other unions."

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

For Ohio, Indiana and Lower Michigan—Cooler, fair weather on Sunday, followed by warmer; local rains; variable winds.

For Illinois—Cooler in southern portion; stationary temperature in northern portion, followed by warmer; rain, with variable winds.

For Wisconsin and Upper Michigan—Warmer, with local rains, and southeasterly winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 7.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M...	30.10	80	*3	West.	Clear.	.....
2 P. M...	30.01	94	46	S'west.	Clear.	.....
7 P. M...	30.12	77	63	N'west.	Thr'ning	.....

Maximum thermometer, 95; minimum thermometer, 73.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on July 7, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	78	0.17
Mean	78	0.00
Departure from normal	00	—0.17
Total excess or deficiency since July 1	*7	—0.85
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—462	—4.30

*Plus.

General Observations.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp	Max	Min	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	29.82	80	90	68	.....	Fair.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	70	78	68	.....	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.90	60	74	58	.....	Clear.
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.86	88	94	70	.....	Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa.	30.02	76	88	72	.....	Cloudy
Washington, D.C.	29.88	84	94	70	.....	Cloudy
Lynchburg, Va.	29.94	88	94	66	.....	Cloudy
Charlotte, N. C.	30.02	92	98	68	.....	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	78	90	76	.....	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	30.06	88	94	74	.....	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.08	80	92	76	.....	Clear.
Titusville, Fla.	30.10	82	86	.....	.....	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	30.08	82	86	78	.....	Cloudy
Montgomery, Ala.	30.04	86	92	74	T	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.08	82	88	72	.....	Fair.
New Orleans, La.	30.06	82	86	76	.....	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	30.02	78	.....	72	.54	Fair.
Fort Smith, Ark.	29.98	80	89	72	.10	Fair.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.04	80	80	72	.....	Cloudy
Galveston, Tex.	30.04	82	88	80	.....	Fair.
Palestine, Tex.	30.04	78	86	70	.....	Cloudy
Abilene, Tex.	29.94	76	88	.....	.04	Fair.
Ft. Elliott, Tex.	29.84	78	86	.....	.....	Clear.
San Antonio, Tex.	29.98	82	88	74	.04	Fair.
Brownsville, Tex.	29.98	86	92	78	.....	Clear.
El Paso, Tex.	29.70	94	.....	70	.....	Clear.
Ft. Davis, Tex.	30.00	68	86	62	.14	Rain.
Chattan'ga, Tenn.	30.04	88	96	80	.....	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	30.02	86	92	72	.....	Cloudy
Nashville, Tenn.	30.00	90	96	74	.....	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	92	96	74	.....	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.12	76	94	72	.....	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	30.06	78	94	74	.....	Cloudy
Cleveland, O.	30.08	72	78	74	.....	Cloudy
Toledo, O.	30.06	76	82	74	.....	Clear.
Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich.	30.04	72	82	66	.....	Cloudy
Marquette, Mich.	30.18	54	66	56	.....	Fair.
Chicago, Ill.	30.06	66	76	70	.....	Cloudy
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	88	94	76	.....	Fair.
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	86	92	74	.....	Cloudy
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.08	64	76	64	.....	Cloudy
La Crosse, Wis.	30.00	78	86	72	.....	Cloudy
Duluth, Minn.	30.16	54	80	.....	T	Rain.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.98	78	82	64	.....	Fair.
Moorehead, Minn.	30.00	64	72	56	.04	Cloudy
St. Vincent, Minn.	30.02	64	70	46	.....	Cloudy
Keokuk, Ia.	30.00	74	94	76	.34	Fair.
Davenport, Ia.	30.00	78	94	78	.....	Cloudy
Dubuque, Ia.	30.02	76	88	76	.01	Cloudy
Des Moines, Ia.	29.98	80	94	74	.26	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo.	30.00	90	94	78	.....	Fair.
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	82	88	70	.....	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo.	29.98	86	90	74	.....	Fair.
Fort Sill, Ind. T.	29.90	76	84	.....	.52	Rain.
Dodge City, Kan.	29.92	82	88	60	.....	Fair.
Concordia, Kan.	29.90	86	90	70	.....	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	29.94	86	92	74	.....	Clear.
North Platte, Neb.	30.00	66	90	64	.12	Rain.
Valentine, Neb.	29.90	76	84	62	2.32	Cloudy
Yankton, D. T.	29.86	72	90	68	.06	Cloudy
Ft. Sully, D. T.	29.90	76	82	60	.04	Fair.
Huron, D. T.	29.90	74	90	62	.46	Cloudy
Bismarck, D. T.	29.98	68	70	54	.24	Cloudy
Ft. Buford, D. T.	29.96	78	82	58	T	Fair.
Min'edosa, N.W.T.	29.86	70	72	44	.....	Clear.
Qu'Apelle, N.W.T.	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
Ft. As'nab'ne M.T.	30.06	72	80	54	.....	Clear.
Ft. Custer, M. T.	29.94	80	84	60	.....	Cloudy
Helena, M. T.	29.96	72	76	54	.....	Cloudy
Boise City, I. T.	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.90	72	78	58	.01	Fair.
Ft. M'Kinn'y, W.T.	30.12	60	78	.....	.20	Cloudy
Denver, Col.	29.98	66	94	64	.06	Cloudy
Montrose, Col.	29.78	80	86	58	T	Rain.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.82	76	80	58	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	29.70	92	92	68	.....	Clear.

T—Traces of precipitation.

Judge Gresham Goes to Europe.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Judge Walter Q. Gresham sailed for Europe this afternoon. He will remain abroad about two months.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Interesting Addresses on Committee Work—The Opportunities for Home Missionaries.

CHICAGO, June 7.—At to-day's session of the Christian Endeavor convention the feature of the morning was the five-minute addresses on committee work. As the society is essentially the outgrowth of the missionary spirit, the address of Edward S. Niles, of Boston, on "The Missionary Committee," received the most marked attention. What was the use of discussing foreign missions, he said, when there were 10,000 foreign infidels and idol-worshipers being landed on our shores every month. There was ample room for foreign missionary labor right in the United States. Boston, with 600,000 people, had no more than 250,000 members of Protestant churches; New York, with 2,000,000 people, had less than 90,000 Protestants, and Chicago, with 800,000 people, had fewer than 100,000 Protestants. There were 2,860,000 people in these three cities who do not attend on our churches. Why, then, should they go to India or China, or Germany, or Italy to preach the gospel? If the Bible was true, those who do not believe in the Lord Jesus Christ have nothing before them but eternal punishment. The 2,860,000 people were on the road to eternal destruction. The speaker here indulged in some calculations, arriving at the conclusion that about eighty thousand of these people die and go to perdition every year, one-twelfth that number every month, etc. He thought these startling facts ought to induce all Christians to put forth their greatest Christian endeavors to save the people.

Miss Mary Houghtaling, of St. Paul, reported for the look-out committee; M. A. Hudson, of Syracuse, for the prayer-meeting committee; Miss Hattie Brown, of Decatur, Ill., for the social committee, and Rev. J. C. Cromer, of Fort Wayne, for the temperance committee. Mr. Cromer said their temperance work was not in the same line as that of other temperance societies, but it was of great importance. Rev. H. N. Kinney, of Winsted, Conn., discussed other helpful committees.

An interesting exercise of the morning was a question box conducted by Rev. J. L. Hill, of Medford, Mass. Everybody had questions to ask. None of them seemed to be of national importance, however.

During the morning the Missouri delegation presented the chairman with a gavel, stating that it was intended to assist in keeping the other delegations in order.

Rev. E. Blakeslee, of Spencer, Mass., addressed the convention on "Our Publications." He made an earnest appeal for liberal support to the golden rule. After the Rev. F. W. McMillin, of Oberlin, O., had spoken on the topic of "Junior Societies" a recess was taken.

The afternoon session was opened with singing and the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Bassett, of New York.

The committee on nominations announced the following persons for election as officers: Moderator of the Conference, W. J. Van Patten, of Burlington, Vt.; vice-presidents, Rev. S. J. Cooper, D. D., of New Britain, Conn.; Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Philadelphia; Charles F. Deems, D. D., of New York; S. J. Nicolls, D. D., of St. Louis; Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., of Chicago; Robert Christie, D. D., of St. Paul, Minn.; Charles D. Barrows, D. D., of San Francisco.

The committee on credentials reported that there were twenty-three States represented in the convention, 700 societies, and over 4,000 delegates.

Treasurer Shaw reported that the pledges which had been made by the convention amounted to $6,272.91.

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, then spoke upon mission work in foreign countries, after which the Rev. H. A. Schauffen, of Cleveland, delivered an address entitled "Among our Immigrant Population."

Several addresses were then made, and the convention took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

The evening session was again largely attended, and much enthusiasm was manifested. As there were but two speakers, the applause was more general and longer continued than at previous night sessions. The opening exercises were of the usual order, and the first speaker was Prof. W. R. Harper, of Yale College. His subject was "The Study of the Bible." The speaker said that the Bible could not be comprehended except by patient and systematic work. A cursory review would be of no more benefit to the student than the study of a few stray verses or the opinions thereon of other people.

Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was cordially received by the immense audience by a waving of fans and handkerchiefs and a clapping of hands. Her remarks were in advocacy of the subject which has made her so famous, and while her remarks were not long, they were well received. A song followed the exercises.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Losses by Friday Night's Fire in New York—Losses at Several Other Points.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The fire in the Century Building was confined to the upper part of the house. It is thought to have originated in the book-binding establishment of G. W. Alexander, on the sixth floor. The flames broke through into the fifth floor, the Century's publishing department, and then burst through the roof. A good deal of damage was done to the property of the other occupants of the building by water. The fire was practically out by 3 o'clock this morning, and order was restored. The losses are estimated at $250,000, principally by water, and fully insured. The upper floors and roof of the building are damaged to the extent of $50,000. The occupants and their losses are as follows: First floor and basement, Johnson & Faulkner, dealers in upholstery and fine decorations, $65,000; second floor, Worthington, Smith & Co., import