THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MODEL

THIN GOODS

Among our specialties for this summer in thin clothing, we would call special attention to the superb line of

SERGE COATS AND VESTS

We are offering at $5.

MODEL

Kankakee Line---Big 4 Railway

IMPORTANT.

For the first time via any route between Indianapolis and Chicago, the journey can be made in daylight. On Sunday, the Kankakee line train leaving Indianapolis at 12:05, noon, has been made daily. This makes two daily trains to Chicago over this popular line—the 12:05, noon, and the 11:15 p. m. Both of these fast and elegantly equipped trains connect at Chicago with trains for all points West and Northwest, between Chicago and the Pacific coast.

OUR NEW TRAINS EAST.

Five trains daily, except Sunday, between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and three on Sunday, should about cover the demand for transportation between these points. Our 3:15 p. m. train for Cincinnati connects in same depot direct with Chesapeake & Ohio's new limited express for Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, making elegant time with the finest trains through the grandest scenery between the Ohio valley and the seaboard. This train also connects with the Baltimore & Ohio Flyer, and makes quick time via this popular route for all Eastern cities. Come to the Big 4 when you want tickets.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart	D 3:55 a m	6:45 a m 6:33 p m.	10:50 a m	D3:15 p m
Arrive	10:35 a m	D11:45 a m 10:10 p m.	4:55 p m	D10:55 p m

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart	3:55 a m	3:15 p m.	5:00 p m	
Arrive	11:45 a m	12:10 p m.	10:55 p m	

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart	7:10 a m	D12:05 no'n	5:15 p m	D11:15 p m
Arrive	D2:30 a m	10:35 a m	D2:50 p m	6:12 p m

Trains with prefix D, daily.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

'BEE-LINE' ROUTE

EAST AND WEST

The only line landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, New York city. Wagner sleeping cars between Indianapolis, New York and Boston. The Fast Line to St. Louis and the West. Magnificent reclining-chair cars and elegant sleeping cars are run nightly on this line to St. Louis. Passengers can occupy sleepers as early as 8:30 p. m., and remain undisturbed until arrival of train in St. Louis at 7:30 a.m.

TIME OF TRAINS:

Depart for N. Y. and Boston	*3:20 a m,	*3:40 p m
" Clevel'd and the East	7:30 a m,	*8:00 p m
" Ft. Way'e and Dayton	11:55 a m,	*3:40 p m
" St. Louis and Kan. Cy.	*11:55 a m,	*11:10 p m
" T. Haute and Mattoon	*7:25 a m,	5:30 p m

*Daily.

Arrive from N. Y. and Boston	*11:35 a m,	*10:45 p m
" Clevel'd and the East	*6:55 a m,	5:15 p m
" St. Louis and K. Cy.	*3:10 a m,	*3:10 p m
" T. H'te and Mattoon	10:00 a m,	*6:25 p m

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., call at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, and Union Station. T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

FOUR MILES A MINUTE.

An Electrical Scheme That May Revolutionize the Carrying Systems of the World.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A new scheme of transportation is to be introduced between New York and Boston, whereby, it is said, large packages of mail and even cars containing passengers can be whisked from one place to another a distance of 230 miles in less than an hour. This would be equal to a speed of four miles per minute. An experiment with the new machine was held yesterday in Boston in the presence of many scientists, including Professor A. E. Dolbear, of Tuft's College, who announced that he was thoroughly satisfied of the success of the system. The inventor, John G. Williams, is a resident of this city.

This machine consists of a magnetic car, hanging from a single rail, where it follows a streak of electricity. With one-horse power it is said that one ton can be thus transferred a distance of 1,400 miles a day at a cost of 50 cents. This, in mail matter, would represent some 2,880,000 letters, and by this system packages of mail could be sent every five minutes, if necessary, thus preventing large accumulations. The single track is to be carried on tripods some distance above the ground, and the car will pass through coils of insulated wire at intervals. In the experiments yesterday the carriage exhibited was mounted on a wooden track on posts about three feet high, with an ascent of six inches in fifty feet, and it ran on one wheel at one end. The scientific principle involved is said to be that by which a hollow coil of insulated wire will draw a magnet into itself and into the aerial railway; the car, passing through such a coil, cuts off the current, which goes on to the one ahead.

Horrible Results of a Lamp Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—While Mrs. Louise Palmer was cooking supper in her home at Rockdale, Tex., on Wednesday evening, she dropped a lighted lamp, and was immediately enveloped in flames. She ran from the kitchen through a bed-room in which her two little boys, aged three and four years, were sleeping, out into the yard where her husband was. The latter attempted to extinguish the flames, but did not succeed until his wife was fatally burned. He then discovered that the house was on fire, and it and the two children were consumed. Mr. Palmer was also very badly burned.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and superior to all other preparations in strength, economy and medicinal merit.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

SATURDAY—Showers, preceded by fair weather.

Thin Under Goods

Perspiring under the pressure of an increasing patronage. Yes we are. But both of them are healthy; it is what we are here for, and we propose to keep it up. The subject suggests a mention of

THIN UNDER GOODS.

We have gauze, gossamer, Balbriggan in domestic, French and English, plain and fancy; lisle thread, fillet, or open work; summer merino, summer wool, nainsook and drilling.

THIN UNDER GOODS

to fit everybody at lower prices than anybody. Come at once to

Furnishing Department.

THE WHEN

Surgical Instruments & Appliances

Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S

Surgical Instrument House,

92 South Illinois street.

THE WRECKED ALASKAN.

Thirty of the Steamer's Crew Yet Unaccounted for and Believed to Have Perished.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 17.—Capt. R. E Howes, of the foundered steamer Alaskan, and First Officer Wood have arrived here on the steamship Columbia. The Alaskan sailed for San Francisco from Astoria last Saturday and crossed the Columbia river bar safely, headed down the coast on Monday forenoon. A very heavy gale sprang up, which soon increased to a terrible storm, and the sea ran very high and the vessel began laboring heavily. In the afternoon the steamer strained and began to leak. The pumps were kept going constantly, and the officers and crew vainly endeavored to stop the leak by stuffing in blankets and bedding. The storm continued with unabated fury, and early Sunday evening the upper works of the steamer began going to pieces. The water poured in on all sides, putting out the fires in the furnaces and literally flooding the upper works. The engines were stopped, and the huge vessel pitched and tossed completely at the mercy of the elements. The pumps could not be worked, and the vessel began filling. However, Captain Howes gave orders for all to stay by the vessel, in hopes the storm would soon abate. About 12 o'clock Monday night it was evident the steamer would soon founder. Captain Howes then gave orders to launch the life-boats and rafts. All the boats were launched but one, which crushed against the side of the steamer. The men behaved well, acting with coolness and obeying orders promptly. There were forty-four men on board the vessel, and three stowaways. All but seven or eight but on life preservers, got into the boats and life rafts, and drifted away. Some refused to leave the steamer at all, preferring to take desperate chances on board rather than commit themselves to the hungry waves.

At 2:15 A. M. Monday the steamer took a plunge and went down stem first. Captain Howes gallantly stayed with the vessel until she sunk, and, clinging to a portion of the wreckage, floated away. He was afterwards picked up by these on one of the rafts. After thirty-three hours, he and others were picked up by the tug Vigilante. The same vessel also picked up the first officer, G. W. Wood, T. Wallace, W. Collins, B. B. Bernhold, J. Monghan, J. W. Brown, W. Alfred Johnson, John Welch and George Shilderup. The latter person had a leg broken by the falling of timbers before leaving the steamer, and died soon after being picked up by the Vigilante. John Welch was found dead on a piece of wreckage, clinging to some ropes. Chief Engineer Swaine was washed off one of the rafts soon after leaving the sinking vessel, and is known to be lost. Among those who refused to leave the Alaskan, and certainly lost, were Albert Rahles, steward; S. T. Week, second officer; W. Jenney, a seaman.

The following is a complete list of the officers and crew of the Alaskan: Master, R. E. Howes; first officer, J. M. Woods; second officer, S. T. Weeks; chief engineer, W. Swaine; first assistant engineer, H. C. Michell; steward, Albert Rahles; watchman, Jas. Stevenson; water tenders, W. Emerson and Jas. McGarry; oilers, M. McKean and T. Wallace; quartermasters, John Brown, J. M. Graham, Geo. Shieldrup, Walter Hunter; firemen, Thos. Gelligan, Patrick Many, Patrick Connor, P. E. Wheeland, John Carrington, M. Kepler; coal passers, J. A. Horn, Wm. Collis, Henry Mahan, Edward Sharpless, G. H. Rose, Patrick Sullivan, John Welch, Chas. Alberts; porter, Wm. Johnson; pantryman, E. Ward; chief cook, Emil Wenzle; second cook, James Kewley; waiter, J. Monoghan; baker, Fred Norman; mess boys, B. Bernhold, E. H. Carson; seamen, W. Alfred Johnson, Andy Nelson, R. Jewell, W. Denny, J. Roscoe, W. Norris, Theodore Frold, and three stow-aways, whose names are unknown, making a total of forty-seven persons.

Thirty remain yet unaccounted for, whose fate is unknown at present. The tug Vigilante, after picking up those mentioned, cruised about the scene of the disaster for over twelve hours, but saw no signs of the others. At the time the vessel foundered, a fearful storm prevailed, and the rain descended in torrents. There is scarcely any hope that the other part of the crew escaped. Efforts are being made to find them or ascertain their fate. The United States light-house tender Manzanta, now on the Southern coast, is cruising about, looking for the survivors, if any.

Cape Blanco is about 200 miles south of the mouth of the Columbia river, on the coast of Oregon, and is only a short distance from the north port of Cape Orford. Near as can be ascertained, the disaster occurred about eighteen miles off the cape. The tug Vigilante saw numbers of rockets from the Alaskan a short time before the vessel foundered, and Captain Howes says he saw the tug lights quite plainly, but the vessel was some distance away and could render no assistance amidst the howling storm. The Vigilante brought the survivors up to the mouth of the Columbia, and waited until the ocean steamer Columbia came along, and then transferred the survivors.

An Eccentric Hermit Murdered.

SACO, Me., May 17.—Joshua Clark, aged eighty-two, an eccentric character who has lived as a hermit in a miserable hut in the township of Dayton for twenty-five years, was found dead, Wednesday, in his shanty, which he occupied in common with a flock of sheep. The body of a dead lamb served as a pillow for the corpse. Under his bed were carcasses of two sheep. Upon a dish was some raw salt pork, which is supposed to have constituted his last meal. Clark was worth some property. He was an educated man, and was formerly a school-teacher.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—A horse attached to a hansom cab coming down a steep hill leading from Thirteenth street to the suburbs of the city, became frightened, this afternoon, and dashed down the hill at a terrific pace. The cab overturned at the foot of the hill, and threw out the two occupants, killing instantly Mrs. A. E. Horton, and badly bruising her companion, Mrs. Haight. Mrs. Horton was a resident of San Diego, Cal.

POSSIBLE CABINET CHANGES

Rumor that the Attorney-General Will Be Appointed to the Supreme Court;

That Secretary Tracy Will Go to the Department of Justice, and that Mr. Clarkson Will Then Be Given the Navy Portfolio.

One More Day in the Week to Be Devoted to the Interests of Office-Seekers.

Another List of Offices Filled Yesterday—The Russian Mission—Why Changes in Post-offices Are Not Made More Rapidly.

CABINET GOSSIP.

Rumor that Several Changes Will Shortly Be Made Among the President's Advisers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The air is filled with all sorts of rumors about Cabinet changes, most of which are wild—very wild and unreliable—but some of them are interesting. Your correspondent will give some of the interesting gossip afloat, without adding credence, for nothing is said upon the subject involved by administration men. It is generally believed that Attorney-general Miller will be appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Justice Matthews, and that his preferment will take place in September or the early part of October.

It may be that Secretary Tracy, of the Navy Department, will succeed Mr. Miller, as Attorney-general, and First Assistant Postmaster-general Clarkson will become Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Tracy would prefer the legal portfolio to that of the navy. Mr. Clarkson went into the Post-office Department believing that he would finally become Secretary of the Interior or Postmaster-general by the transfer of Mr. Noble or the retirement of Mr. Wanamaker, but the natural tastes and training of Mr. Tracy and the fact that Mr. Noble is becoming popular as Secretary of the Interior, inclines those connected closest with the administration to believe that Mr. Clarkson is more likely to be Secretary of the Navy than Secretary of the Interior.

This evening's Star says: "In judicial and political circles it is confidently stated that the President will soon have to fill not one, but two vacancies on the Supreme bench of the United States, the second one being caused by the retirement of Justice Miller. Who will fill the present empty chair is still a matter for conjecture, with all the probabilities in favor of Attorney-general Miller, but as to the place now occupied by Justice Miller no name has as yet, been suggested to the President, save that of ex-Secretary of War, George W. McCreary, and his sponsor was the Justice himself. At present the Justice believes he will return early in December, and he is really most anxious that his friend McCreary shall succeed him. Thirty years ago, when Judge Miller was practicing law in Keokuk, Ia., he took McCreary in his office, and there laid the foundation for the broad, legal knowledge which McCreary is now credited with having in his possession. Mr. McCreary is now general counsel to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company."

A NEW SCHEDULE.

Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays to Be Devoted to Filling Certain Offices.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—At the first or second business meeting of President Harrison's Cabinet it was determined that Tuesdays and Fridays should be the days in each week when general appointments for the departments would be made. Exceptions to this rule were made in isolated instances, although it was very closely adhered to, and the great bulk of appointments have been annouced or agreed upon on those days. A new schedule has just been arranged, which will undoubtedly be more satisfactory to the office-seeking masses, as it gives one more day in the week to them. Appointments for the departments will be agreed upon or made as follows: Mondays, Interior Department; Tuesdays, Postoffice; Wednesdays, Treasury. There are to be few appointments made for the other five departments, and they have not been put on the schedule, and for the filling of emergencies this schedule will not, of course, be deviated from.

In some of the departments complaints are heard that the failure to make changes in the principal positions is having the effect of clogging business, as the officers who daily expect to be relieved take no interest in the business, and in many instances refuse to take action.

MORE OFFICES FILLED.

Another Large Batch of Appointments Made by the President Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President made the following appointments to-day:

Charles Swayne, of Florida, to be United States district judge for the Northern district of Florida.

William D. Lee, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

John W. Whitcher, of Nevada, to be United States attorney for the district of Nevada.

John Murphy, of Dakota, to be attorney for the Territory of Dakota.

Richard L. Walker, of Kansas, to be United States marshal for the district of Kansas.

Jacob Yoes, of Arkansas, to be United States marshal for the Western district of Arkansas.

James W. Savage, of Omaha, Neb., to be government director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Amor Smith, jr., of Ohio, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Cincinnati.

David W. McClung, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Ohio.

H. Mills, of Montana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana.

John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

L. W. Habercorn, of the District of Columbia, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

Richard L. Walker, of Kansas, who was to-day appointed to be United States marshal for the district of Kansas, succeeds Marshal Jones, against whom charges of misconduct in office during the time of the opening of Oklahoma to settlement had been made. The President and the Attorney-general decided not to allow Jones to resign, and the order for his removal was made to-day.

The following appointments were to-day made in the geological survey:

William H. Hall, of California, and Edwin S. Nettleton, of Colorado, supervising engineers, and Arthur D. Foote, of Idaho; Lyman Bridges, of California, and Alexander O. Brodie, of Arizona, engineers for the irrigation survey; Willard D. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, photographer, and William B. Yast, of Maryland, photographer.

General Agnus May Get the Russian Mission.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—In administration circles to-day the name of Gen. Felix Agnus, proprietor of the Baltimore American, the leading Southern Republican newspaper, was freely discussed in connection with the Russian mission, to succeed the late Allen Thorndike Rice. General Agnus was a great soldier, is an eminent editor and a natural diplomate. Maryland Republicans have received no recognition for places outside the State so far under this administration, and the appointment of General Agnus would be very gratifying to them. General Agnus is a native of France, and a warm personal friend of General Boulanger. The red and white wines, which were used at the Agnus banquet, near Baltimore, on Wednesday last, were sent as a compliment by General Boulanger, who is now an exile in London. The Chablis came from General Boulanger's private vaults.

NAVAL STORES.

Secretary Tracy Finds It Necessary to Reform Some of the Acts of His Predecessor.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Tracy has turned his attention to the matter of purchasing supplies for the navy, and has already made an order inaugurating considerable economic reform. It appears that the practice of the department has been to purchase supplies for the navy by advertisement at the beginning of each fiscal year, making a list of purchases extensive enough to cover the probable needs of the different bureaus during the entire year. Upon inquiry, the Secretary learned that in making these purchases regard was not had for the amount of stores, which in many cases rapidly deteriorated and caused a loss to the government. To satisfy himself upon this point, Secretary Tracy has just procured a statement of the amount of stores now on hand, as the advertisements for supplies for the next fiscal year will soon be issued. This statement shows that there are now on hand stores valued at $2,600,890 and the Secretary intends that they shall be deducted from the value of the stock to be purchased next month.

Some of the largest items in the list of stores on hand are: Lumber and timber, $127,712; metals, brass, copper, tin, etc., $395,429; iron bars, $308,790; spikes, $104,608; pipes and fittings, $129,819; tools, $101,812. Notwithstanding this accumulation stores of the kind in excess were purchased during the last quarter to the amount of $51,544. Moreover, at the rate of expenditure indulged in during the last quarter enough supplies to last five years would have been accumulated if maintained during the next fiscal year.

NO PLACE FOR POLITICIANS.

Reasons That Prevent Changes Among Subordinates in the Treasurer's Office.

Washington Special to New York Commercial Advertiser.

In these days of office distribution it is refreshing to find one branch of the public service, where the pay is high and the force numerous, that has not been used by the politicians to make places for ward-workers. This branch of the service is the office of the United States Treasurer, where, in the positions below that of Treasurer, there have been no changes for political reasons since Andrew Johnson's time. There are thirteen places in the office worth between $2,500 a year and $3,600, and four worth between $2,000 and $2,500—high salaries as salaries go in the Treasury Department. Then there are employed besides these about one hundred and fifty clerks and a good many messengers, laborers, etc. The clerks are, of course, under civil-service rules. The only class of employes who are likely to be victims to the fluctuations of politics are the laborers, and they only to a limited extent. This observance of the spirit of civil-service reform with regard to the higher and well-paid positions is owing to the great responsibility attaching to the Treasurer's office. The fabulous sums of money handled make it absolutely necessary that every responsible officer should be thoroughly tried and trusted. Treasurers with a hunger for spoils have assumed the office with the firm intention of clearing out some of the old timber and replacing it with new material, but a few weeks' experience has taught them how much they have to depend on the subordinate officers, and they quickly realize how unskilful it would be to disturb even a small part of the intricate machinery of this great office.

When a Treasurer has to sign a check for $150,000,000, as the United States Treasurer occasionally has to do, the gravity of the situation is quite likely to drive all political thoughts out of his mind. The business of the office is so intricate that the Treasurer cannot grasp all the details of it, and for the proper performance of these he must depend upon men who have been trained in the service. During the long period of Republican ascendancy it was not so remarkable that no changes were made for political reasons, but when the opposite party came into power, with the convictions on the part of many of its people that an investigation of the Treasurer's accounts would reveal evidences of flagrant rascality, one would have supposed that this office would be the first to undergo reorganization. Yet during Mr. Cleveland's administration there was not a change for political reasons except in the head of the office. One officer died and a Democrat was appointed in his place, but he was the only member of his party who profited by the change of administration so far as the spoils in the Treasurer's office are concerned. Mr. Graves, who was Assistant Treasurer under Mr. Arthur's administration, was made chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Mr. Whelpley, a Republican, was promoted from the cashiership of the treasury to the assistant treasurership.

MINOR MATTERS.

Mr. Clarkson Explains Why Changes in Post-offices Are Not Made More Rapidly.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Assistant Postmaster-general Clarkson explained to-day how it was that changes in fourth-class postmasterships were not taking place more rapidly at this time. It was determined some weeks ago that the appointments should be confined to places filled by the late administration during 1885, as long as there were changes to make, except in instances where changes were a necessity. As there are altogether 55,000 fourth-class postmasters, it will be seen that several weeks, probably several months, would be required to turn out the rabid Democrats who are inefficient, and put in capable Republicans in this class, as it will be remembered that Colonel Stevenson, the late First Assistant Postmaster-general, wielded the guillotine very recklessly during the first year he was at the helm. It will be midsummer before the Democrats appointed since 1885 will be taken up seriatim. This will explain the delay in making changes in fourth-class postmasterships demanded by prominent Republicans throughout the country.

Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted to the following-named Indianians:

Original Invalid—August Steinke, William H. Minear, William Patterson, John M. Johnson, William P. Ellis, John W. Estler, Milton B. Vannice, Robert B. Wood, Whitcomb Byfield, John W. Cisney, Thomas N. Morris, David L. Rineberger, Jefferson Carmichael, John Repoogle, Josiah Baker, Daniel Ratliffe, Marion Todd, Aaron Baker.

Restoration and Increase—Robert Powell (deceased).

Increase—William M. Hammock, James T. Knowland, Preston W. Shepard, Jabob Maier, Marmaduke Law, John F. Gorrell, Sanford D. Smith, William Folick, Henry Crumb, Charles King, Martin Bruner, John E. Ellis, William H. Myers, Jasper Brown, Francis H. Miller, Henry W. Jones, Melchier Long Duplan, John L. White, Cyrus F. Mullin, Frank W. Kelly, George W. Haines, Abner Selvage, James Keigwin, John Hall, James E. Massey, Michael Beck, Andrew J. Works.

Reissue—Henry M. Hedington (deceased), James J. White, George W. Smith, George W. Kron.

Original Widows, etc.—Amanda Allen, former widow of Robert Powell; Margaret C. Hendricks, former widow of William J. Owings; minors of Franklin A. Finch.

Secretary Rusk's Humor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Secretary Rusk bids fair to prove one of the most popular members of the administration. His practical good sense and sturdy honesty of purpose are supplemented by a keen sense of humor that makes him a most entertaining companion, and he receives more invitations than any other public man in Washington. The other day a visitor at the Agricultural Department, gazing over the ample grounds in which the buildings are located, turned to the Secretary and remarked: "You've got the prettiest place in the city."

"Of course; why not?" was the prompt rejoinder. "You know the Secretary of Agriculture is the tail end of the Cabinet, and the tail is almost altogether ornamental. Its principal use," the Secretary continued, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "is to keep the flies off the other members of the Cabinet."

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Ex-Congressman Calvin Cowgill, of Wabash, called upon President Harrison to-day.

H. H. McVey, of Indianapolis, is at the Howard House.

W. N. McDonald, of Indianapolis, is at the Ebbitt.

Among the callers at the White House today was A. Thompson, the venerable Ohio editor. Mr. Thompson is the senior editor of the Delaware (O.) Gazette, and is older in harness than any other editor of that State, having been connected continuously with the Gazette as editor and proprietor since 1834, and has for over a half century wielded an untiring pen in the interest of the party. He called in behalf of his son, George B. Thompson, of the Bureau of Statistics, who wants to be chief of the institute.

Mr. Faris, one of Vigo county's most prominent Republicans, left for Terre Haute to-night, after a week's stay, working for his office-seeking friends. He met with good success, and departed happy.

Bolivia will send a representative to the conference of South American nations, next autumn, and will also, it is thought, soon raise its representative here to the dignity of a minister plenipotentiary.

To-day's bond offerings aggregated $247,500, as follows: Registered fours, $500, at $1.29, flat; registered four-and-a-halfs, $50,000, at $1.06 7-8, ex. interest; $70,000 at $1.08; registered four-and-a-halfs, $126,000, at $1.08; registered fours, $1,000, at $1.29. All the offerings were accepted.

Rear Admiral Belknap has reported to the Navy Department, under date of April 24 last, that the Palos was at Chemulpo, Corea; the Omaha and Monocacy were at Yokohama, Japan, and the Marion sailed from Yokohama April 24, for Kobe and Nagasaki.

Charles Roeser, jr., of Wisconsin, has been appointed topographer of the Post-office Department, vice David Enright, removed.

Richard T. Worthington, of Ohio, law clerk of the Patent Office, and Max Georgii, of Minnesota, first assistant examiner in the same office, have resigned.

Henry A. Phillips, of New York, has been appointed a chief of division in the Pension Office, and Charles F. Gillam, of Ohio, a chief of division in the Pension Office, has resigned.

The following-named persons have been appointed cadets at the Military Academy: Howard R. Perry, of McHenry, Fifth Illinois district; James D. Mathews, of Ada, Ninth Ohio district; D. W. Kilburn, of Chicago, Second Illinois district; G. G. Cowell, of Kingston, Fifth Illinois district.

LABOR TROUBLES.

Result of the Miners' Meeting at Brazil Believed to Be in Favor of Striking.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 17.—The miners at the various mines in this section of Indiana, about one-third of the coal area of the State, voted to-day on the question of reduction or strike. Not until the delegate meeting to-morrow can it be ascertained how the vote went, but several of the larger mines voted for a strike. Some also voted to have all miners now at work to quit. In anticipation of a strike, the Coal Bluff and Fontanet bituminous miners voted a tax of 25 cents a day to aid the block miners in a strike. Two thousand votes were cast, and it is thought a strike has been ordered.

A Sliding Scale That May Cause Trouble.

PITTSBURG, May 17.—A notice will be posted at Carnegie's Homestead steel plant to-morrow announcing that a new sliding scale, based on the selling price of steel blooms, will go into effect on July 1, at the expiration of the amalgamated scale. It is stated in the announcement that either party can withdraw from it upon giving six months' notice. The new scale made up is on the basis of $27.50 per ton for steel blooms, with the minimum at $25. It will be a reduction averging 20 per cent., and will fall most heavily on the higher priced men, who will be cut in some instances from 50 to 60 per cent. The new scale is similar to the one in operation at the Edgar Thompson plant of the same firm, with the exception that the scale will be based on blooms instead of rails. The new scale will be in the nature of a surprise to the workmen, as they have notified the firm that an advance averageing 68 1-2 per cent. will be demanded on July 1. It will probably result in a strike of the 2,500 employes, and the company is making preparations to meet any trouble that may occur. They claim that the wages offered in the new scale will be from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than is paid by their Eastern competitors, and if their old workmen do not want to sign the agreement other men will be secured. If the Carnegie's are successful in introducing the scale it will probably be adopted in all the other steel-mills.

Strike of Storemen.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Over 1,000 storemen working along the water front in Brooklyn are out on a strike. They demond 25 cents an hour in lieu of 20 cents, which, for the last ten months, has been the rate at which they have been paid. The strike occurred among the storemen working in Bartlett and Green's stores, Union street; Robinson's, at the foot of Congress and Warren streets, and Woodruff's, at the foot of Jerolamon street. These stores are closed and are guarded by policemen. The strike is expected to extend, and include all the storemen working along the river front. There are a number of vessels lying at these stores, some waiting to be unloaded, others partially unloaded.

Northern Illinois Miners.

STREATOR, Ill., May 17.—A convention of the miners of the northern Illinois district concluded a three days' session here yesterday. In reply to the announcement of a reduction of 10 cents per ton by the operators, they offer to accept a reduction of 2 1-2 cents per ton, the same as the miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio have conceded. If the operators decline this they propose arbitration. The indications are that mining will be suspended in northern Illinois for some time.

Tube-Works Strike Ended.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—The strike at the National tube-works, McKeesport, which involved 2,000 men and caused a suspension of work in a number of the departments of that extensive plant, was settled this evening by the company conceding the strikers' demands for a restoration of last year's wages. This means an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. in the wages of the skilled workmen, and 5 per cent. to the laborers. The works will resume in all departments to-morrow.

Reception to Patrick Egan.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Patrick Egan, the newly-appointed American minister to Chili, was given a reception this evening at the rooms of the Chicago Irish-American Club. A large company was present, among the notables being Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit. Mr. Egan is on his way to New York to take a steamer for South America, and Dr. O'Reilly is en route to Detroit from St. Louis, where, as the treasurer of the Irish National League of America, he has just received a contribution of $6,000 for Parnell.

A Prolific Oil Well.

TIFFIN, O., May 17.—Great excitement prevails at North Baltimore over an oil well drilled in the town, which filled an 800-barrel tank in an hour. It is undoubtedly, the largest oil well in Ohio, and lots in the town have advanced from $125 to $1,000.

IN THE CAUSE OF RELIGION

The Presbyterian General Assembly at New York Getting Down to Work.

Report of the Educational Committee Shows the Church to Be Suffering from a Lack of Funds for Ministerial Work.

Another Lively Session of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly.

The American Baptist Home Society Makes a Favorable Showing of Its Work—Action of the Two United Brethren Bodies.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

Reports of Various Committees Read Before the General Assembly at New York.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The proposal to revise the Westminster Confession of Faith is to come formally before the Presbyterian General Assembly, now sitting in this city. What action, if any, will be taken in the matter it is impossible to predict, though the most likely outcome is a reference of the question to a committee or to the presbyteries for report at some future time. There are those who discern the probability of an exciting debate in the assembly when the proposal comes up in the order of business, while others expect that the whole matter will be either dropped or deferred in a committee-room, and that so there will be no airing of differences in public. Mr. C. L. Thompson, the retiring moderator, in the course of his sermon, yesterday, made the following reference to the mooted question: "Perhaps, if we were called upon to make a statement of doctrine adapted to meet the battle-front of to-day, we could profitably dismount some artillery that has been used to defend the logical relations of God's thoughts and purposes in a past eternity, and carry it around to that side of the fortress where the very ground shakes with the combined assault upon God's living personality and his living relations to the universe to-day. Profitably, perhaps, now we might also put additional emphasis on the word of God as an 'infallible rule of faith and practice' on the divine person of the Redeemer, and the accountability of man to His judgment throne, on salvation by grace alone, on a spiritual kingdom on earth, on which all men are brethren, and on that finality of character here which is the basis of God's moral government hereafter. These doctrines, in some phase or other, are in the arena of debate to-day, and will occupy it well if we define them sharply and hold them firmly."

Moderator Roberts called the second day's session of the General Assembly to order shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. The church was but partly filled with delegates at the time. The first half hour was spent in a service of song and prayer. Then the business session began. The old rules for the government of the assembly were adopted. J. T. Duffield, D. D., of New Brunswick, extended an invitation to the assembly from Princeton College and Seminary to visit that place a week from next Saturday. The invitation was accepted, and on that day the session of the assembly will close at 11 o'clock.

The moderator then announced the standing committees for the session. Upon the invitation of the Union Theological Seminary, the assembly will visit that institution immediately upon adjournment on Monday. The report of the committee on extinct churches was then read. In the opinion of this committee, a "church property committee" should be appointed to whom all cases of defunct churches should be referred. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Morris, the chairman of the educational committee, read the report of that committee. The report showed that at present there were more than five hundred churches, with a membership of from one to twenty-five members, without pastors, because of lack of funds. This lack of ministerial help, the report said, was a serious question, and one that should be squarely met. The rate of dissolution was, last year, 36 per cent., the largest in the history of the Presbyterian Church. The cause of the dissolution, though, perhaps, due to the migratory habits of the people, is principally to be attributed to the need of money. The chairman said that work among the colored population needed attention, which it would be wise to give. The constant diminution of the ministerial force by reason of old age and disease also required attention. In conclusion, he said the church must have paid and ordained ministers to meet this growing demand for ministerial aid. It was vital to church interests, and required prompt and vigorous action.

Then Col. Elliot F. Shepard read the report of the committee on Sabbath observance. In it he found several subjects for congratulation, among them the closing of the liquor saloons in Cincinnati, and the decrease in the circulation of Sunday newspapers. The committee had also in view the stoppage of the transportation of mails on Sundays and the decrease of interstate traffic. Colonel Shepard recommended the plan of the American Sabbath Union for carrying out these things.

A motion was made and carried to the effect that the report be printed, when Dr. Allison, of Allegheny, Pa., called the attention of the meeting to a statement made to him by a Cincinnati minister, who was not a commissioner, and therefore was not allowed to talk himself. The statement was that at the last election in Cincinnati Mr. Mosby said he would not enforce the law closing the saloons on Sundays, and he was elected Mayor on that issue, so that the saloons there were open every day. Colonel Shepard said he was unaware of that, and he agreed to strike the reference to Sabbath observance in Cincinnati out of his report.

Rev. Joseph Y. Smith, of Baltimore, read a report on co-operation in missionary work (home and foreign), on publications, and on the education of freedmen.

The report of the special committee on missions, submitted by Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, recommended that the board of missions for freedmen, as now constituted and located, be continued; that it should control the entire work among the freedmen, and not depend upon the constition of the church to other boards, but, that if assistance be needed, its appeals should be approved of. The Board of Home Missions and Board of Missions for Freedmen were recommended to confer at least once a year on questions of mutal interest. The report was approved.

At the afternoon session Rev. J. F. Smith continued his paper on union in mission work with the Southern church. He prefaced his remarks by pointing out the necessity for evangelizing the colored portion of the population, and said that the Southern church recognized that the status of the colored people was the same as that of the white people. The negroes, Mr. Smith said, look forward to a separate African church. That may come about, said the speaker, "while the question of organic union between the church in the North and in the South lies in abeyance. We must content ourselves with uniting on less important questions." Judge Samuel L. Breckenridge, of St. Louis, presented a minority report, stating that nothing less than organic union between both churches would prove satisfactory. Both reports will be printed and laid before the assembly.

At this point in the proceedings, a man jumped up from one of the front benches and standing in the middle aisle and shaking his fist in the air, yelled:

"Men and brethren, you are slaves; you are stupefied with opiate of the world's—"

"Put him out," yelled a score of voices.

"Get a policeman," shouted Dr. Crosby.

But the man continued to yell and beat the air with his fists, and some one thoughtfully began to sing "Old Hundred" to drown his voice. Mr. Isaac McNair, of St. Paul, however, caught the crank by the neck and hustled him out on a double quick. He threw tracts about him as he was leaving the church, signed by "S. L. Hicks,