THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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REDUCTIONS

— IN —

BOYS' SUITS

Boys' $5 suits reduced to $3.50
Boys' $9 and $10 suits reduced to..... 7.50
Boys' $12 suits reduced to..... 10.00
And all $15, $16 and $18 suits reduced to..... 12.00

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE
BIG FOUR RAIL-WAY

HALF RATES

To Chicago and return,
To Cincinnati and return,
To Peoria, Ill., and return,
To South Bend., Ind., and return,
To Lake Maxinkuckee and return,

and to all stations on Big 4 main line and branches, all stations on Logansport division Vandalia, via Colfax, and to all stations on T., P. & W. railway, east of Peoria.

Tickets are on sale to-day, July 3d, and to-morrow, July 4, at ticket-offices, in Union Station and at corner Washington and Meridian streets.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart..D3:55 a m 6:45 a m 10:50 a m D3:10 p m 6:35 p m.
Arrive..10:35 a m D10:20 p m 11:45 a m. 4:55 p m. D10:50 p m

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart..... 3:55 a m 3:10 p m. 5:00 p m
Arrive..... 11:45 a m 12:10 p m. 10:50 p m

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart...7:10 a m D12:05 no'n 5:15 p m D11:10 p m
Arrive..D3:30 a m 10:35 a m D2:45 p m 6:10 p m

Trains with prefix D, daily.

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

'BEE-LINE' EXCURSION

— TO THE —

ROCKY MOUNTAINS

On Tuesday, July 23, the twelfth annual excursion to the Rocky mountains will leave Indianapolis via the popular "Bee-line" routes. The excursion will be in charge of an experienced "Bee-line" agent, who will accompany the party through to their destination. Persons contemplating a trip to Colorado or California, or to any point in the West, and desiring to join the excursion, are requested to send in their names at once, so that reservation can be made for them in through cars. A special feature of the excursion being the elegant Wagner and Pullman sleeping-cars and the reclining chair-cars, and new tourist sleepers, that will run through to destination. Through tickets will be sold at the lowest rates to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, California and the Great West. For full information, location in through cars, etc., write or call on any "Bee-line" agent, or address T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent, No. 2 Bates House or No. 138 South Illinois street, Indianapolis.

TO MARRY GREAT WEALTH.

A Pennsylvania Young Lady Who Is Soon to Become the Wife of a Rich Frenchman.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—An Allegheny City young lady is to marry a Frenchman, a retired physician of Paris, whose wealth is estimated at between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. She is Clara, the daughter of Mrs. M. E. Brownlee. The prospective groom is Hoppolite Shaffner. The ceremony will take place in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Allegheny City, July 11.

The manner in which the couple became engaged is very romantic. The families are distantly related. Mr. Shaffner is a widower and pretty well advanced in years. About a year ago his son, a young man of about twenty-five years of age, came to America on a tour, finally landing in Pittsburg, where he found a convenient stopping place with the Brownlee family. Before a month passed young Shaffner contracted a cold which resulted in death. His body was embalmed and sent to Paris, accompanied by Miss Clara. She went in response to a cablegram from the father of the deceased, whom she had never seen. Their engagement soon followed. The prospective groom retired from active life several years ago, and lives in one of the handsomest residences in the French capital. He is now on the ocean, and will arrive in Pittsburg the latter part of the coming week. Two sisters of the bride-elect are inmates of the convent at Latrobe. The Brownlees are refined, but by no means wealthy.

DEMANDING LOWER RATES.

Grand Army Men Will Not Attend the Encampment Unless the Railroads Relent.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The following is furnished to the Associated Press:

We, the undersigned, representing the following departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, to wit: Departments of Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Nebraska, Minnesota and Missouri, representing 145,000 comrades of the G. A. R., having met in Chicago this 2d day of July, 1889, for the purpose of representing to the general passenger agents of the Central Traffic Association, now in session here, the claims of the Grand Army of the Republic for the same rates to our national encampment as heretofore made to us, and as only recently made to other associations and societies, and having received the same evasive answer which has been made to the repeated requests of the commander-in-chief and the local committee at Milwaukee for a one-cent rate per mile traveled, and feeling that the Grand Army of the Republic is entitled to at least as much consideration on the part of the railroad companies as such other societies and organizations, and that we should resent this unjust discrimination against the veterans who saved the life of this Nation, hereby insist that the proper railroad officials throughout the United States fix and establish on or before the 10th instant a rate of 1 cent per mile to and from the National Encampment to be held at Milwaukee, beginning Aug. 27, prox., and in case of failure so to do within the time specified, we hereby declare our determination to carry out by general orders in our respective departments the spirit of the resolution adopted at the twenty-second National Encampment, which reads as follows: "Resolved—Further, That unless the railroad companies now furnish the required rate to comrades, then the various departments will discourage the attendance of all except members of the National Encampment."

And further, that we shall call upon the commander-in-chief to issue a general order, requesting only the duly authorized representatives of the Grand Army to attend the encampment.

This circular is signed by the following department commanders or their representatives: Michael Brown, of Illinois; Chas. H. Smith, of Iowa; M. Minton, of Kentucky; A. Barto, of Minnesota; Chas. M. Travis, of Indiana; Jas. S. Martin, of Illinois; J. B. Davis, of Nebraska; E. F. Wiegel, of Missouri.

Burlia of Maria Mitchell.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 2.—The funeral of Miss Maria Mitchell, the distinguished scientist and astronomer, who died at Lynn on Friday last, took place here on Sunday. There was a large attendance, several representatives of Vassar being present, among them president Taylor, who has been a summer resident here for several years.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

WEDNESDAY—Rain, followed by clearing and fair weather.

THE WAY OF IT

"One for the money,
Two for the show,
Three to make ready,
Four for the go."

This is July 3, and the call is

"THREE TO MAKE READY."

Therefore, swarm to THE WHEN and AVOID SUNSTROKE by getting a suitable hat.

KEEP COOL by getting a thin coat and vest.

BE EASY by wearing a negligee shirt.

Thus you will be able to keep up with the procession when the call is

"FOUR FOR THE GO."

(That's to-morrow.)

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.

JOIN THE PROCESSION

TO-MORROW,

But provide yourself first with one of

BAMBERGER'S

SUMMER HATS.

16 East Washington St.

A FREAKISH SCHOOLMASTER.

Prof. Corkery, the New Jersey Sensationalist, Gives a Parting Exhibition of Insanity.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., July 2.—Prof. James Corkery, the eccentric principal of the Park public school, has closed his last term as teacher, and the whole village is crazy with delight. To sustain his reputation for unconventional conduct, he signalized his retirement from the school by a sensational performance last Friday. That was the closing day of the term, and Corkery sprung upon the 250 pupils a divertisement which was not on the programme. The members of the school were all assembled, with the four assistant young lady teachers and many visitors, and after a song, in which all the little folks joined with enthusiasm, Professor Corkery arose with a solemn face and proceeded to read a chapter from the Bible, as provided for in the good old Jersey law.

Before the principal had pronounced a dozen words the astonished auditors realized that they were to be the innocent victims of another Corkery freak. The selection which the Professor had chosen to inflict upon his hearers was the thirty-eighth chapter of Genesis, in which is described the adventures of the venerable Judah with that lively grass widow, Tamar, when he went up to Timnah. The language of the chapter is severely plain, but Corkery made it positively offensive by his peculiar reading, while the schoolmarms blushed and the pretty young misses modestly hid their faces. When Corkery had finished the chapter he advanced on the platform and addressed the audience. He said that his hearers appeared as if their modesty had been shocked by the recital of Judah's escapade, and they had a right to be.

He then seized the Bible in both hands and in an excited manner tore out the leaves containing the words he had just read, scattered bits on the floor, throwing some of the crumpled leaves into a large waste basket placed conveniently near. After this exhibition of indignation toward the sacred book, Corkery made another speech. He said that as a text-book of devotion and godliness the Bible was altogether out of place in the public schools. As a student of the dead languages he said he could show that the Bible was a barefaced forgery and fraud, the work of vagabond Hebrews. The people who listened to his strange harangue were pained and surprised, and when the exercises of the day were finished they were thankful that it was all over.

A Dish-Washer's Good Fortune.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the lower court giving the whole estate of $125,000 to Richard P. Jessup, natural son of Gershom F. Jessup, a well-known San Francisco bachelor. Jessup died three years ago, leaving a will bequeathing the property to his brothers and sisters. Its probate was opposed by a lawyer, who astonished all Jessup's friends by bringing proof that Jessup left a natural son by a young girl whom he led astray while she was a student at a seminary across the bay, twenty-five years ago. The girl afterward married, but the boy, who was raised apart from his mother, never knew his father's name until on her death-bed, six years ago, his mother told him. He tried then to have his father acknowledge him, but failed, although the father for a time supplied him with money. His father had also provided for him until he learned the trade of blacksmith. When his father died young Jessup was dish-washer in a private hotel here, and his story reached the lawyer's ears, with the result that after a three-years' fight he has won a fortune.

Indorsing Checks by Telegraph.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—Judge Philips, of the United States District Court, has prepared his opinion in the case of Garnett A. Garrettson against the North Atchison Bank, of Westboro, Mo., filed at St. Joseph. The case involves the question of the liability of an indorser who indorses commercial paper by telegraph. James Tate, of Colorado, proposed to buy of the Muscatine Cattle Company, of Iowa, 1,000 head of cattle for $22,000. The cattle company, at the time, owed the bank, and wanted it to take Tate's check on the bank for the purchase of the cattle in payment of the company's debt. They telegraphed asking it if it would pay Tate's check for $22,000. The bank answered by telegraph: "Tate is good; send on your paper." The check finally fell into the hands of Garrettson, but upon sending it to the bank it was protested. Judge Phillips holds that the acceptance of the check as implied in the bank's telegraphic message amounted in law to an indorsement, and the Judge decides that the bank must pay the plaintiffs the amount.

Rewards for Adulterated Candy.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The National Confectioners' Association to-day decided to offer a heavy reward for evidence that will convict any manufacturer who adulterates his goods. They desire the co-operation of chemists, physicians and boards of health, to the end that candies may be protected from adulteration, and thus prevent the injury that is now being done to the children of the land by a few manufacturers.

Alleged Case of Asiatic Cholera.

WAVERLY, O., July 2.—A man whose name could not be learned was taken suddenly sick on Friday last, in Scioto county, and expired in a few hours. Two doctors, who were summoned, found the patient's limbs cramped and contorted. They pronounced it a genuine case of Asiatic cholera.

A TRAIN'S DEADLY PLUNGE

A Fast Express Rushes Into a Washout While Moving Thirty Miles an Hour.

The Boiler of the Locomotive Explodes and Several of the Splintered Cars Catch Fire from a Broken Kerosene Lamp.

About Thirty Persons Killed and Ninety to One Hundred Others Injured.

Mail and Express Matter Burned, and Some of the Unfortunate Travelers Are Supposed to Have Perished in the Flames.

INTO A WATERY GULF.

Twenty-five or Thirty Persons Killed and Nearly One Hundred Injured.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 2.—A fearful accident by which many lives were lost, and a large number of people injured occured on the Norfolk & Western railroad at 2:30 o'clock this morning, a mile above Thaxton's Switch, and thirty-one miles above the city. Rain had been falling almost continuously and at times very heavily for twenty-four hours, swelling the mountain streams greatly beyond their normal state. Several trains had passed over the road during the night, and it was thought that the line was safe for traffic, notwithstanding the rains, and that no danger need be apprehended. At the place of the accident, however, the water had undermined the roadbed. This caused a washout about eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. The water at this point was eight to ten feet deep. Into this watery gulf the engine made a frightful leap while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, carrying with it the tender and eight cars. As the engine struck bottom the rushing of the water into the locomotive exploded the boiler. This greatly augmented the catastrophe.

Debris was thrown in every direction by the force of the explosion, injuring some of those on the train by the flying fragments and scattering firebrands, which ignited the wood-work of the coaches. The flames spread, and destroyed a large amount of mail and express matter, besides spreading panic among the already terror-stricken passengers. It is supposed that some of the passengers were unable to extricate themselves from the wreck, and were consumed in the flames, but it is difficult to get accurate information, as the employes of the Norfolk & Western road refuse to give any information to the public.

It is impossible to state the number killed, but the most reliable estimate places it at between twenty-five and thirty. The number wounded will be far in excess of that. Thirty injured have been taken to Roanoke, thirteen to Bufordsville, and fifty to Liberty.

The adopted daughter of Mrs. Judge Thomson, of Augusta county, was killed, and Mrs. Thompson herself is known to be very badly hurt. Pat Donovan, the engineer, with his fireman, a man named Bruce, was scalded and burned to death by escaping steam. Train dispatcher Lipsey was also burned to death.

Among the others who lost their lives were J. J. Rose, postal clerk, of Abingdon, Va.; John Kirkpatrick, of Lynchburg; W. C. Stead, and the husband and two children of a lady passenger on the train, whose name cannot be learned. Mr. Stead was an Englishman, and was agent of an Idaho hunting and fishing expedition. He was on his way to England for supplies when he met his death.

Maj. J. C. Cassel, superintendent of the Lynchburg division of the Norfolk & Western, was on the train, and was seriously injured, as were also baggage-master Ford and Capt. Rowland Johnston, who was in charge of the train. It was thought that Captain Johnston was fatally wounded, but a later report says that his condition and that of baggage-master Ford is somewhat improved. L. B. Summers, a postal clerk, of Abingdon, Va., was badly bruised, but fortunately escaped the fate of his running mate Rose.

There is no telegraph communication nearer the wreck than Liberty, and it is hard to get information from there as the railroad people refuse to permit reporters to go on the train which went there.

A relief train was made up at Lynchburg late in the afternoon, to go to the scene of the wreck, and a number of physicians went down on it to do what they could to aid the wounded. The Norfolk & Western people absolutely refused to allow any newspaper men to board the train, and several who got on, despite orders to the contrary, were put off. The railroad men also refused to give out any information in regard to the wreck.

A special dispatch received about 11 o'clock from the scene of the wreck, by way of Liberty, says: "Six dead bodies have been recovered. The bodies of the engineer and postal clerk Rose were recognized. The others are not known. Superintendent Cassell, although badly hurt, is on the ground and doing everything possible for the wounded. The railroad company has taken a large corps of physicians to the scene of the wreck from Roanoke, Liberty and other points. It is thought a large number of bodies were burned in the conflagration."

The Dead and Injured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ROANOKE, Va., July 2.—The east-bound passenger train on the Norfolk & Western railroad, which left here at 12:05 A. M., was wrecked at Phaxton's, twenty-two miles distant from this city, at 1:05 this morning. The baggage, express, smoker, passenger and two Pullman cars burned, having taken fire from the explosion of a gasoline lamp in one of the coaches. The train went into a chasm created by a washout while it was going at the rate of forty miles an hour. It is impossible to give an exact list of the killed and wounded on account of the meagerness of the information obtainable. There is only one wire in use between Roanoke and the scene of the accident, and it is next to impossible to get anything over it but railroad business. The names of the killed as far as positively ascertained are:

PATRICK DONOVAN, Lynchburg, Va.
CHARLES BRUCE, Roanoke, Va.; fireman.
L. B. SUMMERS, Abingdon, Va.; mail agent.
NATHAN COHEN, merchant, Roanoke, Va., en route to Germany to visit his parents.
W. C. STEAD, Cleveland, Tenn., en route to England.
J. W. BEAL, Cleveland, Tenn., en route to Paris.
A. M. JAMES, Roanoke, Va., traveling engineer of the road.
J. W. LINDSAY, Roanoke, Va., train dispatcher.
JOHN KIRKPATRICK, Lynchburg, Va.
DENNIS MELLON, Roanoke; janitor of the general offices of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, en route to New York to be married.
A LITTLE NIECE of Mrs. Judge Thompson, of Staunton, Va.

It is believed that fifteen or twenty others perished, as there were nearly seventy persons on the train, and between fifteen and twenty are unaccounted for. The dead were horribly cremated. The injured are:

Bishop Alpheus W. Wilson, of Baltimore, wrist cut and body slightly bruised. He is at the hotel Roanoke here, and will be able to leave for Baltimore in a few days. The Bishop lost his gold watch, all his clothing and $300; J. F. Temple, Pottsville, Pa., head and limbs burned; F. T. Dexter, Beverly, Mass., severely bruised on the head and body; J. B. Young, Radford, Va., arm mashed; Mrs. Judge Thompson, Staunton, Va., bruised and deranged with grief over the death of her little niece; Roland Johnson, Roanoke, Va., conductor, frightfully cut on head and face; E. C. DuBarry, superintendent, bruised severely; W. C. Glass, Roanoke, baggage agent, arm broken; W. H. Hayward, Pullman conductor, shoulder hurt; J. D. Tanner, Lynchburg, badly bruised; Joseph Goldberg, New York, leg and shoulder bruised and hand hurt; Miss Inez Jackson, Texas, bruised; R. B. Goodfellow, Roanoke, hand and foot injured; J. C. Cassell, Roanoke, superintendent, arm hurt; H. W. Marsin, Chattanooga, Tenn., cut and bruised; M. D. Temple, Chicago, back injured, Mrs. R. B. Young, Marshall, Tex., body bruised.

On the body of Mr. W. C. Stead, of Cleveland, Tenn., was found the sum of $14,000. He was on his summer vacation, and was going to England.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

A Costly Explosion in Which Two Men Are Killed and Several Injured.

LYONS, Ia., July 2.—About 5:30 o'clock this evening an immense upright iron steam-bleaching vat in the Lyons paper-mill exploded, hurling a portion of the tank a hundred feet in the air. The southern and largest portion of the building is a total wreck. The damage will reach $15,000. Thomas McBride and Alex Hart were instantly killed. James Callahan, another workman, was badly scalded, but will recover. Several others were slightly injured.

Injured in a Freight Collision.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., July 2.—Two freight trains, on the Erie & Pittsburg road, collided a short distance south of this city, this afternoon. Both engines and a number of freight-cars were badly wrecked. The engineer and fireman of one train escaped by jumping, but engineer Welch and fireman Curtis, of the other, were slightly hurt. Conductor Holmes jumped from the train and fell into the Shenango river, twenty feet below the track. He was not injured. Passenger trains were delayed several hours.

Three Women Drowned.

GRAVENHURST, Ont., July 2.—Mrs. I. Cameron, Mrs. Losee and Myra Losee, her daughter, were last night drowned in Lake Rosseau by the upsetting of their boat.

HONORING A MURDERER.

Flowers and Congratulations Heaped Upon Dr. McDow, the Slayer of Captain Dawson.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 2.—Dr. McDow is the hero of the hour. His parlors are crowded with people offering him congratulations; they are fragrant with flowers presented to him. A great many people are visiting him with congratulations who a week ago expressed the utmost reprehension. The result of the McDow case, beyond any manner of doubt, has root in the time-honored prejudice in South Carolina against hanging a white man. There is added to the situation a multitude of enemies of Captain Dawson in politics. But the congratulations of McDow are only one part of the community's sentiment. There is another side to it. It would be nothing surprising if within a week or two McDow should meet his end. Captain Dawson's friends were legion. Among them are numbered members of the best families in South Carolina. The precedent of non-punishment has been confirmed by the verdict in the case, and many a man about town has left his home of an evening of late with "special precautions," in his hip pockets.

There was a murmur of prophesy in the air all day Saturday and Sunday that McDow would be taken from his home and lynched. "Thus far he has only been feted, but," said a man last night, "Dr. McDow had better walk a chalk line from now out. His precious head is in danger." Yesterday McDow went to church, and in the afternoon took a long walk after the procession of carriages had ceased rolling to his door. His father was with him. There was firmness and elasticity in the Doctor's gait. Just as he passed the court-house, where another man is now being tried for murder, some ladies drove by in a carriage. As they passed he smiled and bowed, and the occupants of the Victoria waved their handkerchiefs at him. It is the general sentiment of the community that the French maid has had virtual vindication. Her appearance upon the witness-stand made her a host of friends. The lawyers paid tribute to her as a witness, and every one has made comment on her good looks. The slurs upon her have ceased.

There can be heard at every turn of the street impressions of disgust at the way in which Captain Dawson's slayer has been set at large. There are poorly concealed hints of duplicity in the choice of the jury. It is not uncommon to hear men saying they are going to move into some other commonwealth. The Charleston Sun, a newspaper for which Captain Dawson had no marked friendship, nevertheless says editorially to-day: "The verdict returned Saturday by the jury in the McDow case was a shock to the people of this city, both those who were well-inclined toward the accused and those who were not. The suddenness with which the jury reached their verdict of acquittal strikingly illustrates the proverbial uncertainty attributed to them."

McDow has said some foolish things since his acquittal, among them this, "When I read some of the reports in the papers I felt like taking a shotgun and going around among the newspaper offices." He has threatened to wreak vengence upon Rev. Dr. W. G. Thompson, the Presbyterian preacher who, after the murder, spoke his mind about the killing, and who intends to preach upon the verdict next Sunday. Dr. Thompson was a member of John Marmaduke's cavaliers in Missouri, and they call him about Charleston "the fighting preacher." He says very little, but when told that McDow had threatened to punish him, he simply said, "Would like to have him try it."

The South Fork Dam Again in Danger.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 2.—A water-spout broke over this city about 10 o'clock to-night, doing great damage. The rain is coming down in torrents, overflowing the streets and bursting the sewers. Reports from South Fork are that the great viaduct is in danger, and no trains from the West have come in since 6 o'clock. The Juniata is rising beyond bounds at Tyrone. Kittanning Point reservoir, this city's water supply, is expected to break, as the water is pouring over its banks like a small Niagara. Should it go, the city's loss will be $100,000. The damage by the water-spout is widespread.

Mrs. H. L. Nicholson, wife of the Pennsylvania ticket agent, was struck by lightning, and is not expected to recover. The Pennsylvania agent at Hollidaysburg, A. M. Heil, with his wife and child, were found unconscious in their home from the effect of stroke.

THE JONES GIRLS FREAK.

How the Twins Impress the Medical Fraternity in Their Neighborhood.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

KOKOMO, July 2.—The "Jones girls" freak continues the reigning sensation of the hour. The inseparable twins are now nine days old, and apparently have as firm a hold on life as any infant of their age. The peculiar formation of the little wonders has been heretofore furnished. Their fame has extended widely, and, notwithstanding the oppressive heat and frequent showers, over two thousand people visited the scene of the birth, last Sunday, to see the human monstrosity. The mother is a spare-built little woman, just turned nineteen, with nothing extraordinary in her physical appearance, and with no peculiarities of ancestry. No occurrence during the period of gestation is remembered by the mother that could in any manner account for the deformity. Both father and mother were greatly distressed over the unfortunate birth, though they now accept the situation with cheerfulness, as the children have a promise of life without physical suffering. Mrs. Weaver, the midwife, who was the mother's only attendant at the birth, says she had no clothing on hand adapted for the purpose, and declares them the hardest youngsters to fit in her fifty years' experience. Should the wonderful twins live, a collossal fortune awaits the parents. Already they have received tempting offers from museum proprietors in Chicago and Cincinnati. Museum proprietors from the former city are now here to try to secure the double baby for exhibition.

Owing to the great crush of sight-seers it was deemed best to exclude visitors, and no one is now admitted to their presence. This action was imperative, as the excitement caused by the great influx of strangers was having injurious effects both on mother and children. It is the purpose of the parents, as soon as the little nondescripts have arrived at sufficient age, to make an exhibition tour of the country. The medical and scientific journals of the country are all giving the freak prominent notices, and they will be thoroughly advertised. The parents live on a small farm fifteen miles from this city, and are industrious, hard-working people.

A delegation of physicians consisting of J. C. F. Thorne, J. M. Moulder, J. C. Wright, M. S. Watkins, A. J. Bates and Dr. Beale, visited the freak Thursday afternoon. The result of their examinations was presented by Dr. Thorne as follows:

"I will not attempt any general description—that has already been given several times better than I am able to give it—but I will try to correct some of the errors and contradictions that have been published. The freak represents a twin birth, each child having an entirely separate and independent organism, and each representing a marked deformity, besides the deformity that excites the wonder and pity of every one that sees it—that of being inseparably joined together. The deformity consists of a deflection of the lower part of the spine and body, each toward the left, the deflection being sufficient to bring the line of the pelvis and lower extremities to a right angle with the body, so that the legs belonging to each child, respectively, are the two to the left side of the body. That this condition is the true one is proven by the position of the outlets of the alimentary canal, the bladder and generative organs. These outlets are always through the pelvis, and that they are at the sides of the body in proper relation to the limbs is sufficient to prove that this is the line of the pelvis, and that the spine is not continuous from one head to the other. Observing the motions of one child, it was seen in a fit of restlessness to throw its arms and kick with the feet only of one side, the other child being asleep at the time and perfectly quiet. The soles of the feet are directed outwards, or away from the body, as are also the flexures of the knee joint, and the patella, or knee cap, is on the side of the knee toward the body."

The following account of a subsequent visit is furnished by Dr. I. A. Cooper: "Friday evening several physicians, accompanied by their wives, drove to the scene of the noted Jones twin birth. On entering the gate we met Mr. Jones, the grandfather, who ushered us into the bedroom where lay the mother and twins on one bed. They had just nursed and one already fallen to sleep. The other was awake, kicking its heels in mid-air, apparently inviting a play as infants much older do. They are evidently a little subject to precocity. Upon physical examination, first of the anterior region, we found apparently one continuous abdomen with one umbilicus, centrally located. But closer investigation convinced us that there existed distinct and separate abdominal and pelvic viscera. Posteriorly, we found the spinal column to be perfectly normal, terminating in a coccyx naturally curved and approximating its fellow of the opposite side to an inch and one-half. Laterally, or upon side, centrally attached, are the inferior extremities (legs). Between them and posteriorly are the outlets for the abdomen and pelvis. The legs are placed one on each side and not both on one side as has been asserted. In substantiation of our theory and refutation of any other we simply refer the reader to a few facts.

"First—The thighs flex upon the abdomen, the legs upon the thighs, and extend horizontally to the body the same as any other baby, which would not be the case if both legs were on one side. For then the flexion and extension would be at right angles to the body, or crosswise.

"Second—We have stated that the spinal column is normal, which condition could not exist if the legs were both on one side; for then the pelvic bones, including the lower part of the spinal column (sacrum and coccyx), would necessarily be contorted so as to conform to this condition, which is not the case. Again we have already stated that one baby was sleeping while the other was awake and kicking, the legs of the latter being placed one on each side, respectively, as indicated by its movements."

Steamship News.

LONDON, July 2.—Arrived: Elbe, from Bremen.

COPENHAGEN, July 2.—Arrived: Slavonia, from New York.

MOVILLE, July 2.—Arrived: Ethiopia, from New York for Glasgow.

HAMBURG, July 2.—Arrived: Gellert, from New York. The Columbia, the new Hamburg-American-line steamer, arived here this morning from a most satisfactory trial trip. The steamer made an average of over nineteen knots an hour, and occasionally exceeded twenty knots.

Opening of the Chautauqua Assembly.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 2.—The Chautauqua Assembly opened its sixteenth annual session to-day. Divine benediction was offered by Rev. Frank Russell, of New York. Remarks were made by J. W. Bashford, president-elect of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and Secretary W. A. Duncan. Dr. Bashford spoke favorably of the Chautauqua University work, and said that it was a great popular educator, second only to the colleges in its educational and religious influence. The English university extension will be introduced in this session's summer lectures.

Severe Hail-Storm in Dakota.

HOPE, D. T., July 2.—An excessively hot wind prevailed yesterday, culminating about 4 o'clock in a thunder and hail-storm, during which the Hope school-house was struck by lightning, and the Masonic hall, in the upper part of the building, badly damaged. Lightning killed a $400 team of horses belonging to George Vanduzen. At Sherbrook nearly all the glass in the county building, and in many residences, was shattered. Crops in the path of the storm were leveled. Some hail-stones measured eight inches in circumference.

REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL

Informal Gatherings of Members of Congress to Consider Coming Elections.

Leaders of the Party Conclude to Make a Determined Fight to Secure Representatives in Montana and the Other New States.

Probability that Congress Will Not Be Called Together Until November.

Efforts to Oust Gen. Johnston from the Interstate Commission—The Practice of Advancing Pension Claims Abolished.

TERRITORIAL ELECTIONS.

Republicans Will Make a Fight to Capture All the Congressional Districts.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—There are more members of the House and Senate here at the present time than there has been at any time before since the great rush for offices first subsided. There has been more or less secrecy maintained in reference to these visitors, and Senators especially have shown a disposition to throw inquirers off the scent by the statement that they are simply "looking" out for a few places for their friends. It is learned, however, that there is an object in these gatherings, which is of far more moment than the petty spoils. The greatest interest is being manifested in the forthcoming elections in the four new States, and every Republican is exceedingly anxious that the elections shall be carried in every district for the Republican nominee. The gatherings therefore may be positively stated to have a very close connection with these elections. The practical unanimity of belief that Congress will be called together before the date for the regular session, and the report of Democratic success in one of the local elections in Montana, together with the knowledge that the best efforts of the party are necessary to control and maintain the organization of the House, have set the leaders to thinking that something must be done. The consultations, which have been of an entirely informal character thus far, have resulted in a practical determination among the leaders of the party to take hold of the campaign in Montana and to make the fight a national one.

It is thought here to-night that the national committee will be called upon to take charge of details. While Montana is the principal point of weakness in the Republican fabric in the Northwest, it is not intended the other new States shall be neglected, and it is probable that within the present month a plan of campaign will be outlined, which will insure as vigorous a political movement in the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington as characterized the contest in any of the oldest congressional districts last fall. The Republicans here do not propose to lose any of the five seats by default. On the contrary, they are determined that if the Democrats carry any one of them it will be only after the liveliest kind of a canvass.

An Informal Conference.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The accidental meeting of three or four Senators in the rooms of Mr. Cullom last evening has been magnified by the local papers into a formal conference of Republican leaders at which, as is alleged, there was a long discussion and important conclusions reached regarding party policy. The facts of the matter are that Senators Allison, Chandler and Dolph, who are in the city, called upon Mr. Cullom last evening. While they were sitting with him Colonel Dudley came in with Mr. Fessenden, the Connecticut member of the Republican national committee, to pay their respects. The conference naturally drifted upon the political situation in the House of Representatives, and the importance of the Republicans in taking every precaution to secure their majority. The elections in the Territories were also alluded to, and it was the general opinion that the Republican national committee ought to take charge of the canvass in Montana, where there is much doubt as to the result regarding an extra session. There was a general interchange of opinion, nearly every one agreeing that Congress should not be called until after the special elections in the Territories, because of the narrow majority in the House of Representatives, and the several Senators present agreed to speak to the President on the subject at the first opportunity, but did not do so to-day, and there was no conference with him, as reported in the Washington evening papers. Mr. Cullom, Mr. Allison and Mr. Chandler were at the White House, but the latter was the only one who had the patience to wait for an opportunity to see him. It is the general opinion among these Senators that there will be an extra session called for the first Monday in November.

SENATOR SPOONER'S REQUEST.

He Wants a Wisconsin Editor Put in Commissioner Johnston's Place.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, July 2.—It has developed that the private business upon which Senator Spooner and Chairman Payne, of the Wisconsin Republican committee, met here the other day, was to secure the appointment of Hod Taylor, of Wisconsin, as Interstate Commissioner of Railroads, in place of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, whose retention General Sherman has made a personal matter with the President. Senator Spooner is exceedingly anxious to have Taylor taken care of in some way, and has been pressing him upon the President for several different offices. He seems to be as anxious to get Taylor fixed as he was to put Rusk in the Cabinet; but whether he can secure Johnston's removal after General Sherman has requested his retention, is a question. Mr. Taylor is a fellow-townsman of Senator Spooner, the editor of the Hudson Star and Times, has been chairman of the Republican committee of the State, and a member of the Legislature, and as he aspires to Mr. Spooner's seat in the Senate, the latter is particularly anxious that he shall be well taken care of.

MUST WAIT THEIR TURN.

Secretary Noble Directs Tanner to Discontinue Advancing Certain Pension Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Secretary Noble has addressed a letter to James Tanner, Commissioner of Pensions, in which he calls the attention of that officer to the regulation applicable to the Pension Bureau, contained in order No. 108, issued Jan. 23, 1885. It is as follows:

"Owing to the pressure brought to bear from all quarters to take cases out of their regular order, and as, at this date, poverty and hardship from further delay can be alleged of almost every applicant alike, therefore cases will be taken out of their order only when such cause therefor is shown to the Commissioner in writing as would satisfy the other worthy claimants whose claims precede them, should they know the facts, that such action is proper. Hereafter no case will be advanced that is not clearly within this rule."

The letter of the Secretary continues: "It is hereby further ordered that this rule will be extended so as to embrace cases only where the applicant is in very great