AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Personal, Local and State Notes.

The Lake Erie & Western earned in the third week in July $40,900, an increase of $3,000 over the earnings of the corresponding week in 1887.

Geo. W. Curtis, general ticket and passenger agent of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Aug. 1.

James T. Clark, for the last six years superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, died on Sunday morning. He had been in railroad business since 1853.

Notice has been given that all Northwestern lines have reduced rates from Chicago to St. Paul, on A and B frieghts, to the figures made by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern.

The effect of competition by the Wabash lake lines is felt this summer in the business of the roads having Toledo connections. The all-rail rate, Toledo to Boston, is nearly double that of the part rail and part water route.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in the Northern part of the State will have a grand picnic at Lake Maxinkuckee, on Saturday of this week. A number of members of the Indianapolis Lodge will be in attendance.

There has not been a week this year in which the passenger earnings of the Lake Erie & Western have not shown an increase over the corresponding weeks last year. The increase this month has ranged about $2,000 a week.

The Chicago & Ohio River road, which has been under a financial cloud for several years, promises better things this fall. The crops all along the line are excellent, and the road has been so improved, in a physical way, that it can be moved to good advantage.

A freight official, who has looked up the facts in the reduction in rates proposed by the commissioners of Nebraska, states that the roads will not adopt them, as there are no penalties for a violation of the law. Shippers can sue for an excess of charges, but they are not likely to do so.

The Ohio, Indiana & Western people have had under consideration for some months extensive improvements at Springfield, O. This week President Corbin has given instructions to proceed with the work, providing it can be carried through within the estimated cost, which is $160,000.

J. O. Phillippi has been appointed assistant general freight and passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific road, with headquarters at Omaha. The appointment takes effect on Aug. 1. Mr. Phillippi was for several years assistant general freight agent of the A., T. & S. F., and has a good record.

The vice-president of one of the trunk lines says that each road is kept from provoking further cuts in rates by a visible sign of increasing business. The whole story of rate-cutting is told in this remark. When there is plenty of business there is no occasion to underbid a competitor to secure it.

Last week the Eastern lines out of Chicago forwarded 36,101 tons of freight, an increase of 3,390 tons over that of the preceding week. The Wabash last week came to the front, carrying a good share of the business. The three Vanderbilt lines carried 30.4 and the two Pennsylvania lines 26.6 per cent.

A general passenger agent of one of the trunk lines is quoted as saying, regarding the meeting recently held at Cresson, Pa.: "What I heard there leads me to believe that to-day more secret irregularities exist in passenger business than ever before, and matters seem to be going from bad to worse."

In this territory freight men show a disposition to maintain grain rates, believing that if the roads earn much in the next six months it must come largely from the grain traffic. The reduction of rates between any two points will almost be certain to lead to a general demoralization on both through and local business.

At the meeting of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association, held in Cresson, on Friday last, a resolution was adopted, but far from unanimously, to continue the non-payment of commissions. The statement was made that the roads which, two years ago, adopted the non-paying-commission plan saved in the last year not less than $1,500,000.

A singular circumstance connected with the passenger business at the present time is the fact that most roads are selling fewer thousand-mile tickets than a few months ago. The reason assigned is that the straight rates now given often range lower than two cents per mile, making thousand-mile tickets expensive railroad traveling alongside the straight rates.

In shading the rates to northern Michigan pleasure resorts the Pennsylvania Company seem to have waked up a wide-awake competitor. To even up matters one of the passenger men on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, on Monday, slipped out on the Vandalia, the Pennsylvania's territory, and gathered in fourteen people for Petoskey, giving a $4.10 rate to prevent the Pennsylvania securing them.

What are known as week-end tickets on the roads where they have been introduced are proving very popular. Parties can go out on them on the late trains on Saturday night and return on early trains Monday morning at one fare for the round trip between any of the stations on the road. The Bee-line and the Vandalia were the first roads to put on sale these tickets.

The owners of the car-works at Michigan City have under consideration the matter of largely increasing their productive capacity. It is said that they will be so enlarged as to give employment, when running full handed, to 1,200 men, but this is probably an exaggeration, as prospects for car-works just now are not so flattering as to make investments in that direction eagerly sought for.

There is again a little friction between the Pacific lines on rate matters. Freight agents here were notified yesterday that the Union Pacific had reduced all its rates on traffic from Missouri river points to all points in Utah. This unexpected reduction creates a good deal of talk and it is believed is the entering wedge to other reductions which, in time, will involve transcontinental line rates.

It is alleged that one of the Eastern lines has been cutting grain rates out of Chicago, but telegrams received here yesterday from Chicago stated that the charge could not be verified. The rates on dressed beef are ranging from 6 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York. Lumber rates still remain firm. It is believed that matters will drag along for a few days longer and then the troubles will be settled through arbitration.

The passenger and freight traffic of the T. H. & L. division of the Vandalia is developing at a rate which is very gratifying to the management of the property. There is hardly a station on the line which has not, in the last twelve months, shown an increase in business over that of the corresponding period in the preceding year. South Bend has come to be one of the best on the system. In the month of June the receipts of that station were $5,000 in excess of those in June, 1887. Shipments to the southwest from that point are heavy and steadily increasing. Much of the new business they have secured has formerly been sent via Chicago.

So much interest is taken in the projected New York, Mahoning & Western road in the northern part of the State that the following clipping from the New York Commercial Bulletin regarding the enterprise will be read with interest: "After many vexatious delays from various causes the New York, Mahoning & Western railroad has resumed construction; and, if the statements of a number of parties in interest are to be relied upon, will have its line completed between Findlay and Ottawa, O., the first division, by the latter part of this week. The new management, known as the Allegheny Construction Company, is making rapid progress, and is understood to be in position to continue pushing the work rapidly. It is claimed that as many as 500 men are at work in various parts of Ohio on the proposed route. The rapidity of the work is largely due to the light grading necessary, because the country is sufficiently level for railroad building. It is expected that the line will be completed to Akron, O., in September or October, and that important traffic arrangements will then be made which will give the new road access to Pittsburg and intermediate points. The New York, Mahoning & Western is also expected to become a factor in the trunk-line situation about the same time; for it will be in control of a line of its own to Fort Wayne, and so enabled to offer a new route between Pittsburg and Chicago."

Boating Party Drowned.

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—About a week ago A. Lund and brother and four others left San Pedro in an open boat for a trip around the Catalina islands. Yesterday the boat was found, bottom up, on the island. Several fishermen who arrived at San Pedro on Sunday, reported seeing a boat containing five or six persons capsizing during a gale, but were unable to rescue the occupants. It is believed they were the Lund party, and they were all drowned.

Negro County Official Lynched by Whites.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 24.—Traveling Auditor Townsend, of the Gulf road, arrived in this city at noon, from the South, and verifies the report of one of the Crittenden county, Arkansas, negro officials having been lynched by a mob of white men. Mr. Townsend says that it is a difficult matter to get any details of proceedings at Marion, which is under a guard of armed men, and a great state of excitement prevailing. Neither couriers nor messengers are allowed in or out, and the telegraph operator is confined to the sending of train orders. Mr. Townsend states that the victim was a county official and one of the banished eighteen. The mob seized him while he was endeavoring to effect an entrance to the court-house, dragged him to the woods at the edge of town and after a desperate struggle strung him up. It is claimed that Governor Hughes, at Little Rock, has been called upon for protection, and if this be true the details must be forthcoming. It is also claimed that an armed force of white men have gone from Walnut Ridge to Marion to aid the whites, who look for a serious uprising of the negroes.

EDITOR DANA.

He Talks About Newspapers and Lays Down a Few Rules for Editors and Reporters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 24.—Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, delivered an address this evening at the Academy of Music to the Wisconsin Editorial Association. The hall was crowded, and the veteran editor's discourse was warmly applauded. Mr. Dana began with the statement that he had a great desire to come to Milwaukee, aside from his wish to meet the Wisconsin editors. The body before him represented all shades of religion and politics, and he was glad to meet them. He had seen Wisconsin soldiers on the battle-field, and they never flinched. The speaker said he began newspaper work on a weekly literary paper, which meant that it was issued once every week. The weekly edition of that sheet was 500 copies, which would not compare very favorably with the present daily paper, which literally ran a mile a minute. In the modern newspaper the intellectual and the mechanical departments joined to produce the daily paper of to-day, which was one of the wonders of the world. He paid a tribute to the reporters, who, he said, would see at once through a deception, and could, on occasion, set one up for themselves. A good word was also put in for the editorial writers and the correspondents, the latter of whom covered the earth in their search for facts. The modern paper is possible only in a thickly settled civilized country, which demands it. It is a mark of high intellectual development that a country demands such a publication. As compared with Europe, America was far in advance. In the whole of the British islands there were not more than half a dozen papers which would compare with those of this country. The same criticism held good in regard to the newspapers of Germany. There the papers were remote from the people; here the press was close to the people. The atmosphere of freedom was essential to the production of great newspapers. A distinction should be made between American and European definitions of freedom. In France the daily paper would have one well-written essay, but the remainder of the sheet would be filled with matter which in America, would be considered immaterial. The newspaper must furnish the information the people desire, or it will be a failure. The first thing looked for is news, and by that word the speaker meant anything which would interest the people. In this connection he said that whatever Divine Providence permitted to occur he was not too proud to report. So important was the function of the newspaper that colleges were establishing classes for instruction in journalism. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Dana had heard an old newspaper editor say that such classes were useless, because the only place to learn the business was in a newspaper office. The old division of learned men was clergymen, doctors and lawyers; but now that there must be newspaper men, they must be educated. A remarkable thing about the sort of education of newspaper men was that it should be universal. He must know a great many things, and the better he knows them the better he will be in his profession. There was no chance for an ignoramus in that profession. Everybody had heard of the family where the smartest boy was made a lawyer, the next smartest a doctor, and the one who was not good for much was made a minister. In the judgment of the speaker, that was a very much mistaken application of the third man, "because," said he, very impressively, "if there is any occupation which ought to command the highest talents of men it is that occupation which teaches us how to live in this life and how to hope for another. The newspaper man must know whether the theology of the preacher is sound, whether the physiology of the doctor is good, and whether the logic of the lawyer is good for anything. If possible, he should be sent to college. But, what was more important, he should be sent to the school of practical life. The man who was to be a teacher and adviser of men must learn to teach as well as learn. The college was of high value, but the actual contact with business, he thought, was still more valuable. How was a professor of journalism going to help an ambitious young man to draw a prize in the intellectual lottery?" The speaker did not think a college course in journalism would be of much value. The only school was the newspaper office, and without it no man could become a thorough journalist. There were no set maxims and rules for journalists. The doctor and lawyer might have rules, but there were very few rules that could be used by newspaper men. Mr. Dana, however, submitted the following:

First—Get the news, and get all the news, and nothing but the news.

Second—Copy nothing from another publication without perfect credit.

Third—Never print an interview without the knowledge and consent of the party interviewed.

Fourth—Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement; no sailing under false colors.

Fifth—Never attack the weak or the defenseless, either by argument, by invective, or by ridicule, unless there is some absolute public necessity for so doing.

Sixth—Fight for your opinions, but don't believe they contain the whole truth, or the only truth.

Seventh—Support your party, if you have one, but don't think all the good men are in it and all the bad ones outside of it.

Eighth—Above all, know and believe that humanity is advancing, and that there is progress in human life and human affairs, and that as sure as God lives, the future will be greater and better than the present or the past.

"That," said Mr. Dana, "is a pretty general code, but it seems to me it covers the case very well." Continuing, he said: "There is one other point I would like to touch upon, and that is the question of the power of the press. We know that the press is a very powerful agent. It takes men when their information is incomplete, when their reasoning has not yet been worked out, when their opinions have not yet been fixed, and it suggests and intimates and insinuates an opinion and a judgment which often times a man—unless he is a man of very great force of character and intelligence—adopts as something established and concluded. That is a part of the power of the press. It is a power, an influence, which is exercised over the minds of people often without the knowledge of any criticism on the part of the person who is subjected to its power. That is in the nature of things. I do not see how it can be changed, except as the individual becomes more intelligent and more able to form and guide his own judgment, and emancipates himself from this sort of suggestive information and control. But that does not happen to everybody. In that way there is a considerable power in the press, and it is a power that inspires me always with a very solemn sense of responsibility. Here you take the mind of a man, and without his knowing it you shape it, you direct it, you send him along on a road which he don't know, and which very often you don't know. That, however, is not what I mean by the real power of the press. The power I am now referring to is something more substantial and much more important. The press often takes up a great cause. I remember when, a few years ago, we had in this country a tremendous and immense controversy which took hold of the hearts and lives of the whole people over the question of slavery. There the press was divided, some on one side and some on the other, except that those who were on the other side are not so proud of it now. There was a great power, and for the most part it was exercised for the good of the people; and we rejoice now, as we look back upon that great controversy—we whose fortune it was to bear some part in it—at the great results that was finally achieved—achieved, as it was, through blood, and fire, and tears, that have left upon this country and upon the history of the world a mark that will never be obliterated. [Applause.] That is what I mean by the power of the press—the power of speaking out the sentiment of the people, the voice of justice, the aspiration of wisdom, the determination of patriotism and the hope of the whole people. The judgment, the effort, the power of those who were on the other side is wiped out. You look for it, and it is there no longer. All their efforts have disappeared as the dew disappears when the sun rises.

"There is another function of the press, which is, perhaps, even more important. In this free country our Constitution puts into the hands of executive officers of the government an immense authority. There is no king, no emperor, no autocrat in the world, who yields such power, for instance, as the President of the United States. Well, suppose a time should come—God forbid that it should ever come—that there should be in the post of President a man who has gained such an influence over the hearts of the whole people that they become deaf to the suggestions of wisdom and give to his ambition a free sway and open field; suppose that he sets aside, little by little, the restraints of the Constitution, suppose that he tramples upon that principle of personal liberty, which is the noblest inheritance that our fathers have left us, because it is the very life of the Republic; suppose that he tramples down that principle; the executive power is in his hands; the army follows and obeys him; where, then, is the safeguard of the public liberty against his ambition? It is in the press. [Tremendous applause.] It is in a free press. And whenever every other bulwark is gone the free press will remain to preserve the liberties which we shall hand down to our children, and to maintain the Republic in all its glory, let us hope, forever and forever."

Upon the close of Mr. Dana's address the audience broke into a wild burst of cheering, and the old editor took his seat, visibly affected.

The exercises concluded with a lecture by James Whitcomb Riley, which was warmly applauded.

THE DEPOSITORS' GUARANTEE.

Novel Purpose of a Recently Organized Company—No More Losses by Bank Failures.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Depositors' Guarantee Company of America, recently organized, has issued a prospectus outlining its novel purpose. The object of the promoters of the enterprise is to guarantee depositors in national and State banks, in the event of the bank coming to grief. The company is organized with a capital of $5,000,000, in $100 shares, invested in United States and approved municipal and State bonds. It has taken offices at Nos. 165 and 167 Broadway. The following officers have been elected: president, President J. E. Ewing, of the Financier Company; first vice-president, J. H. Watson, formerly president of the Columbia Bank, of New York; treasurer, George L. Hutchings, cashier of the Third National Bank, of New York; secretary, C. E. Haviland; general examiner, A. M. S. Scriba, cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, and counsel, Gen. Thomas Ewing.

The company will have branch offices in the principal cities throughout the country. Its directors include Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company; T. L. James, president of the Lincoln National Bank; L. E. Ranson, president of the Bank of Deposit; John L. Hardie, president of the Mutual National Bank, of New Orleans; President Fetter, of the Kentucky National Bank, of Louisville, and Vice-president O'Dell, of the Union National Bank, of Chicago.

Already eleven hundred prominent banks have signified their intention of becoming stockholders, agreeing to pay the company one-fifth of one per cent. annually on their gross deposits. This, it is estimated, insures the company of an income of $500,000 more than expenses. Only banks which are stockholders will be guaranteed. A limited amount of stock is offered at $1.05, but no subscription will be binding until $3,000,000 is signed for.

The second vice-presidents are: J. P. O'Dell, vice-president Union National Bank, Chicago; John R. Mulvane, president Bank of Topeka, Kan.; Wm. A. Hammond, cashier National Bank of Illinois, Chicago; James M. Fetter, president Kentucky National Bank, Louisville; Dr. Andrew Simmonds, president First National Bank, Charleston; Thomas Plater, president First National Bank, Nashville; E. F. Spence, president First National Bank, Los Angeles; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis; R. S. Willis, president Texas Banking and Insurance Company, Galveston; Frank W. Tracey, president First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.; John T. Hardee, president Mutual National Bank, New Orleans; Frederick W. Hayes, vice-president Creston National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.; R. F. Lawton, president Merchants' National Bank, Macon, Ga.; C. W. Breyfogle, president Garden City National Bank, San Jose, Cal.; George L. Jay, vice-president Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Ia.; David T. Beals, president Union National Bank, Kansas City; W. C. Robinson, cashier First National Bank, Winfield, Kan.; Col. E. S. Ormsby, president First National Bank, Emmettsburg, Ia.; C. O. Billings, Globe National Bank, of Boston, and John P. Branch, president Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va.

IVES AND STAYNER.

They Suddenly Appear at Cincinnati, and Give Bond for Their Appearance in Court.

CINCINNATI, O., July 24.—The sly work of Messrs. Ives and Stayner, whose extradition case at Albany, yesterday, occupied the belligerent attention of two distinguished lawyers and the Governor of New York in an effort to decide whether it was proper to use the power of the law to compel the gentlemen to come to Cincinnati, has eclipsed the acumen of the lawyers. Messrs. Ives and Stayner quietly entered Cincinnati this afternoon, about 2 o'clock, and three-quarters of an hour later, with their attorney—Miller Outcault, and Messrs. W. B. Smith and Albert Netter—appeared in the court-room of Judge Schroder and gave bonds in the sum of $10,000 each, with Messrs. Smith and Netter as sureties, for their appearance to answer to the indictments found against them. The indictments contain two counts, one charging them with embezzlement, and the other grand larceny. It is understood that Messrs. Ives and Stayner will remain here until Prosecutor Pugh and the two officers can be brought home, in order that no exceptions can be taken to the manner of giving bond.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, July 24.—Sophia C. Hutchinson, of Sewickley, Pa., has begun suit in the United States District Court against Henry S. Ives, the "young Napoleon of finance," George H. Stayner and Thomas Doremus, comprising the banking firm of Henry S. Ives & Co., and a long list of other defendants. The suit grows out of the alleged wrecking of the Mineral Range railroad by Henry S. Ives and George H. Stayner, and it is brought to secure an injunction to restrain the voting of certain stock, which, as is claimed, was fraudulently issued.

BIRDS BREAK RECORDS.

Pittsburg Pigeons Fly Home from an Indiana Town in Fast Time.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

The third fly in the series of pigeon races that have been arranged by the Pittsburg Homing Club took place yesterday, the birds being liberated at Greenfield, Ind., a distance of 308 miles. The entries for the race were: Herman Haupt, three birds; J. Motz, two birds, and William Hillebrecht, one. The birds were liberated yesterday morning at 6:20 by Mr. John T. Egan, an operator at Greenfield. Mr. Haupt's bird, Columbia, that has won the former races, was one of the flyers, but got home a trifle behind the winner in this fly. The first bird, No. 6051, belonging to Mr. Hillebrecht, and the only bird he had in the fly, arrived at 2:25 P. M., having made an average of 1,123¼ yards per minute. Mr. Haupt's racer, Columbia, was the next to arrive, coming in at about the same time as the first bird, but did not enter the coop until 2:29, having traveled at the rate of 1,110 yards per minute. The next were Nos. 3672 and 13, belonging to Jacob Motz, the secretary of the homing club. Both came at the same time and entered their homes at 4:20, making the rate of 920 yards to the minute.

As soon as each bird arrived its owner carried it as rapidly as possible to Secretary Motz's residence, at 207 Grant street, each being allowed seventeen minutes to bring the pigeons from their homes. As soon as they were brought to the Secretary the seventeen minutes were deducted from the whole time since liberation, and the average was calculated on the entire distance.

The time made, although not up to the highest standard of a 300-mile fly, is the best ever made west of the Allegheny mountains, and the arrival of all of the birds but one, and so closely together, and without being arrested by the Law and Order Society for flying on Sunday, gives promise of some long-distance flights that will bring pigeon flying and the homing club into a prominence which this class of sport has never before attracted in Pittsburg.

The next race scheduled is from Terre Haute, Ind., a distance of 389 miles, and it will be started about the same time in the morning, within a week or two.

United Brothers of Friendship.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—The National Grand Lodge, United Brothers of Friendship, the largest organization of colored men in America, is in session here, and is very largely attended. The report of the committee on credentials showed full representation from Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Indian Territory, Alabama, Mississippi and Ohio, and all of the Western and some of the Eastern States. In conjunction with the Brothers the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten (the female branch of the society) are also in session, and expect to give a parade Thursday, with 3,000 people in line. There are a number of prominent colored men connected with the order, which is claimed to be non-political. The actual work of the convention will commence to-morrow.

Sheridan's Condition.

NONQUITT, Mass., July 24.—The following bulletin was issued at 8 P. M.: "The generally favorable condition of General Sheridan's case reported in our bulletin of the 22d continues without any important alteration. Should there be no change worthy of record in the next twenty-four hours, no bulletin will be issued to-morrow evening. WASHINGTON MATTHEWS,
"HENRY C. YARROW."

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Pension Vetoes Again Come Up for Discussion in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Bills for holding terms of United States courts in the State of Nebraska, in Salina, Kan.; Owensboro, Ky.; Newark, N. J., and Quincy, Ill., and to subdivide the Western judicial district of Louisiana, were reported from the judiciary committee and passed.

The resolution to print 5,000 additional copies of the report of the Senate committee on pensions, on the subject of vetoed pension bills, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Cockrell's amendment to print 100,000 copies of presidential vetoes in the last and present Congresses.

Mr. Cockrell explained the object which he had in suggesting the printing of the veto message in the Doherty case. The Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Dawes] had suggested a resolution to have all the pension vetoes printed, and he [Mr. Cockrell] had offered an amendment, but to his horror and astonishment the Senator from Massachusetts had sprung into a fearful rage about it, and the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Hawley] had been moved almost to tears on the Doherty case, and the vials of wrath had been poured upon the devoted head of the President. These veto messages were excellent reading, and the people were very anxious to read them.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the pension committee, explained and justified the action of that committee in reporting a bill to pension Mrs. Doherty, who had suffered seriously from an explosion at the Washington arsenal. As to the pension which she had drawn for three months as the widow of Daniel Doherty, he explained that it had been given on the report, which had turned out to be a fabrication, of his death. The President had seen fit to read to Congress a homily on its carelessness and remissness, and had stated, as a fact, that Daniel Doherty was living in Philadelphia, a pensioner in his own right. "False as a bulletin," which used to be a proverb, was perfectly applicable to that paper, for there was not one word of truth in that allegation. Daniel Doherty had never enjoyed a pension, the record in the Pension Office showing that his claim for pension had been disallowed in the Pension Office. He should advise the particular "Tite Barnacle" of the pension circumlocution office who furnished information to the President to be a little more prudent and circumspect in his investigations. As to the statement of this woman having been frequently arrested by the police, he admitted that, under the pressure of physical and mental suffering, she had been arrested five times for venial offenses, up to 1872; but since then she has conducted herself in a reputable manner, as had been certified to by Admiral Porter and Mr. George Bancroft, and the police had placed to her charge the arrests of other women named Doherty, there being no proof whatever that they were one and the same person. This showed the extraordinary pains to which the emissaries of the Pension Bureau had gone to enable the President to form a veto out of which political capital might be made.

Mr. Cockrell asked Mr. Davis whether the pension to Mrs. Doherty was given because of her injuries at the arsenal explosion.

Mr. Davis presumed that that had a certain effect in determining the report on the bill.

Mr. Cockrell dared the committee on pensions to make a report recommending the passage of the bill on the ground that Mary Ann Doherty had been an employe of the government and had been injured in an explosion. He just dared him to do it.

Mr. Davis read a certificate signed by several persons, among them Major McKee, the commandant of the arsenal in 1864, to the effect that May Ann Doherty had been employed in the arsenal, and had been injured.

Mr. Cockrell treated this paper as undated, unverified and unreliable. He asked whether that was the sort of authority on which the committee on pensions acted. If Mary Ann Doherty had been in the employ of the government, her name was on the list of employes, and she had signed her name for the wages she received. He challenged the committee on pensions to produce the evidence, and declared that they could not; the woman had never been employed in the arsenal, and had never been blown up; and that that whole part of the claim was infamous, false and fraudulent. He also challenged proof that the George Bancroft, whose name was printed to the woman's petition, was George Bancroft, the historian, patriot and philanthropist, or that any son of this woman had ever been killed at the Washington navy-yard.

The matter was allowed to pass over without action, and Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported an amendment to the sundry civil bill to incorporate in it a provision to refund the direct tax. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The most important amendment reported was to add to the item for the construction of three steel cruisers, two of them about 3,000 tons, at a cost not exceeding $1,100,000 each, exclusive of armament, and one of about 5,300 tons at a cost of not more than $1,800,000, the following: "Also, three gunboats or cruisers, neither of which shall exceed 1,700 tons in displacement, nor $500,000 in cost, excluding any premium that may be paid for increased speed, and wholly of steel or with steel frames;" to strike out of the item the words "and one armored cruiser of about 7,500 tons displacement, to cost not more than three and a half million dollars;" and also to strike out the provision that at least one of the vessels shall be built in a United States navy-yard, and that the others may be built at navy-yards if the Secretary cannot make reasonable contracts for their construction.

Mr. Gray moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "one thousand seven hundred tons" and inserting the words "two thousand tons," and increasing the cost from $500,000 to $700,000 each.

Mr. Stewart moved to amend the House clause (proposed to be struck out) by providing for two armored vessels of 15,000 tons each at a cost of $20,000,000. Rejected. Yeas, 9; nays, 41; the affirmative votes being those of Senators Butler, Cameron, Evarts, Gibson, Hampton, Mitchell, Platt, Stewart and Stockbridge.

The question was then taken on striking out the House provision for one 1,500 ton armored cruiser, and it was struck out. Yeas 37, nays 11.

The amendment offered by Mr. Gray limiting the tonnage of the three gunboats or cruisers to 2,000 tons and the cost of each to $700,000 was agreed to, and then the amendment reported by the committee on appropriations was agreed to.

The last amendment was the insertion of an item of $275,000 for the construction and armament of one steel practice vessel of 800 tons, for the use of the naval academy at Annapolis. It was agreed to, and the bill was reported back by the committee of the whole to the Senate. Without disposing of it, the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to inquire into and report upon the relation of business and commerce between the United States and Canada; the effect on the commerce and carrying trade of the United States of the Canadian system of railways and canals; the prospect of the displacement of any American industries by Canadian industries; the nature and amount of claims against Great Britain by reason of the violation of treaty obligations, etc., with power to take testimony in any part of the United States. Adjourned.

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—On motion of Mr. Lawler, of Illinois, a Senate bill was passed appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a public building in Chicago to be used as an appraiser's warehouse.

On motion of Mr. Blount, of Georgia, a Senate bill was passed prohibiting the transmission through the mails, in transparent envelopes, of matter which would be prohibited if printed or written on the outside of the envelope.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, submitted the conference report on the bill providing for an additional associate justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota. The report, which states that the bill now provides for two additional justices, was agreed to.

Mr. MacDonald, of Minnesota, from the committee on public lands, reported the bill to forfeit the lands in Minnesota granted to the Hastings & Dakota Railroad Company. Passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, in the chair, on the Okalahoma bill.

Mr. Baker, of Kentucky, opposed the bill.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, advocated the bill, stating that its object was to open up to bona fide settlers, not to land sharks, 22,278,000 acres of land, in order that thrift and industry might exist where idleness and violence now held undisputed sway, and this, without doing violence to any one of the rights of the Indians. He especially commended the feature of the bill which declared void the leases obtained by cattle syndicates of the land known as the Cherokee outlet; and he contended that such leases were made by the Indians without legal authority, and that the United States should enter into an agreement with the Indians with a view of opening these lands to bona fide settlement, thus furnishing homes to the people.

Mr. Springer said the only persons who opposed the bill were the members of the five civilized tribes and the cattle syndicates.

Pending further debate, the committee rose and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for consideration of bills reported from the committee on public lands.

At its evening session the House passed the following bills:

Authorizing the sale of certain lands in southwestern Kansas to the Methodist College Association; authorizing the certification of lands to the State of Kansas for agricultural purposes; for the sale of Ft. Wallace military reservation; granting the use of certain property to the city of Tacoma, W. T., for a public park; for the protection of purchasers of railroad lands in the so-called triangle southwest of Denver.

The House then, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

Controlled by Criminal Elements.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A special from San Francisco says: "A sensation has been created by the final report of the grand jury of the city and county of San Francisco. The jury was composed of nineteen representative men of the city and they had been in session nearly seven weeks. Most of the departments of the city government the jury criticised severely. Speaking of crime the report says:

"We think ourselves justified in asserting that in this city crime is organized for purposes offensive and defensive, and has its aiders and abettors. Our elections, primarily and finally, are controlled to a great extent by twelve to fifteen hundred members of the criminal element leagued together and rendering quid pro quo, having so-called 'pulls' on men in authority and others influential with those having power. Matters have reached such a condition here that to openly offend the directory of the criminal element seems to invite complete political ostracism. Reciprocity exists between criminals, prostitutes, gamblers and bossism. Policemen seem not to meet the requirements of the situation."

Worms Eating the Potatoes.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., July 24.—A number of residents of this place and vicinity have made the discovery the last few days that their potato crop is nearly a total loss, because of a very active worm that has cut and eaten them to an extent almost making them worthless. The vines retained their freshness and all outward indications for a good crop were satisfactory, but upon digging up the roots the above related condition was found to exist. A number of farmers have ploughed up and fed their entire crop to their pigs.

WE accidentally overheard the following dialogue on the street yesterday:
Jones—Smith, why don't you stop that disgusting hawking and spitting?
Smith—How can I? You know I am a martyr to catarrh.
J.—Do as I did. I had the disease in its worst form, but I am well now.
S.—What did you do for it?
J.—I used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cured me and it will cure you.
S.—I've heard of it, and by Jove I'll try it.
J.—Do so. You'll find it at all the drug stores in town.

Who Discovered Me?

HOW long I had lain in the earth, how many times I had passed from flower to fruit, from fruit to death, and through death to blooming life again, I never knew; but with the spirit of pity, warming the earth wherein I grew, all life seemed renewed, and so I was christened by the name under which, in happy Providence, you have known, and yet know, your friend, SANFORD'S GINGER.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL TERRITORY by county or State for our new flour and meal chest. Address F. M. HUFF, Warren, Ind.

WANTED—MAN—TO TAKE THE AGENCY (traveling or local) of our safes: size, 28x18x18 inhes; weight, 500 lbs.; retail price, $35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. these safes meet a demand ever before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pool. ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN, EVERYWHERE, TO sell our $2 silver door-plates by our new plan of free advertising; agents clear $10 a day easily; write for circulars. N. Y. DOOR-PLATE CO., Albany, N.Y.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO SELL HALF INTEREST IN good retail grocery in Chattanooga, Tenn. Have fair trade. Address J. B. DOWDEN, care this office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—WEBER SQUARE PIANO AND White sewing machine, cheap, at 813 N. Alabama st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER OUTFIT, COMplete and in excellent condition, for the publication of a six-column quarto. As good as new. Address PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Indianapolis.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block.

FINANCIAL—MONEY ON MORTGAGE—FARMS and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN INdiana. Isaac H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWest market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at Bryce's bakery.

EDUCATIONAL.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY
Aurora, N. Y. COL. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M.,

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW. Fall term begins Sept. 19. For circulars address H. Booth, Chicago, Ill.

THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY
Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Send for catalogue. JOHN N. TILDEN, M. D., M. A., Principal.

GANNETT INSTITUTE For Young Ladies, Boston, Mass.
The Thirty-fifth Year. For catalogue, etc., address REV. GEO. GANNETT, D.D., 69 Chester sq., Boston, Mass.

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL
Thirteenth year opens Sept. 17. Prepares for all Colleges. Boys of eight received. Send for Catalogue. T. L. Sewall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL
Seventh year opens Sept. 17. Prepares for all Colleges that admit women. Superior advantages in Music and Art. Fifteen teachers. Handsome accommodations for boarding pupils. Send for Catalogue. T. L. Sewall and May Wright Sewall, Principals, Indianapolis, Ind.

CINCINNATI, WALNUT HILLS.
Miss Nourse's
English and French Family and Day School
Will reopen Sept. 26.
Pupils may join special classes, or may take the full course of study fitting for College Examination. Circulars and further information can be had during the Summer on application to the above address.

Pennsylvania Female College
Situated in a beautiful park, on a commanding plateau, in the SUBURBS OF PITTSBURG, away from city noise and dust. Unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness. Excellent facilities for study of Natural Sciences, Classics and Mathematics—in short, every department well equipped. Season opens Sept. 12, '88. Early application is desirable. For catalogues and further information, apply to MISS HELEN E. PELLETREAU, President, Pittsburg (East End), Pa.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.
THE LARGEST and Best Equipped in the World—100 Instructors, 2252 Students last year. Thorough Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $25; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Light, $5.00 to $7.50 per week. Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1888. For Illustrated Calendar, giving full information, address E. TOURJEE, Director, Franklin Square, BOSTON, MASS.

SUMMER SCHOOL.
INDIANAPOLIS
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
WHEN BLOCK, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
REDMAN, HEEB & OSBORN, Principals and Props.
Best place to secure a thoroughly practical Business, Shorthand, Penmanship and English Training. Class and individual instruction. Expert teachers. Special low rates for Summer School. Enter now. Visitors welcome. Elegant catalogue free.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

I have used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm, and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from catarrh and catarrhal headache, and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, No. 56 Warren St., New York.

Plump and Rosy Babies

"Had it not been for Lactated Food our little baby must have died. She has been using it for three months, and is a plump, healthy, rosy-cheeked baby."—Mrs. Mollie Lappin, Kokomo, Ind.

Sleep all Night Happy all Day

"We tried other foods, but finding none to agree with our little girl, we used your Lactated Food. She began at once to gain flesh, and improved in health. To-day she is as bright, lively, and hearty as any child can be, sleeping twelve hours at a stretch, and waking up laughing every morning."—Wm. S. Travis, 127½ Sumach St., Toronto, Ont.

Cutting Teeth Easily

"Lactated Food is an excellent food for teething children. My baby is using it and is cutting her teeth this hot weather without any trouble."—Mrs. Minna O. Brand, Iantha, Mo.

Saved from Cholera Infantum

"Our baby had Cholera Infantum, and until we tried Lactated Food, we could find nothing to stay on its stomach. It retained your Food without any trouble, and soon recovered."—Mrs. E. W. Logan, West Monterey, Pa.

THE RESULT OF USING
LACTATED FOOD
MOST NOURISHING AND ECONOMICAL OF FOODS.
150 Meals for an Infant for $1.
Easily prepared. At Druggists—25 cts., 50 cts., $1.
A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

The Teacher's Rest

In summer from Piano, Class and Voice instruction is quite compatible with making a plan of campaign for the winter's work, and a visit to one of the famous Ditson & Co. Music Stores of
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, N. Y.,
J. B. DITSON & CO., 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.
or to their Branch Instrument Store:
J. C. HAYNES & CO., 33 Court Street, Boston.

New books to be examined are:

Song Manual. Emerson. Book II	40c	For Schools
United Voices. Emerson	50c	
Kindergarten Chimes. Wiggen	$1.25	For Young Children
Songs for Kindergarten and Primary Schools. Menard	.30	
Children's Diadem. Abbey and Munger	30c	Sunday Schools
Piano Classics	$1	For Players and Singers. All Superfine Collections.
Classical Pianist	1	
Young People's Classics	1	
Song Classics. For Soprano	1	
Song Classics. Low Voices	1	
Classic Tenor Songs	1	

Any book mailed for retail price. Correspond for information.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.

PATENTS FOR
CALL ON OR ADDRESS
C. & E. W. BRADFORD,
16 AND 18 HUBBARD BLOCK,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
MORE THAN TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE.

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE CIGAR FOR AN "Old Campaigner,"
FUMAS
SCHNULL & KRAG
Manufacturers' Agents,
INDIANAPOLIS
5c Straight.
Full Value. No Schemes.

CAMPAIGN WORK!
Portraits, caricatures, mottoes, transparencies, etc., executed in the highest style of the art.
Designs furnished for telling campaign pictures and mottoes.
Visitors from abroad invited to call and see work and get estimates.
Also, all kinds of sign work done to order. Brass signs a specialty.
CLEVELAND SIGN CO
13 South Meridian St.

GAS FIXTURES
BARGAINS
Offered to reduce stock. You will miss it if you do not examine our stock before buying.
ANESHAENSEL & STRONG
81 and 83 North Pennsylvania St.

NEW PLANING MILL
New and improved machinery and dry kiln, all first class. All work done in the best manner and with great promptness. Prices as low as the lowest. Call or send for estimates on all kinds of work. Large stock of Dry Lumber and Shingles.
C. C. FOSTER LUMBER CO
404 to 420 N. Mississippi St. Telephone 254.

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.,
116 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind., will take guns, pistols, watches, type-writers, scroll-saws, lathes, printing presses, amateur photo. outfits and 2d. hand bicycles in part payment for New Columbia Bicycles and Tricycles or Buggies. We make cow horn handle bars and spade handles; do difficult repairing and nickeling. Send 2 cent stamp for catalogues and circulars.

PATENTS
By T. R. Bell, Patent Solicitor and Mechanical Draughtsman, 69 Ingalls Block, Indianapolis, Ind.