NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of July 8.

Guy Lobdell, of Fowler, Ind., was drowned in a pond on Saturday.

President Cleveland has vetoed one hundred and ninety eight private pension bills.

The town of Edwardsburg, Ind., was badly damaged on Friday by a storm. There was no loss of life.

The bodies of five men, supposed to be Texas hunters, were found in the mountains fifty miles from Denver.

It is expected that 5,000 members will take part in the Sons of Veterans' parade, Aug. 12, at Wheeling, W. Va.

Jacob Garringer, of Goshen, Ind., who disappeared a week ago, was found dead in an alley in that city on Saturday.

A seven-year-old boy fell from the top of a high bluff on the river bank at Wheeling, W. Va., and was fatally injured.

Robert Garrett, the Baltimore millionaire, has sailed for home to settle the affairs of his brother, who was recently drowed.

South Carolina Republicans claim that the registration in that State will show four times as many Republicans as Democrats.

George Goodwin, of Marietta, O., who was driven from home by his father, attempted to commit suicide at Charleston, W. Va.

Eight Democratic farmers of Jefferson county, Ohio, disgusted with the free-trade ideas of the Democratic party, will support Harrison and Morton.

The securities, bills receivable and other property stolen by Charles A. Pitcher, defaulting teller of the Union Bank of Providence, R. I., have been recovered.

The Washington Sunday Gazette, which for the past three years has published numerous articles in the interest of Cleveland, will support Harrison and Morton.

Horace G. McDowell, an extensive sheep and wool dealer of Stark county, Ohio, and a prominent Democrat, will not support Cleveland. He is opposed to free trade.

A delegation of about thirty workingmen, engaged in making window-glass, was heard by the Senate tariff sub-committee in opposition to Democratic free-trade theories.

The Republican notification committee visited Hon. Levi P. Morton at his home at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Saturday, and officially informed him of his nomination for Vice-president.

George Dobbs, aged seventy-two; David Merrifield, twenty-one; Alice Thomson, nine, and a younger child, were burned to death in a farm-house located seven miles from Sault St. Marie, on the Canada side.

Base-ball—Indianapolis 4, Philadelphia 2; New York 6, Pittsburg 4; Washington 3, Detroit 9; Boston 9, Chicago 4; Athletics 7, Cincinnati 0; Louisville 9, Cleveland 0; Brooklyn 6, St. Louis 9; Kansas City 13, Baltimore 9.

The English Tory sentiment is that Parnell's denials are insufficient, and that he will rest under suspicion until he clears himself in court. Davitt, in a speech, challenged the government to put him and Parnell in the dock.

H. M. Applegate, John Orwick and Isaac Lahne, of Harrison county, Indiana, whose alleged intention to support Cleveland was made so much of by Democratic papers, announce that their votes will be cast for Harrison and Morton.

The bodies of five men, riddled with bullets from Winchester rifles, have been found in the wilds of the Kinishi mountains, Choctaw Nation, fifty miles from Denver. They are supposed to have been hunters from Texas. Fifty yards away was found another dead body supposed to be that of one of the attacking party.

The Senate was not in session. The House received a number of vetoes of pension bills. The Senate bill for the sale of Fort Omaha, Neb., was passed. It appropriates $200,000 for the purchase of a new site. The joint resolution was passed designating Col. L. A. Harris, of Cincinnati, and John A. Morton, of Kansas, for vacancies on the board of managers of national soldiers' homes. The greater part of the day was spent on the Mills bill.

Local Events.

Attorney-general Michener gives it as his opinion that a town trustee vacates his office if he fails to qualify, after ten days had elapsed since his election.

Capt. J. A. Lemcke, Treasurer of State, has written to S. J. Thompson, editor of the Lebanon Patriot, that while not a candidate for re-election he would consider a nomination by the convention in the light of a command, and would accept.

The soldier's monument commissioners, it has been decided by Judge Sullivan, can expend the full $200,000 appropriated for the monument, and can have their expenses paid out of another fund. To get a final decision the question will be taken to the Supreme Court.

[From Our Second Edition of Sunday.]

Several Hundred Commercial Travelers Call on General Harrison.

The largest delegation representing any organization or branch of business that has visited General Harrison, since his nomination, was that of the commercial travelers Saturday night, who, numbering between 400 and 500, congratulated him upon his nomination. The gentlemen did not go as an organization, or representing any political party. The traveling men of Indianapolis have always held the General in the highest regard, and a number of his friends several days ago joined in a call requesting all commercial travelers who desired to pay their respects to the distinguished gentlemen to meet last evening at the wholesale store of Hendrickson, Lefler & Co., at No. 89 South Meridian street. The request induced many gentlemen representing business houses in other cities to make it convenient to be in Indianapolis, and notwithstanding rain fell at the hour set for the meeting, about 300 traveling men, who make Indianapolis and surrounding towns their homes, and 150 from other cities responded to the call, including gentlemen from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, Terre Haute and St. Louis. Had it not been for the rain there would have been seven or eight hundred in the procession, but those present decided to make the call as arranged, notwithstanding the rain. The When Band was procured, and at the suggestion of some gentleman a neighboring wholesale notion house was visited, where each man was provided with a red, white and blue neck-tie. Major James R. Ross was marshal for the occasion, and at 7:30 o'clock the march to General Harrison's house began. The gentlemen were often cheered along the line of march, and they themselves frequently hurrahed for Harrison. Every few minutes some one would call out, "What's the matter with Harrison!" and the unanimous response always came: "He's all right."

The weather was so disagreeable that General Harrison was not expecting the call, and did not know of their coming until a few minutes before the gentlemen's arrival. He had no idea so many were coming, and thought there would be no speech-making on the part of the visitors. He therefore did not expect to make any formal response. When the visitors arrived they were met at the door by General Harrison, who gave them a cordial invitation to enter. Passing in one by one each was introduced to General and Mrs. Harrison by David E. Coffin. Before three-fourths were in the house all the rooms were comfortably filled, and when all were in there was a perfect jam in every room and hallway. Three cheers were given for General Harrison, after which Col. Ed. H. Wolfe, of Rushville, representing Hendrickson, Lefler & Co., on behalf of the visitors addressed the General as follows:

General Harrison—The commercial travelers of Indiana, and especially those of this commercial and capital city, the city of your home, have thought it proper to call upon you at this time, and by their presence and through their speaker extend their congratulations for the distinguished honor conferred upon you by the Republican national convention, recently held in the city of Chicago. I wish, first, to advise you that our calling for the purpose as I have stated, is not associated with any desire to subserve partisan ends or invite political comment.

We are not here as Republicans—we are not here as the following of any one political party—on the contrary, I am admonished that there are those in the ranks before you who are not in sympathy or accord with the great political organization whose standards have so deservedly been placed in your hands. The gentlemen before you, many of them known to you personally, are the active, energetic, tireless and sleepless representatives on the great highways and thoroughfares of trade and commerce—drummers on the road—if you please—representing the commercial and manufacturing interests of our growing city and State.

We know that during a residence of thirty years in our midst you have witnessed with pride, and in your private and public utterances, heartily commended every laudable effort having for its object the development and stability of the commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests of our magnificent State.

During all these years of increasing prosperity your life has been an open book, known and read of all men, and we believe that whatever the honor conferred, however great, or the station to which you may be called, however exalted, you will be found treading the pathway of conviction and duty as God shall give you the ability to see and determine it. Regardless, therefore, of all political affiliation or party allegiance, we come this evening to pay our respects—to extend to you our hands, and with them our congratulations, and to rejoice with others of our citizens over an honor we deem so befittingly bestowed.

Accept, then, our call in the spirit intended, and with us indulge the hope that with increasing facilities, advantages and opportunities, our advancement and growth as a commercial and manufacturing city, advancement in all that makes a community and people prosperous and contented, may, in years to come, far exceed the grand results already achieved.

At the conclusion of his speech three cheers and a tiger were given for General Harrison. The General then stepped upon the sofa, and after the cheering had ceased, spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association of Indiana and Visiting Friends—I most heartily thank you for this cordial manifestation of your respect. It is to be expected when one has been named for office by one of the great parties that those who are in accord with him in his political convictions will show their interest in the campaign which he represents, but it is particularly gratifying to me that many of you who differ with me in political opinion, reserving your own opinions and choice, have come here to-night to express your gratification, personally, that I have been named by the Republican party as its candidate for the presidency.

It is a very pleasant thing in politics when this sort of testimony is possible, and it is very gratifying to me to-night to receive it at your hands. I do not know why we cannot hold our political differences with respect for each other's opinions, and with entire respect for each other personally. Our opinions upon the great questions which divide parties ought not to be held in such a spirit of bigotry as will prevent us from extending to a political opponent the concession of honesty in his opinion and that personal respect to which he may be entitled. [Applause.]

I very much value this visit from you, for I think I know how to estimate the commercial travelers of America. I am not going to open before you to-night any store of flattery. I do not think there is any market for it here. [Laughter and cries of "That's good!" and cheers.] You know the value of that commodity perfectly. [Laughter and continued applause.] I do not mean to suggest at all that you are dealers in it yourselves [laughter] in your intercouse with your customers, but I do mean to say that your wide acquaintance with men; that judgment of character and even of the moods of men which is essential to the successful prosecution of your business makes you a very unpromising audience upon which to pass any stale compliments.

My memory goes back to the time when there were no commercial travelers. When I first came to Indianapolis to reside your profession was not known. The retail merchant went to the wholesale house and made his selections there. I appreciate the fact that those who successfully pursue your calling must, in the nature of things, be masters of the business in which you are engaged and possess great adaptability and a high order of intelligence.

I thank you again for this visit; and give you in return my most sincere respect and regard. [Applause.] I regret that there is not room enough here for your comfort, [a voice: "There will be more room in the White House." Another: "We will take your order now and deliver the goods in November."] but I shall be glad if any or all of you will remain for a better acquaintance and less formal intercourse. [Great applause and rousing cheers for the next President.]

Three cheers were again given when the General had finished his speech, and there was a universal expression that "He's all right." Many again shook hands with him, and nearly all those representing houses in other States were introduced to him the second time. They all had a word of encouragement. One gentleman, representing a New York house, said: "Twenty-five of our twenty-seven traveling men turned Independents in 1884. I was one of them, but I am back in the fold again. I had a letter from the house to-day stating that every one of the twenty-five would support you." There were similar expressions from many others. After a pleasant social time the gentlemen formed in line and marched down town again. All were well pleased with the visit.

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 Russian Protectorate for Bulgaria.

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BERLIN, July 7.—The Czar has asked, in an autograph letter to Emperor William, that Prince Bismark accompany the Emperor to St. Petersburg, where M. DeGiers will formally present a proposal for a nominal Russian protectorate in Bulgaria. The proposal does not involve the occupation of the country by Russia. A candidate for the Bulgarian throne is to be appointed by an embassadorial conference to be held at either Vienna or Constantinople. If these terms are accepted the Czar will order the army corps mustering on the Austrian and German frontiers back into the interior. Prince Bismarck, presiding at a Cabinet meeting yesterday, stated these proposals, and said he believed that they offered a chance for a peaceful solution of the question, and that he intended to respond by going to St. Petersburg if the Austrian government coincided in his views. In official circles here doubt is expressed as to whether Austria's assent to the proposals can be obtained. An article in the Wiener Tageblatt, written under information regarding Russia's offers, says that to allow Russia to have any special rights over Bulgaria is to ignore Austria's interests and stultify everything said by Count Kalnoky to the delegations regarding her policy. The Pan-Slavist party of Russia does not approve the Czar's rapprochement with Germany.

A Warsaw paper, the organ of Gen. Gheroky, asserts that the national party, with whom the Czar must reckon, is determined to reap the fullest results for the blood and money expended in the wars with Turkey. In the same article the Poles of Posen and Galicia are exhorted to rally around Russia in the approaching war with Germany. All Slavs, the article says, must unite against the insatiable Germans; and the promise is held out that when Germany has been vanquished by combined French and Russian forces, the Poles will be once more joined in one nation under the Russian protection. In connection with this article, it is known that Gen. Iganiteff has been making overtures to the Polish committee in Vienna for mutual action against the Austrians when the war opens. The General promises the Poles and the Pan-Slavist party to re-establish semi-autonomy in Poland, including the areas annexed by Austria and Prussia.

Racing at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A great crowd witnessed the Washington Park races to-day, the attraction being the great Western handicap. Montrose was the favorite, and won in a style that proves him a good race horse just now. The track was safe and good, but not extra fast.

First Race—For two-year-olds; purse, $400; six furlongs. The race was won by Queen of Trumps with great ease, she leading all the way and winning by three lengths; Bonnie Bounce second, Red Light third. Time, 1:17. Mutuals paid $10.

Second Race—Nine-furlong dash for three-year-old fillies; purse $450. Maori led for over a mile, but in the stretch she was passed by Yum-Yum, Amelia P. and Prose. Yum-Yum won easily; Amelia P. second, Prose third. Time, 1:57. Mutuals paid $14.20.

Third Race—The great Western handicap, the big race of the day. It was one and one-half mile; $50 each, with $1,000 added. In a good start Dad took the lead and made the running for a mile, with Hindoo Rose second and Montrose third. At the end of the mile Montrose was given his head and went to the front at once. He kept his lead and won a very easy race by two lengths in front of Longalight, with Woodcraft third, the others beaten off. Time, 2:37. Mutuals paid $11.40.

Fourth Race—Selling; purse, $400; all ages; seven furlongs. In a straggling start Lepanto got away in front, with Paddy and Festus next. he was never headed, and won by two lengths, with Castillian second and Festus third. Time, 1:29¼. Mutuals paid $8.

Fifth Race—A split of the fourth, and under the same conditions. Rhody Pringle, Puenta and Cupid were the leaders to the stretch, when Jennie McFarland got in front, and after a good race, beat Gray Cloud out a half length; Hornpipe third. Time, 1:39¾. Mutuals paid $23.70.

A mile dash, purse $400, non-winning and maiden allowances, was the last race. It was an easy race for Badge, he winning in a canter; Orderly beat Lelex a half length for the place. Time, 1:42. Mutuals paid $6.90.

A Social Sensation at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Henry W. Moore, managing editor of the Post-Dispatch, has eloped with the wife of John W. Norton. Moore, who is an Englishman, came to St. Louis some years ago and began work as a stenographic reporter. He formed the acquaintance of Norton, who was then at the head of several theatrical enterprises, and by whom he was assisted to enter upon a career of usefulness and emolument. The relations existing between Mrs. Norton and More was unsuspected by Norton until day before yesterday, when the truth came out. This was followed by the disappearance of the couple. During a recent illness Norton made over the sum of $40,000 to his wife, who has seemed to be devoted to her husband throughout their married life. She was Miss Emma Stodeman before her marriage with Norton, and was formerly the leading lady in John McCullough's company.

It appears that the couple have been unduly intimate for over a year, but their liaison was not known to Mr. Norton until Thursday last, when the fact was conveyed to him through an anonymous letter. On Thursday evening Norton met Moore and Mrs. Norton at the corner of Lucas and Jefferson avenues, in the western part of the city, and attempted to shoot Moore, but he was disarmed by a friend who was passing at the time. Mrs. Norton, yesterday, removed her money and other valuables from the Safe Deposit Company, amounting to about $20,000, and at 10 o'clock last night she and Moore left the city in a carriage, but at this writing it is not known where they went nor who drove them out of town. Mr. Norton is known the country over as a successful theatrical manager and a cultivated gentleman of high character, both in and out of his profession. Mr. Moore has been managing editor of the Post-Dispatch for several years, and has a most estimable wife, who is now at Manitou Springs, Col., with her only child, a boy of six years.

Charities and Corrections.

BUFFALO, July 7.—At this morning's session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections Frank B. Sanborn presented a resolution of the committee on "the commitment and detention of the insane of the United States," in the absence of the chairman of the committee, Dr. Stephen Smith, M. D., of New York. The report is the work of a committee appointed to look into the subject, and is a most exhaustive one, printed in circular form, comprising nearly 100 pages.

Dr. A. B. Richardson, of Athens, O., chairman of the committee on care and treatment of insane, came next with a paper on "Brain Hygiene." The subject was discussed by Hon. W. P. Letchworth, Rev. F. H. Winns, of Springfield, Ill.; A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin; Charles E. Faulkner, of Kansas; Dr. J. B. Andrews, of the Buffalo State Insane Asylum, and Dr. P. M. Wise, of New York.

Dr. P. Brice, superintendent of the Alabama Insane Asylum at Tuscaloosa, read a paper on "Moral and Criminal Responsibilities.

Dr. J. C. Fisher, superintendent of the State almshouse at Tewkesbury, Mass., read a paper on "The Prevention of Insanity by Timely Control of the Dissolute."

Dr. O. W. Archibald, of Dakota, took "Practical hints of care and treatment of insane" as the theme for an interesting paper. The Doctor is superintendent of the North Dakota Insane Asylum.

The evening session was given up to papers and discussion on the treatment and care of the weak-minded. The report was read by Dr. Isaac M. Kerlin, of the Pennsylvania State Asylum at Elwyn.

Highly Important Scientific Discovery.

NEWPORT, Ky., July 7.—Experiments here, the details of which were made public to-day, have resulted in an extraordinary discovery, if the statements made by those interested can be relied upon. The discovery is that aluminium, which now costs $20,000 a ton, and is produced only in France, can be obtained anywhere by a most simple process and at less than one hundredth part the present expense. The importance of such a discovery can be judged when it is recollected that aluminium is the most generally diffused metal on earth, and has all the beauty of silver, besides being non-tarnishing, non-corrosive, more lasting than silver, with only one-fourth its weight. In addition, aluminium, alloyed one-tenth of 1 per cent. with iron or steel, increases the homogeneous and tensile strength of the metal nearly half, while for electro-plating purposes it is superior to either gold or silver. The experiments began in an attempt to extract aluminium chemically from common clay and cryolite. This was accomplished in a novel manner, and the operators obtained these by metallic aluminium, chemically pure. Their method was based upon the theory of substitution and smelting the ore in a water-jacketed steel furnace, a crucible being useless to resist the strong fluoride fluxes. When the mass was quite liquid, it was conveyed into a converter, or covered slag pot, holding about 400 pounds, and the aluminium extracted therefrom by a syphon tap. The slag was returned to the furnace, serving the purpose of the flux with ore. This direct continuous process obviated the necessity of the usual costly intermediary elements, and made the aluminium about as cheap as copper.

Hon. John L. Griffiths at 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 audience an hour of great pleasure and profit.

Provision for Aged Working People.

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BERLIN, June 7.—Prince Bismarck met the Bundesrath to-day. It was the last sitting before the summer vacation. Everything is now tending towards dullness and a temporary suspension of political life. Even the Emperor's journey to Russia does not arouse much interest. The bill making provision for working people incapacitated by age was before the Bundesrath. The bill provides that compulsory insurance funds are to be raised in three parts, one to be contributed by the empire by means of an assessment, the second by premiums from employes, and the remaining shares by contributions from employes—men paying twenty-one pfennings and women fourteen pfennings weekly. Every man becoming invalided will receive an allowance of one hundred and twenty marks and every woman eighty marks yearly. If they are permanent invalids they will receive one hundred and eighty marks yearly. There will be no reduction in the pensions of men who are prevented from paying contributions through military service.

Autumn Maneuvers of the German Army.

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BERLIN, July 7.—The Emperor, in accepting the resignation of Gen. Von Caprivi, conferred upon him the grand cross of the Red Eagle and assigned him to the command of an army corps at the autumn maneuvers. The Emperor appears to attach the utmost importance to these maneuvers. He is arranging to hold daily conferences with Gen. Von Kronsigk, leader of the cavalry division of the Third Army Corps, and with Capt. Von Gossler and other cavalry officers. It is his intention to further develop the cavalry service. He is also experimenting with a view to employment of pioneers for both construction and destruction of railroad and telegraph bridges, etc. His energy has vivified every part of the service. The maneuvers will be exceptionally interesting. The firing is to be under electric light, applied in various ways—now bringing into full view the attacked and again the attacking forces.

Unmanly Attacks on Queen Natalie.

LONDON, July 7.—The movement and counter-movements for divorce by King Milan attract attention throughout Europe. Queen Natalie receives almost universal sympathy on account of the King's scandalous and shameless conduct. Even King Milan does not allege that 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."

Pitcher's Stealings Recovered.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.—The Union Bank officials received word by cable to-day that the whole bundle of securities, bills receivable and other property stolen by Charles A. Pitcher, the defaulting teller, have been recaptured in London. Pitcher had mailed them to "J. A. Roberts," his assumed name, and believed them safe from the bank, and that it was in his power to keep their hiding place a secret until the bank would be ready to compromise and come to terms on a basis of Pitcher's holding onto $150,000 cash. His stealings aggregated $700,000.

The securities will be returned at once. This puts the bank practically upon its feet again, it is claimed, and its only loss will be the expenses of the prosecution and the recovery of the documents. Pitcher is left without anything to negotiate on, and the counsel of the bank says he can be extradited on the ground of forgery after the Canadian authorities get through with him.

Storm 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.

Triple Tragedy in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—A special to the Times-Democrat from Yazoo City, Miss., says: "News has just been received here of a terrible tragedy which occurred this afternoon at Rising Sun station, Leflore county, five miles this side of Greenwood. Bad blood had existed for some time between S. H. Whitworth, a planter and merchant of that section, and Henry McCarty, another local merchant. Whitworth, McLean and Hoskins on one side and Henry McCarty, P. H. Ivey and Sam Austin on the other side, met this afternoon. The first three entered the store of McCarty, armed with Winchesters and pistols. Some words brought on firing, and Ivey and Austin were instantly killed. Henry McCarty is missing and is supposed to have been killed also. Whitworth and Ben McLean are badly wounded.

Couldn't Stand Poverty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 7.—R. B. Parrish, once a wholesale shoe dealer here, reputed worth $100,000, committed suicide this morning because he could not pay his board. He left a note to his landlord regretting that he was unable to pay $5, then due, and directing what should be done with his trunk and contents. A letter also was received by mail by his landlord, in which Parrish said he met a former friend yesterday who is now worth a million and asked a small loan. It was refused. No mention is made of suicide in either letter, but Parrish was found dying of opium poisoning, and he was not in the habit of taking opium. Parrish was a native Kentuckian, and had lived here thirty-seven years. He was sixty-five years old.

A Franco-Belgian Alliance.

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BERLIN, July 7.—A statement printed in the Paris Nouvelle Revue on an alliance between Germany and Belgium is reproduced in the papers here. While the statement is believed to be true in substance, it is considered inaccurate as to details. No treaty has been concluded between Germany and Belgium, but it is known that Prince Bismark has a written contract with King Leopold, under which, in the event of war with France, German troops will be allowed to pass over Belgian territory. If France should be conquered, Belgium is to be permitted to annex the French departments of Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Alane and Ardennes.

Doctors' Report on Frederick's Case.

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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.

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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.

Crimes Against Women.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 7.—Two outrages by negroes upon white women have occured in this city within the past two days. Great excitement prevails, which has been intensified by Mrs. Widekif, one of the victims, appealing to the "manhood of Pulaski county to vindicate and defend the female character and person from brutal assault." Both negroes are in jail.

Father and Son Killed.

LANSING, Mich., July 7.—James Etsey and his sixteen-year-old step-son were killed by a Detroit, Lansing & Northern train at Meridian this morning. Their horse became frightened and dashed into the train which was running at full speed.

Bicycle Racing.

AMSTERDAM, July 7.—In the interstate cycling tournament to-day Temple, of Chicago, won a bicycle race, and Woodside, of Philadelphia, starting from the scratch, won a race for professionals, just beating Temple.

A JAPANESE ARTIST.

His Manner of Laying on Colors and Forming Lines.

Magazine of Art.

The technique of Khiosi's work was most fascinating. I had come away from England with all sorts of theories concerning the technical part of an artist's work, and when I got to Japan I found there was absolutely nothing that was not known by that man. This fact is as remarkable as it is true. His method of work, too, interested me exceedingly. To begin with, the assistant brought his stretcher of silk—a lovely piece of silk stretched across a wooden frame—and placed it in front of him. Then, taking a long burned twig, he thought for a few minutes, looking all the while at his silk—thought out his picture, indeed, before he put a single touch on his canvas. How different is this from the man who so often with us puts on a lot of hasty touches in the hope that they will suggest the picture. When this Japanese saw his picture completed in his mind he began with a little burned twig to trace a few sure lines. I never saw such facility in my life. A few swift strokes indicatied the outline on the silk of two black crows; then he took up his brush and began at once with the Indian ink, with full, powerful color, and in about seven minutes he had completed a picture, superbly drawn and full of character—a complete impression of two black crows, nearly life size, resting on the branch of a tree. Khiosi never, under any circumstances, repeats himself; every picture he paints is different, while for his work he asks but a small price. Captain Brinkley told me of an instance which well illustrates the man's character. A member of one of the foreign legations had invited Khiosi to come around and sketch on the floor at an evening party to himself and a number of Europeans. Khiosi refused absolutely, although he was to be paid enormously well for his work, because he said he felt he would not have had a sympathetic audience. After he had done his crows he painted a colored picture, beginning with Indian ink. First of all, he tried all his colors, which were really prepared in different little blue pots, and placed all around him. These little shallow pots, or saucers, had each its own liquid which the assistant had prepared to a certain extent beforehand. They contained flesh tint, drapery color, tones for hair, gold ornaments, and so forth. These colors had evidently been used before, as they were in their saucers, merely requiring dilution before immediate use. The saucers were arranged chiefly on his right, with a great vessel of water, of which he used a great deal. All his utensils were scrupulously clean. When he began there was no fishing for tones, as on the average palette. No accident. All was sure—a scientific certainty from the beginning to the end.

Nothing to Defend.

San Francisco Chronicle.

An interior paper remarks that there is "no use of Republican papers trying to defend the Chinese record of Harrison." Our contemporary is right, but his advice is uncalled for. No sensible Republican paper will do anything of the kind, because Harrison's record on the question is infinitely better than that of the best Democrat who ever set foot in Congress. There is not one of the entire lot who ever gave an honest vote on the subject. Political expediency governed them in every instance. The men who applauded the crack of the overseer's whip in ante-bellum days are not the kind of people to do much for the laboring man unless they hope to profit politically by their course.

Shall Women Be Allowed to Vote?

The question of female suffrage has agitated the tongues and pens of reformers for many years, and good arguments have been adduced for and against it. Many of the softer sex could vote intelligently, and many would vote as their husbands did and give no thought to the merits of a political issue. They would all vote for Dr. Pierce's favorite Prescription, for they know it is a boon to their sex. It is unequaled for the cure of lucorrhea, abnormal discharges, morning sickness and the countless ills to which women are subject. It is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case or money will be refunded. See guarantee on wrapper around bottle.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Last Week's Freight Traffic Very Light.

The first week in July proves to have been one of the lightest in freight business of many months, falling 2,365 loaded cars below that of the preceding week, 1,360 below that of the corresponding week in 1887, and 241 below that of the corresponding week in 1886. On the 4th of July traffic was practically at at a stand-still. No local freights or through trains were run, except to carry live-stock and perishable merchandise. So far as east-bound business is concerned, there is none compartively speaking. Nobody seems to be making sales of grain, or anything else, at interior points of New England, New York, or Pennsylvania, and there is no export business to speak of. The movement of lumber and live-stock westward is extremely light, and indications are that the coming week is to be equally dull. It is believed, however, there will be a decided improvement in east-bound traffic by the third week in July. The west-bound tonnage is not as heavy as it was last month, but it is heavier than usual in July, the shipments of anthracite coal, coke, and quite a sprinking of railroad supplies swelling it considerably. Shipments of merchandise are also heavier than is usually the case in early July. It will be noticed that the north-and-south roads are handling their usual number of loaded cars, and as rates are firmer than at the corresponding period of 1887, it is not surprising that their earnings foot up quite satisfactorily. Watermelons are an important item in the north-bound movement, and these are carried at better rates than last year. Southward there is a large shipment of ice and a fair movement of grain and provisions. Local business is good. Owing to there being one holiday in the week which reached over into the second day, the tonnage was not up to the week preceding, but, taken as a whole, local business is better than at the same time last year. It is expected that new wheat will begin to come in in considerable quantities before the present week closes, as harvesting south and west of here has been moving along briskly in the last six days. In freight circles the belief prevails that there will hardly be such another quiet week in traffic as the one closing on July 7. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis in the week ending July 7, as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1887 and 1886:

Name of Road.	Loaded cars, 1888.	Loaded cars, 1887.	Loaded cars, 1886.
L., N. A & C. Air-line	276	290	182
I., D. & W.	270	278	304
I. & V.	458	384	286
C., H. & I	481	545	383
L. E. & W. (Ind'polis div.)	406	502	340
C., I. & W. Eastern	356	637	687
C., I. & W. Peoria	481	791	689
C., L., St. L. & C. Lafayette	1,546	1,548	1,021
C., L., St. L. & C. Cincinnati	1,671	1,755	1,390
J., M. & I.	665	721	706
C., St. L. & P. Columbus	1,133	1,354	1,627
C., St. L. & P. Chicago	242	339	254
Vandalia	1,491	1,792	1,860
I. & St. L.	1,447	1,466	1,495
Bee-line	1,590	1,471	1,531
Total	12,513	13,873	12,754
Empty Cars	4,222	4,701	4,662
Total movement	16,735	18,574	17,416

The Bee-Line and the Traffic Association.

The managers of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association are evidently becoming uneasy over the disturbed condition of things in the territory it covers. The Bee-line, which has heretofore been the most true to all agreements entered into, has practically thrown off its allegiance to the association, by raising the boycott on all Western lines, and announcing that it will now sail in for business. It claims to have been held down by its competitors, who practically run the association to suit themselves, until self-protection demanded its present action. So far as the boycott is concerned, it is a thing of the past, and all efforts to revive it will only hasten the payments of commissions on the sale of tickets, as it was before the association, in a measure, shut them off. Chairman Daniels, of the Central Traffic Association, passenger department, has called a meeting to be held at Cresson Springs, Pa., on the 18th of this month, one day before the joint meeting of the Truk-line and Central Traffic associations. The action of the Bee-line in the boycott matter no doubt led to calling the conference, notwithstanding the fact that only matters of less importance are mentioned in the call. That the Bee-line is backed in its movement by the Vanderbilt lines is evident from the fact that one of the objects of this joint meeting (which was called several days before the Bee-line lifted the boycott on the Western lines), was to confer regarding the payment of commissions in the territory of the joint committee by lines west thereof and the payment of commissions in the West by lines in the territory of the joint committee. The general opinion is that the discussion will lead to serious complications and possibly to an ugly and general rate war.

Personal, Local and State Notes.

The Indianapolis, Decatur & Western is doing well outside of the Central Traffic Association, and when the fine crops on its line begin to move it will be seen that the I., D. & W. is a road of good earning capacity.

The Sunday half-rate train which the Lake Erie & Western runs in here in the morning from Peru and points this side, returning in the afternoon, has become one of the best paying per mile trains run on the road.

At the next meeting of the Central Traffic Association permission will doubtless be given local ticket agents to sell half-fare tickets on account of charity or pastoral work, within the territory covered by the association.

It is stated that the portion of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road lying between Monon and Indianapolis is, in its physical condition, much superior to the older part of the road, extending from Monon to New Albany.

Several members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are arranging their affairs to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the order, which will be appropriately celebrated at Detroit on the 17th of August.

Miss Ketcham's art excursion, leaving Monday morning for Round lake, N. Y., numbers about twenty-five. The C., H. & D. road will furnish the party with a special car. Mr. Charles Rockwell has reserved a sleeper for the party to Albany, N. Y.

The Chicago & Indiana Coal road continues to show gratifying increases, from month to month, in its earnings. In June, the dullest month in the year for coal roads, an increase in earnings of $7,689 is shown as compared with the same period last year.

The line of sleeping coaches recently put on to run between Indianapolis and Grand Rapids, over the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan road, is reported to be doing a good business. There is some complaint, however, that the time coming south is longer than necessary.

The Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt people are unable to understand how it is that month after month the Chicago & Atlantic road is showing such a handsome increase in earnings when their lines are often dropping behind. In June the C. & A. came up with an increase of $14,115 over the earnings of June, 1887, when everybody looked for a decrease.

The belief prevails among the more conservative freight men that the east-bound freight-war has reached such a suicidal point that it will be of short duration, and that if an order is issued by all roads, to-day, to restore rates on the 22d of this month it will not be a surprise. At any rate, it is thought that such action will be taken before the week closes.

E. A. Ford, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has requested his assistant general passenger agents on the whole system to meet