work in the campaign. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. The name of the organization was changed to that of the Harrison club, instead of the Lincoln League. It was decided to work up a large Republican delegation, from all parts of the county, to go to Indianapolis on Tuesday, July 31, to call on General Harrison. It is the intention to make the affair a representative delegation of Henry Republicans, a demonstration that will be an honor to the banner Republican county of the State, and a complimentary ovation to General Harrison.

For Congress.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—After a dead-lock of three months, the Republican congressional conferees of the Twenty-fourth district met this afternoon and nominated J. Warren Ray, of Greene county. Over two hundred ballots were taken before the break occurred.

Political Scraps.

An enthusiastic meeting of Evansville colored men was held Tuesday night, and a colored Harrison and Morton club organized over one hundred and twenty-five strong. Several rousing speeches were made by leaders, and they have determined upon an active campaign at once.

The ladies of Clayton and vicinity organized a Lincoln League on Tuesday night, numbering over fifty names. They propose to raise a Harrison and Morton pole on the 26th instant, when Hon. John L. Griffiths will address the people at Clayton. The men have a Lincoln League of over one hundred members.

The Republicans of Warren, eighteen miles east of Marion, organized a Harrison and Morton club Tuesday evening, with a membership of five hundred. Hon. Hiram Brownlee, of Marion, was present and addressed the club. The Republicans of Warren were never so united and aggressive, and they promise to make a great inroad on the ranks of the enemy between this and November.

The Republicans of Fort Branch and vicinity have organized a Harrison and Morton club. The following officers were elected: President, J. A. West; vice-president, W. G. Hopkins; secretary, A. J. Strain; treasurer, A. Roademan. A call being made, over sixty members were enrolled, and more will follow. After a rousing and enthusiastic speech made by P. A. Braynt, the club adjourned to meet one week from Friday night to complete the organization.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair, slightly cooler weather; followed on Thursday night by stationary temperature and variable winds.

For Ohio—Rain, followed on Thursday afternoon by fair weather; stationary temperature; variable winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair weather, preceded by local rains on Lake Huron; slightly warmer; winds becoming southwesterly.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M.	30.04	70	88	N'wst	Cloudy	.01
2 P. M.	29.99	85	36	West.	Clear.	.....
7 P. M.	30.01	81	58	Swest	Fair.	.....

Maximum thermometer, 87; minimum thermometer, 68.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on July 18, 1888:

	Tem.	Precip.
Normal	75	0.17
Mean	76	0.01
Departure from normal	*1	−0.16
Total excess or deficiency since July 1	−54	*0.10
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	−523	−3.35

*Plus.

General Observations.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 7 P. M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer. Exp.	Max	Min	Precipitat'n	Weath'r
New York city	30.16	66	76	60	.....	Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	68	72	64	1.04	Cloudy
Oswego, N. Y.	29.96	66	76	62	1.76	Cloudy
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.16	70	84	60	.....	Fair.
Parkersb'g, W.Va	30.02	72	78	66	.16	Cloudy
Washington, D.C.	30.14	74	80	60	.....	Cloudy
Lynchburg, Va.	30.12	78	84	62	.....	Fair.
Charlotte, N. C.	30.12	80	88	62	.....	Clear.
Charleston, S. C.	30.14	76	82	68	.....	Fair.
Atlanta, Ga.	30.12	80	84	66	.....	Clear.
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.10	78	86	74	.08	Clear.
Titusville, Fla.	30.10	80	86		.....	Clear.
Pensacola, Fla.	30.08	82	88	80	.....	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala	30.08	86	90	72	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.02	78	92	72	.08	Cloudy
New Orleans, La.	30.04	84	...	78	.....	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	30.00	84	94	74	.26	Rain.
Fort Smith, Ark.	30.06	78	86	72	.56	Fair.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.04	76	82	74	1.24	Fair.
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	82	88	80	.12	Cloudy
Palestine, Tex.	30.00	84	90	76	.32	Fair.
Abilene, Tex.	30.02	88	94	74	.....	Clear.
Ft. Elliott, Tex.	30.08	76	80	60	.02	Clear.
San Antonia, Tex	30.00	90	94	68	.....	Fair.
Brownsville, Tex	30.02	84	92	...	.....	Clear.
Chattan'oga, Tenn	30.08	84	88	66	.....	Cloudy
Memphis, Tenn.	30.04	78	86	70	.08	Rain.
Nashville, Tenn.	30.04	76	80	72	.01	Cloudy
Louisville, Ky.	30.02	74	80	70	.10	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.00	80	86	68	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	30.04	72	78	68	.78	Fair.
Cleveland, O.	29.94	76	82	68	.14	Cloudy
Toledo, O.	29.94	76	84	66	.....	Fair.
Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich	29.92	68	76	60	.....	Fair.
Marquette, Mich.	29.86	60	82	58	.18	Fair.
S.Ste.Marie, Mich	29.80	56	74	...	.04	Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	29.92	78	84	60	.01	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	30.04	82	84	66	.....	Cloudy
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	78	82	66	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.92	74	80	60	.....	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis.	30.00	72	76	64	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn.	29.94	68	...	56	.06	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.98	72	74	60	T	Clear.
Moorehead, Minn	30.08	68	70	52	.....	Clear.
St. Vincent, Minn	30.08	68	70	54	.....	Clear.
Keokuk, Ia.	30.02	78	84	66	.....	Clear.
Davenport, Ia.	30.00	74	88	68	.....	Clear.
Dubuque, Ia.	29.98	64	80	62	.....	Clear.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.06	74	80	64	.....	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	80	86	70	.....	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	30.06	78	86	66	.....	Fair.
Kansas City, Mo.	30.12	80	84	70	.....	Clear.
Dodge City, Kan	30.16	80	82	60	.....	Clear.
Concordia, Kan.	30.12	80	86	64	.....	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.14	76	82	62	.....	Clear.
North Platte, Neb	30.14	76	82	54	.....	Clear.
Valentine, Neb.	30.10	76	80	50	.....	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	30.08	76	80	58	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T.	30.08	80	82	58	.....	Clear.
Huron, D. T.	30.10	74	76	54	.....	Clear.
Bismarck, D. T.	30.10	76	78	52	.....	Clear.
Ft. Buford, D. T.	30.04	78	80	50	.....	Clear.
Calgarry, N.W.T.	29.60	84	86	...	.....	Clear.
Min'edosa, N.W.T	29.98	70	72	...	.....	Clear.
Ft. As'nab'ne M.T	29.88	86	88	52	.....	Clear.
Ft. Custer, M. T.	29.98	82	84	46	.....	Clear.
Helena, M. T.	29.86	86	88	50	.....	Clear.
Boise City, I. T.	29.84	94	98	56	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne, W. T.	30.02	72	76	46	.....	Clear.
Ft. Washakie, Wy	29.94	78	82	52	.....	Clear.
Ft. M'Kinn'y, W.T	30.00	76	78	53	.....	Clear.
Denver, Col.	30.00	76	82	54	.....	Fair.
Pueblo, Col.	30.10	70	74	58	.01	Cloudy
Montrose, Col.	29.94	76	84	58	.....	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	29.86	88	88	60	.....	Clear.

T—Traces of precipitation.

Moore and Mrs. Norton Still in Hiding.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Telegrams from Topeka say the the whereabouts of Henry W. Moore is still unknown. Captain Johnson, his attorney, states that the rumors that he has fled the country are ridiculous; that he is simply in hiding; that he will be on hands on Monday to answer the charge of adultery, and that he is deliberating as to whether he shall return to St. Louis and meet the charge of larceny. Captain Johnson also states that Mrs. Norton is secluded in the city, and that she will not be seen by anyone till Monday next. On the other hand a dispatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says that a gentleman and lady registered at the Union Depot Hotel last night as as F. Gratz and lady. The suspicions of the proprietor being aroused by the gentleman's manner he induced him to change the word lady on the register to niece, and they were given separate rooms. This morning the man was recognized as Mr. Moore, and he finally admitted his identity and said Mrs. Norton was with him, but would not talk about their affairs. They went east on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad at 8:45 this morning.

Further advices from Topeka say all the baggage and personal effects of Mrs. Norton are still at the Copeland Hotel, and that Moore's baggage is at the jail, where it was taken when he was first placed in confinement. This would go to show that the runaways are not far from Topeka.

Obituary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENSBURG, Ind., July 18.—Joseph Rothschild, a wealthy Jewish merchant at Milford, eight miles west of here, died yesterday evening, of heart disease. He had been in excellent health until a few moments before, when he lay down on some blankets in his store and soon expired.

Mr. Rothschild came to this country about thirty-four years ago, and began his business life by carrying his worldly wealth about in a pack on his back. From this he gradually extended his trade, and for many years now has been regarded as one of the most successful and wealthy citizens.

ROME, Ga., July 18.—Judge J. W. H. Underwood, ex-member of Congress and a member of the tariff commission appointed by President Arthur, dropped dead here this morning of heart disease.

THAT tired feeling is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite, rouses the liver, cures headache, and gives renewed strength and vigor to the whole body. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Sold by all druggists.

THE RAILROAD DYNAMITERS

Wilson, One of the Prisoners, Proves To Be One of Pinkerton's Detectives.

Informer Bowles Tells His Story of the Purchase and Use of Dynamite—The Action Taken by the Grievance Committeemen.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Another sensation was sprung upon the defense in the "Q" dynamite case this morning. John Wilson, one of the prisoners, who was arrested with Broderick and Bowles as an arch conspirator and as a Brotherhood man, coolly left his seat in the group of which Broderick and Bauereisen were members and walked over to the side of the room where the prosecuting attorneys sat, and took a chair beside Mr. Dawes, with whom he began to chat in a friendly manner. Then it was developed that Wilson was not an engineer, not a Brotherhood man, and not even Wilson. His name is John Mulligan, and he is a Pinkerton detective, and not only is this the case, but it appears he has had the confidence of all the prisoners and their attorneys.

The expose was brought about by lawyers too closely pressing the cross-examination of Superintendent McGinn, of the Pinkerton agency, who was on the witness stand. The superintendent had the alternative of an awkward refusal to answer pertinent questions concerning Wilson, or cause the latter to show up in true colors. McGinn chose the latter. Wilson, or Mulligan, obeyed a signal and quickly sprang across the room to the side of the prosecution.

When the commotion subsided, Superintendent McGinn related the circumstance of Broderick, one of the conspirators, throwing a mysterious letter out of the car window at the time of the arrest, and the subsequent recovery of the letter. The motive of Broderick in ridding himself of the missive and the extreme secretiveness of the officials in guarding its contents is not apparent. The letter is as follows:

Tom Broderick:

Dear Sir and Brother—I just received a letter from Bowles, from Glenwood Junction, Mo., and I don't know where to write to him so he will get my letter. You should have made arrangements with him when he was at Creston. I will let you know if I can get him as soon as possible. Let me know where to address you every time you write. I will always write to the Comb man, and you can get your mail from there; that is the surest way. I will direct to you in care of them, and tell them to return the letter if you have left there. I will try to find J. A. B. as soon as I can and get him to work. If you hear of him tell him to come to Aurora, unless you want him with you.

Your hard striker,
J. A. BAUEREISEN.

P. S.—Maybe J. A. Bowles is gone to Brookfield; he said in his letter he would write soon again. He says they are getting on to him.

The letter was written on one of the Brotherhood letterheads, was dated at Aurora, June 20, 1888, and was addressed to "Tom Broderick, Kansas City, Mo."

Bowles, the engineer who accepted work from the Burlington company after the strike began, and subsequently became a member of the Brotherhood, and who was now to take the stand as an informer, was the next witness of importance. He began by telling of a secret meeting of the Brotherhood in Aurora. The witness said: "Chief Bauereisen made a statement that we should do something; that the company was getting ahead of us. He said it would not do for him to do anything in regard to use of dynamite, but it could be used with good effect. After the meeting was over some conversation passed between him and myself, and I made the statement to him that I knew how to use it; that I had seen it used in the gravel pit. He wanted to know if I could get any of it, and I told him I thought I could. He told me to go and get it. He gave me $7.50 to get it. That was two weeks after I was initiated. I was initiated April 22, 1888. Gooding, one of the defendants, was among those at the meeting."

The informer told of his expeditions to Indiana country towns to purchase dynamite, and how Bauereisen had sent him with it to George Clark, of Galesburg, a leading engineer, who was arrested yesterday. They went out together to place it on the track, and it was some of this dynamite that Bowles buried, and which was dug up yesterday. Telling of his talk with Bauereisen about the explosion on the "Q" track near Aurora, the witness said that Bauereisen said that it would have a good effect. "He also told me," continued the witness, "that in a certain part of the town there was a frame house, and that under it was a sewer running across the street. The house was a scab boarding-house, and was filled with scabs. Bauereisen wanted Alec Smith and me to get under the house by the sewer and place a bomb there and blow up that house. I told him that that would be murder, and I would not do it."

The witness further implicated in the conspiracy George Clark, the striker who was arrested at Galesburg yesterday, by telling of a letter from Bauereisen, in which the letter said that George Clark wanted some of the "goods" (dynamite); for him (Bowles) to hurry up and give some "goods" to Clark. The witness thereupon bought two pounds of dynamite and gave it to Clark. He received another letter from Bauereisen telling him to hurry up with the "goods" to Creston, Ia., where they were needed. He then went to Creston, and delivered four pounds of dynamite to Broderick. Continuing, he said he received the following letter from Bauereisen:

JUNE 27, 1888.

J. A. Bowles: D. S. & B.—If you think that man you speak of is watching you don't do anything that would make us suspicious. I think you could give him the slip very easy at night by taking a walk to the next town, and if —— should follow you, shoot him, for I would not have any mercy on any —— that would follow me. If you think it is best, you had better go home or look for a situation somewhere, and give up the jobbing business. I wish you would let me know your address whenever you make a change. Broderick wrote to me to have you come to Kansas City, but I told him I did not know where to find you. Don't get any goods, for reasons which you can guess.

Yours fraternally, J. A. B.

Bowles could not swear that the letter was in Bauereisen's handwriting, but, from the fact that they had corresponded about the matters mentioned, he was satisfied of its authenticity.

Bowles was also allowed to explain the contents of a letter received by him from Bauereisen at Noblesville, inclosing money and the instructions to "take plenty of goods to Creston." By "goods," he said, dynamite was understood.

Under cross-examination Bowles admitted that he had told both attorneys for the defense, while in the county jail, that he was an innocent man; that he did not know anything of the use of dynamite, and that he had lied repeatedly to them and the others as to his innocence and about other matters. "But," he added, naively, "I was not on oath then." His confession, he claimed, was not induced by any promise of immunity or other reward. He was guilty, and could not expect to escape punishment, though he was led into guilt by "bad, unprincipled men." His direct examination was not shaken in any material point, and when the cross-examination was concluded Mr. Ewing arose and said: "Your Honor, the State will rest at this point. This is our case."

Court was then adjourned till to-morrow.

Lawless Acts Condemned.

CHICAGO, July 18.—A meeting of the grievance committee chairmen of the Brotherhood of Engineers of all the roads in the United States was called to meet here to-day. When the meeting was called to order only those chairmen representing the systems which enter Chicago were present. The session was a secret one, and those who were members of it were very reticent on all subjects excepting the one that there would not be a general strike. The meeting was called, said one of its members, to vindicate the order and not interfere with the "Q" trouble in the least. At the close of the session the following was given out officially:

The body of general chairmen of the grievance committees of the various railway systems of the United States and Canada, assembled in the city of Chicago, unanimously adopted resolutions expressing the sense of this body upon the questions now presented to our Brotherhood, and it was

Resolved, That our organization is based upon sound principles, endeavoring to elevate the condition of labor, and bring closer together the relations of labor and capital.

Resolved, That we hereby express our condemnation of lawless acts and destruction of property, and that the exercise of the power of this order will be used to protect the innocent.

Another session will be held to-morrow morning.

Ready to Discontinue the Strike.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 18.—Stewart E. Hoge, J. H. Murphy and J. A. Hall, of the strikers' grievance committee, who arrived here to-day, left for Burlington this afternoon. At a meeting of the strikers they introduced the subject of discontinuing the strike, and urged it. The sentiment was unanimously in favor of settlement if reasonable terms could be had. At their meeting to-night, by a unanimous vote, it was decided not to leave the final settlement of the strike to Arthur and Sargent.

Nut and Bolt-Makers in Conference.

NEW YORK, July 18.—About fifty representatives of nut and bolt manufacturers from all sections of the country met at the Fifth-avenue hotel to-day. The proceedings were secret, not to say mysterious, and, so far from being able to learn what was being done at the meeting, the reporters could not learn the names of those present, and only indirectly were able to find out to what interest the gentlemen belonged. It was rumored that a nut and bolt trust was to be formed, but the report could not be verified.

THE MARIETTA CENTENNIAL.

Addresses by Gov. Foraker, Gen. Thomas Ewing and Senator John W. Daniel.

MARIETTA, O., July 18.—This has been another day of intellectual feast at Marietta. The crowds were not so large on the streets, on account of rain, but at Centennial Hall there was no abatement of interest nor of attendance. The morning was given to the pioneers, General Ewing, of New York, presiding. There were the preliminary exercises of presenting, through Governor Foraker, to General Ewing a gavel made from campus martius wood, which, with other articles, is to be sealed in a copper box for opening one hundred years hence. General Ewing's address was full of history, statement and pioneer reminiscence. In treading the well-worn path of history touching the early settlement of the Northwest, he paid a high compliment to the women who performed so noble a part in the hardships of pioneer life.

The great oration of the week, for elegance in delivery, was that of Hon. J. W. Daniel, of Virginia. It abounded in historical statement as to Virginia's part in conquering this country from Great Britain. He dwelt upon the restored Union, which, he said, never had but one thing—slavery—to divide and distract the people. He followed the career of the Anglo-Saxon race, and declared it had never asked freedom from any race, but had given it to many. In conclusion, he said:

"How, in contemplating that subject of slavery, the rise, fall and obliteration of slavery in Virginia, rises in the mind like the figure of some stately young sapling, into whose side is driven a wedge. When the war ended that wedge had been withdrawn, the sides of that young tree have grown together, the sap again running up its length has healed the gash, and now it stands like a vigorous oak or a stately tree which sends its roots down deep into the center of the earth and waves its leafy branches among the stars of heaven. I despise gush, I hate the language of rhetoric that has not behind it the soul of honor and of truth, and I feel that the day has come here in America when an American, whether born upon the banks of the Ohio or of the James, whether he traces his lineage to Plymouth Rock or to those who came to Jamestown, can look his brother in the face, and, quoting the plain language of truth, can say, my countryman, feeling as I did, thinking as I thought, representing a constituency that feels and thinks with me, I am proud and happy to know and to realize in all its joyous fruition the fact that as, a hundred years ago, the Virginian, crossing the Ohio, could greet his brother with the hearty greeting, I am an American, I can come into your midst and shake your hands and look upon the revered faces of the conscript fathers of Ohio and the Northwest, and feel in my heart of hearts a pride and a satisfaction that we are indeed brother Americans, all of us ready to give to our country any pledge that she may ask of our affections, and if need be, to take her flag in our hands to carry it here and to die in its defense if necessary.

He sat down amid applause, and received the congratulations of Senators and scholars about him.

To-morrow is Ohio day, and will bring many other noted guests. Senator Sherman, Governor Foster, General Robinson and the eloquent General Gibson will speak. To-night the distinguished gentlemen and ladies present were tendered a public reception at the hall. The historical pageant won golden opinions. On Friday hundreds will visit romantic Blennerhassett, twelve miles below.

THE SCHOOL-TEACHERS.

The Business of the National Association Formally Begun—Yesterday's Proceedings.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The annual convention of the Teachers' Association was formally opened at 9 o'clock this morning. There were teachers present from every part of the United States, as well as a number of representatives from foreign countries. President Aaron Gove called the convention to order. T. H. McBride, of Iowa, was made temporary secretary. Committees were appointed upon exposition, resolutions and necrology.

The next business before the convention was the consideration of the theme, "Literature in Reading Courses of Common Schools." The first paper was read by Horace F. Schudler, A. M., of Cambridge, Mass., the subject being, "The Place of Literature in Common-school Education." He said that originally the Bible was one great text-book in the schools, but when the common-school system came into effect, about fifty years ago, the importance of the Bible as a text began to decrease and other books began to be relied upon for educational purposes. He argued not for critical study of great authors, but for free and generous use of those authors in the principal years of school life. Pupils of public schools had too long been confined to elementary readers. It was of vital consequence that the subject-matter of these readers should be of the very best class, as the taste for literature acquired in school followed the child to man and womanhood, and decided whether their ideas of physical and spiritual life should be broad and liberal, or narrow, mean and bigoted.

Leroy Halsey, A. M., superintendent of public schools of Battle Creek, Mich., read the next paper, on "Practical Methods of Using Literature in Teaching Children to Read."

Miss Mary L. Beecher, of Memphis, Tenn., read a paper, "Practical Value in Life of a Taste for Good Reading." She said books were interpreters of ideal life. They should lift us above the level of the earth, and carry us upward to the bright realms of pure thought, holy aspirations and contemplation of divine truth and beauty; only thus could they teach us to live, and failing in this they are useless, if not pernicious.

"Ought Young Girls to Read the Daily Newspapers?" was the subject of the next essay, and it was read by W. F. Harris, LL. D., of Concord, Mass. He believed that under no conceivable circumstances can young girls learn the world well as through the windows of papers. If girls only live to read records of crime, they will soon betray this, and the lesson of seclusion is that a girl easily falls prey to the tempter, through want of knowledge. A young girl or boy who misses reading the daily paper misses the world's greatest opportunity of self instruction.

General discussion followed, which was participated in by W. D. Powell, superintendent of Public Schools, at Washington, D. C.; D. B. Parkinson, of Carbondale, Ill., and several others. The convention then took recess until evening.

At the evening session Prof. Duncan Brown, of Highland, Kan., read a paper on "What Discipline in Our Schools is Most Valuable to Prepare Law-Abiding and Law-Respecting Citizens?"

Joseph Baldwin, of Huntsville, Tex., read a paper on "The Culture Most Valuable for Educating Law-Respecting and Law-Abiding Citizens."

Iron Association Dissolved.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—The Western Iron Manufacturers' Association was formally dissolved to-day. At a meeting of the conference committee, a resolution was adopted disbanding the committee and absolving the members of the association who have not signed the amalgamated scale from all pledges; also authorizing them to act in their individual capacity regarding the starting of their works. A general resumption will probably take place in a few days.

This evening Zug & Co. placed their signature to the scale. The works will be started at once. Spang, Chalfant & Co. have succeeded in importing nearly enough men to operate the Spang steel and iron plant at Etna. As many of the new men are foreigners they are hooted at a great deal, and trouble is anticipated.

A dispatch from Uniontown, Pa., says an attempt will be made to start the Columbia Iron and Steel Works with non-union men to-morrow. The company is determined to fight the Amalgamated Association. They have erected sheds inside the works for the use of the men during the trouble.

The Eastern and New York manufacturers agreed to adopt the scale of wages recently forced upon the Western manufacturers.

Two Trainmen Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—As a coal train of thirty-three cars came out of the western end of the bridge tunnel, about 5 o'clock this evening, the locomotive and four cars jumped the track and ran along a siding, while the remainder of the train stayed on the main track. Ed. Newman, the engineer, jumped and was not hurt. Wm. Willard, the conductor, also jumped, but was thrown under the moving cars on the main track and was terribly mangled, and died instantly. Frank Belcour, the fireman, was thrown from his place and crushed to death under the tender.

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Papers Read and Discussed Yesterday—Warden Patten's Views on Reformatory Work.

BOSTON, July 18.—This forenoon's session of the prison association was devoted to discussion, and it was voted to limit all speeches to five minutes, with an extension by unanimous consent for five minutes.

Warden Hatch, of the Michigan State Prison at Jackson, dissented from some positions advanced in last evening's papers. He doubted whether the time had come for indeterminate sentences. Nothing can really be done for the improvement of the prisoners unless the Christian religion is taken into the prison. [Applause.] He would have every prisoner work, so that he would be mentally and physically tired every night. If Christ is good for anything in the world He is good in prison. [Applause.] He does more in the Michigan prison than all the discipline.

Col. Gardner Tufts, warden of the Massachusetts Reformatory, also disagreed with Brockway's paper of last night.

Professor Collins, of Cornell University, defended Mr. Brockway, saying that he believed in practical Christianity. It was easy to obtain professed conversions in prison, but hard to obtain real conversions.

Warden Patten, of Jeffersonville, said that chaplains and professors know nothing about taking care of prisoners. They have all the theory and the wardens have all the practice. He did not believe in indeterminate sentences. Prisoners can be made trustworthy. He had been betrayed in his trust only once.

Warden Wright, of Allegheny, Pa., objected to the recommendations for indeterminate sentences, and offered a resolution urging great care by judges in the infliction of sentences; the sentences of old offenders to be severe, but still to be subject to provisions for release on parole.

Dr. Byers, of Columbus, O., said that his experience was that indeterminate sentences were helpful toward reform. Prison officers know better than judges when prisoners can best be discharged.

Warren F. Spalding, of Massachusetts, stated that crime against persons and property is not increasing in this State as fast as the population, but crimes against public order have increased over 100 per cent. in the last nine years. The great problem is, not to reform thieves and burglars, but to reform drunkards.

Mr. Smead, of Toledo, defended the Ohio prison laws as the best of any State. They have the definite sentence, the indefinite sentence, the parol law, and the law for the habitual criminals.

Warden McClaughry, of Joliett, told of the benefit of the Belitilon system in identifying men released on patrole.

Fred P. Wiers, secretary of the association, presented an elaborate paper on American prisons. He wants the general government to undertake the collection of prison statistics. The paper states that the increase of crime has been greater among the native population than the foreign. Foreign disregard for the laws shows itself far more in immorality and disorder than it does in dishonesty or violence. The total annual cost of the police departments may be placed at very nearly $15,000,000, or about $1,000 to each man and officer employed. It is equivalent to a per capita tax of 12 cents. In the larger cities it is much higher, amounting to $2.70 per capita in Boston, and $2.24 in New York. For the ten largest cities it amounts to $1.75 per capita, and aggregates $8,500,000. The revenues derived by municipalities from licenses to sell liquor may be estimated at $1,500,000, or one-tenth of the total cost of the police departments. The number of liquor saloons in these 492 towns is about 80,000, or 1 to every 160 persons.

At the evening session a paper was presented by Richard Vaux, president of the board of inspectors of the Eastern penitentiary, upon present prison systems and the effect on society and the criminal. For murder, arson and burglary, and obstructions on railroads, in which life is lost or put in peril, and permanent injury to individuals results, the penalty should be death. No punishment whatever will eradicate crime from human nature. Vicious youth should be given a mechanical, industrial and proper mental training. The essay attacked the system of punishment which seeks to make the showing of a good fiscal year the chief motive in the management of a prison. The convict and the machine work together, and the labor of the man is punishment, and the labor of the machine is profit. This is the sham of the method. Prisoners should be taught trades, or the use of tools—hand-trained and head-trained, so that they will be self supporting when they return to society. Manufactories for profit, where convicts are associated in gangs, manufacture the crime class, which costs more than it earns.

A paper was also read by Dr. H. D. Wey, on "Physical Training for Youthful Criminals." He urged the necessity of physical training of prisoners, for healthful change of vicious minds.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Provisions of the House Bill Providing for Taking the Eleventh Census.

Washington Special.

It is not probable that the Senate will change the bill for the taking of the next census which Mr. Cox. chairman of the census committee, has just got through the House. If it does change it at all, the alterations will be so very slight as to be immaterial. The census of 1890 will not be on as great a scale as was the census of 1880. The result of the latter was a set of twenty-two volumes, the last of which has just been issued from the Government Printing-office. The next census will result in only six volumes. There will be no treatise on forest trees, petroleum, coke, water-power, the social statistics of cities, wages paid, and the price of commodities consumed by wage-workers, the socialological changes, lighting and heating, mining, technology, Alaska generally, and ship building. There are two reasons why these subjects will be omitted. One is, that such subjects as water-power, the socialology of cities and forestry were completely covered in 1880, and the publications about them have a permanent value, and are as good now as when first got together. Other subjects will be omitted because it is not desirable to have such a great mass of matter only of temporary importance as was ground out by the last census, and because they are under government bureaus specially organized to handle them. The main object of the census, the enumeration of the population of the country, has been kept in view by Mr. Cox. He made an estimate some time ago, taking the census of 1870 and that of 1880 for his ground work, that the census of 1890 will show the population of the country to be 64,476,500. Shortly after he had figured this out he received a letter from Mr. Edward Atkinson, the well-known writer on political economy, in which Mr. Atkinson said that he had made a similar estimate to that of Mr. Cox. His conclusion is that the next census would show the population to be 64,500,000. The nearness of the estimates of these two experienced men is certainly striking, and adds to their value. The cost of the last census was $6,080,000, about nine and one-half cents per capita. The cost per capita of the next census will be more that nine and one-half cents, because the supervisors and enumerators and others engaged in the work of the census will be better paid than they were in 1880. It is thought that the cost of the 1890 census will be in the neighborhood of fifteen cents per capita.

Free Delivery at Muncie.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Colonel Bates, superintendent of free delivery service, Post-office Department, said to Journal correspondent to-day that as soon as a statement was received from the fifth Auditor showing the account of the Muncie postoffice for the last fiscal year, a special examiner would be sent there to investigate the claims of that city and its application for free-delivery service. He has on file an application signed by the Mayor, Common Council, and postmaster, setting forth that the receipts for last year were in excess of $10,000, the amount which entitles a city to free-delivery service, and that Muncie has now a population of 12,000, and is rapidly increasing. Major Bates said that so many applications had been recently made for free-delivery service from various parts of the country that it might be six or eight weeks, or possibly more than two months, before a special agent could be sent to investigate, but he had no doubt that Muncie would have free delivery before the first of October.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Mr. Randall received a number of callers during the day, and to-night he continues to hold the improvement noted in his condition this morning.

Interstate Law for Telegraphs.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Platt was authorized to-day, by the Senate committee on interstate commerce, to report back, with verbal amendments, the Spooner bill, subjecting the telegraph companies to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commission, and regulating their operations in much the same way as the interstate commerce law regulates the affairs of the railroads.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—As reported from Senate committee on appropriations, the sundry civil appropriation bill gives Representative White $2,000 for expenses in the Lowry-White contest, but it gives Lowry nothing, because he had no ground for contest, and there was no justice in his effort to unseat Captain White.

The House committee on agriculture did not get a quorum, and the fight over the question of the compound lard and food adulteration bill, which threatens to destroy the American export trade in hog products, was postponed till Friday.

Postmaster Aquilla Jones, of Indianapolis, registered at the Ebbitt to-day. He comes again for allowances in his office and to learn what the administration is going to do to stem the Harrison tide in Indiana.

A. B. Stetson, of Bucyrus, and Representative McKinley, of Canton, O., are at the Ebbitt.

Charles R. McBride, of Indiana, was to-day appointed confidential clerk to Land Commissioner Stockslager, at a salary of $1,600 a year, vice Henry A. Norton, transferred to a clerkship.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indianapolis, is at the Riggs.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

A Sacrilegious Circus Man Utilizes a Church as a Bill-Board.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 18.—On the Vincennes & Monroe City road, about a mile from that place, stands a plain white church building, on a hill. It is a conspicuous point and a conspicuous object. It belongs to a small band of quiet religious Lutherans. Bi-weekly or monthly services are held there. It is a well know old church. A traveling bill-poster for a circus passed that way and marked the excellence of the point for use as a bill-board. He pasted the entire front of the building, the door and one side of the church with gay colored circus posters. the people of the community are terribly incensed at the audacious act of the bill-poster, and rebel against the desecration of the sacred edifice for the profane and sacrilegious use of advertising a circus. Now and then, one gets bold enough to post a bill on a school-house, but churches have been sacredly exempt from such uses, but in this case the rule was broken. Members of the congregation have their ire thoroughly aroused and propose to institute suit for damages against the circus company for desecrating the edifice.

A Missing Man Found.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., July 18.—Sometime since a body was found floating in the Ohio river about fourteen miles below Madison. It was in a state of decomposition, and was thought to be the remains of Henry Umbach, a former resident of this place, but now of Utica, N. Y. The mother of Umbach came on from New York at the time, and recognized the body as that of her son, and had it buried in Springdale Cemetery. It turns out now that Henry Umbach was really alive and in the city, and that the floater was consequently the body of a stranger; that his mother's grief had been expended over some other mother's boy. It seems that Umbach left his home in Utica in April, and became demented for some reason, wandering over the country, not knowing where until he came to Cincinnati last week, where he first began to realize his condition. When he recovered himself he came here, and has since done nothing else but relate his strange experience.

The Double Suicide at Sandwich, Ill.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., July 18.—David Clark and his supposed wife, who committeed suicide together at Sandwich, Ill., about a week ago, are well known in the vicinity of Canajoharie. Up to two years ago Clark kept a hotel, was prosperous and regarded as a good man. About the time mentioned, however, he began paying marked attention to Miss Maxwell, of Canajoeharie. This continued until Clark and his wife separated after a bitter quarrel, and soon afte. the recreant husband eloped with Miss Maxwell Since then nothing has been heard of them until the news of the double suicide was received. Clark's widow will claim the Illinois farm, as well as some money he left in a Canajoharie bank.

New Gas Well at Marion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., July 18.—Gas well No. 14, drilled in here to-day, touched Trenton rock at a depth of 844 feet, and fifteen feet in the Trenton, this evening. There is a wonderful rush of gas, which promises to develope a "gusher" in the next twenty or thirty feet. The well is the first one drilled by the Citizens' Gas Company, organized in opposition to the Mississinewa Gas Company. This has a complete plant here. The Citizens' company has let the contract for several other wells.

Indiana Notes.

The next annual re-union of the One-hundreth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, will be held at Portland, Oct. 10.

Gas well No. 8, at New Castle, was shot, yesterday, with the most gratifying results. The well, which made a splendid showing before shooting, is now the best in the county, and the citizens are feeling very much elated over the result.

The Washington Street-railway Company has just been organized and a street-car line will be built in that place at once. This is quite a new enterprise for Washington. The city has just made a contract for $100,000 water works. These two enterprises, together with the Ohio & Mississippi railroad shops, will make a boom heretofore unprecedented in the history of the place.

Deputy Grand Master S. W. Douglass, of Evansville, arrived in Mount Vernon on Tuesday for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the local Masonic Lodge, No. 163. It appears that the lodge was instructed by the grand master of Indiana to suspend or expel certain members of the order who were engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors. This the lodge refused to do. Deputy Grand Master Douglass, after investigating, took away the charter.

Illinois Items.

Dr. C. W. Henry, of Vermont, was drowned while attempting to cross a swollen creek. His horse and road-cart have not been found.

The grocery store of J. M. Waggoner, at Centralia, was entered Tuesday night, and $62.25 in cash stolen. Ed Brown, a young machinist, was arrested on suspicion, and on being searched a roll of bills was found sewed in his clothing. He finally confessed.

The reunion of the Twenty-first Illinois and Forty-first Illinois Infantry associations will be held Sept. 20 and 21. The former association, which is made up of General Grant's old regiment, will meet at Oakland, and the Forty-first will meet at Mattoon, where the regiment camped during the celebrated Charleston riot in 1864, when Colonel York and others, of the Forty-fourth Illinois, were killed at Charleston. Col. R. H. McFadden, of Mattoon, is president, and E. T. Lee, of Monticello, is secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Dr. F. H. Herrick, a special student at Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed professor of biology in Adelbert University, Cleveland, O.

Jacob Reiff, a farmer residing in Montgomery county, near Norristown, Pa., was yesterday swindled to the extent of $10,000 by two confidence men. Reiff is nearly seventy years of age.

A female patient at the Texas lunatic asylum died yesterday, and upon a post-mortem examination a bunch of hair ten inches long and over one inch in diameter, twisted like a chignon, was found in her intestines.

The will of Jonathan Ogden, formerly of the tailoring firm of Ogden & Lee, of Cincinnati, went to probate yesterday. Property estimated to be worth $1,000,000, situated in Cincinnati and Chicago, is involved. Ogden was father-in-law to Phil Armour, of Chicago.

R. A. McDannald, indicted for perjury in connection with his suit against the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, appeared yesterday before Judge Shroder at Cincinnati, and gave bond in the sum of $2,500, with W. B. Smith and Albert Netter as sureties.

Jack Pendergrast, a carpenter; Wm. G. Malone, a tinner, and Dan Morrill, a painter, were drowned in the Ohio at Louisville, by a skiff overturning. They, with four other workingmen, had been at Tow-Head island, just above the city, on a lark, and had been drinking.

Henry Conrad Ebert was hanged in the county jail at Jersey City at thirteen minutes past 10 o'clock yesterday morning. When the trap was sprung the knot slipped around under the jaw and disarranged the cap so that Ebert's face was exposed to view as he slowly strangled to death. His crime was wife murder.

Two deaths from hydrophobia occured in Chicago on Tuesday. The first case was Elsie Kelly, a three-year old girl, who was bitten by a small dog a few days ago. She suffered greatly on Monday, but her death was rendered comparatively painless by the free use of morphine. The other case was that of Daniel Moriarity, a laboringman, bitten nine months ago, who died at the county hospital after suffering terrible agony.

Dr. Malcolm McNeil, assistant professor of astronomy at Princeton, has accepted a call to the professorship of astronomy and mathematics in Lake Forest University, Ill.

Jacob Daucher, who was arrested at Daggett, Cal., for the murder of Louis Shoenberg at Denver, Col., was taken to San Francisco for safe keeping, committed suicide on Tuesday by hanging himself in his cell. He left a letter saying he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged.

Joseph Lippincott, of New York, has bought the business of the Edison Phonograph Company, with all improvements by Mr. Edison for fifteen years to come, for over $1,000,000. Mr. Lippincott has also become sole licensee of the American graphophone, and has organized a company to introduce the machines.

Judge John J. Jackson decided in the United States Court, yesterday, at Parkersburg, W. Va., the case of the American Bell Telephone Company against the Emner Telephone Company, of Charlestown, W. Va., granting a perpetual injunction against the Emner company. Bushrod C. Washington is president of the Emner company.

John Bowman Cummings, a once prominent engineer, committed suicide at the Union Hotel, New York, Tuesday night. Cummings was arrested in Cincinnati in March, 1886, for the abduction and seduction of his sister-in-law, Miss Alice Weisse, of Middleport, O. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for his crime, and the disgrace seems to have finally driven him to his death.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The Burning of a Chicago Business Block Inflicts a Loss of $275,000.

CHICAGO, July 18.—This morning about 11 o'clock flames were discovered on one of the upper floors of the five-story building, 156 Wabash avenue, occupied as a piano ware-house and sales-room by Julius Bauer. By noon the destruction was complete. The building was owned by John de Koven. His loss is put at $125,000; partly covered by $100,000 insurance. The Standard Musical Company, dealers in instruments and sheet music, had $25,000 worth of goods in the building. These and $5,000 worth of automatic musical contrivances owned by Pfedner, Praf & Co. were burned. The Chicago Carpet Company suffered a $10,000 loss. At 1 o'clock the fire was still burning and over $400,000 worth of property had been destroyed. The magnificent building in which the fire burst out stands on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Monroe street. In reality it consists of two immense five-story buildings. The corner building, which was numbered 160 and 162 Wabash avenue, was occupied by the Chicago Carpet Company. The building on the north of this was occupied on the first floor, fourth floor, part of the fifth floor and the basement by the piano manufacturing firm of Julius Bauer & Co.; on the second floor by the Standard Musical and Manufacturing Company, which made and dealt in musical instruments other than pianos. The fire originated in the basement of the north building where piano boxes and other rubbish were stored. Shortly after 11 this morning, while a dozen men were at work in the midst of this inflammable stuff, there was a terrific explosion. Almost in a moment the whole basement was on fire. Men rushed headlong up the stairway, and were just able to make good their escape. So great was the confusion that the workmen believe that one of their number was caught by the flames and burned to death. The janitor of the building, Jas. Mahone, is missing. The insurance on the buildings was $75,000. The Chicago Carpet Company's loss is about $70,000, of which $50,000 is total, as there was uninsured stock valued at that sum just received from New York. Julius Bauer's stock was valued at $150,000, and was entirely destroyed. The stock was insured but the amount is not obtainable. The Standard Music Company's loss is about $23,000. The total loss will reach $275,000, upon which there is adequate insurance. Bauer's insurance clerk is not in Chicago at present, and it is impossible to obtain any detailed st[illegible] of that firm's risks. There were des[illegible] 250 pianos of an average value of $400 each. This, with an additional loss of $50,000, would run Bauer's loss up to $150,000. The loss on the buildings was $60,000, insured in the following companies: Lyon, Springfield, Niagara, Phœnix of England, Fireman's Fund, North British, German American and Hartford, $1,250 each, and Ætna, Queen, Scottish, London, Lancaster, North American, Royal of London, Liverpool and Globe, $2,500 each. The Standard Musical Company was insured for $20,000, but loses only $10,000. It is now thought that the janitor of the building, whose name is Schwink, lies buried in the ruins.

Serious Fire at Kentland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KENTLAND, Ind., July 18.—Fire was discovered in Bingham Brothers' elevator at 1:30 this morning, and in a few minutes the whole building was a mass of flames. The fire spread rapidly and soon the large elevator belonging to Thomas Brown was enveloped in flames. The C., St. L. & P. depot was next to catch fire and was soon burned to the ground. Eighteen freight cars standing on the switches were entirely burned. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace in Bingham's elevator. Loss, about $25,000. They are insured in the Germanic, of New Orleans; Firemans', of New Orleans; Indiana, of Indianapolis, and Citizens', of Evansville. The depot was a new one, and cost near $2,000.

Other Fires.

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., July 18.—Fire here last night destroyed the Elk National Bank and several other business blocks. The loss is $50,000. Four persons were prostrated by the heat.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The Cincinnati Baking Company's establishment, on Front street, between Race and Elm, was burned down this morning. It was a large three story stone front building, perhaps the largest bakery in the city. The loss will amount to from $20,000 to $25,000.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18.—Fire in Voige & Winter's tobacco factory, near midnight to-night, caused from $25,000 to $35,000 estimated loss and damage. The fire was in the second and third stories, and caused much damage to leaf tobacco in the fourth and fifth stories by smoke, and damaged manufactured stocks in other parts of the building greatly by water. The damage to the building was small.

Famous Desperado Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—A special dispatch says that the notorious desperado, Wash Middleton, has been killed at Jasper, Ark., by an officer, while resisting arrest. Middleton has been a terror to Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas for several years. He was a border scout during the war and is said to have killed forty men during his career. He also belonged to the "Bald Knobber" and "Uplander" organizations; was a bloody outlaw generally, and the people are rejoiced at his taking off.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Thousands all over the land [illegible]tify to the merits of this medicine.

[illegible]s. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth [illegible]t, South Boston, writes: "My husband has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla and, by its use, was entirely cured.

Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.