SHALL BALLOT FRAUDS CEASE

Southern Democrats Forcibly Arraigned by Colonel Henderson, of Iowa.

Another Spirited Debate in the House, with Angry Tilts Between Members, in Which the Minority Evinced Much Bitterness.

The Heated Discussion Prolonged Until Nearly Sunday by a Night Session.

General Uproar Created by the Statements of McComas of Maryland—Democratic Proposition to Shelve the Bill in the Senate.

FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Colonel Henderson Makes a Strong Argument in Favor of the Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—There has been no more effective speech delivered in favor of the national election bill than that of Colonel Henderson, of Iowa, in the House this afternoon. He reversed all of the argument used by the Democrats against the bill and made them stand in favor of the measure. Col. Henderson said that he regretted to learn from expressions on the floor of the House and elsewhere that there was a feeling in some quarters that the North was unfriendly toward the South. He did not believe there was any but the best of feeling in the North toward the South and Southern interests upon the part of any one. It does not follow, said he, that because the North is friendly toward the South that the former is expected to call white black and black white; that the gravest wrongs were to be ignored or winked at. He did not believe that any Northern politician would use the Southern question for party advantage. The suggestion, he said, was as a two-edged sword. No one used sectional questions more actively for political purposes than Southern Democrats. He appealed to the Democratic side to say where most demagogy was employed in reference to the Southern question. Education and a lack of prejudice was what was wanted. Great wrongs upon any people always visited the wrongdoers. Colonel Henderson reviewed the proposed law, and said it was intended only to secure a fair and free exercise of franchise and the honest results of votes cast. It was not intended, and would not affect disadvantageously the honest voters. It was impersonal and nonsectional. If the frauds do not exist, such as it is intended to thwart by this bill, then the Republican platforms were a lie, and the Republican Senators and press have not the truth in them. He appealed to the honor and fairness of Republicans, and asked them to stand by the measure if they would be brave, honest and consistent. If these frauds about which Republicans have so much talked exist, he could not conceive how a Republican would, upon any pretext, refuse to give his support to the bill under discussion. Not a man in the House is there, he said, but that knows election frauds—gigantic and criminal in the highest degree, condoned for and indorsed by the Democratic party—exists. His review of frauds shown by congressional investigation and courts was conclusive and showed why the Democrats were opposing the measure under discussion. The Democrats hung their heads in shame as proof was brought forward illustrating the universality of Southern election frauds. Quoting from the speech of Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina, he said that there could be no better proof offered that the white Democrats of South Carolina did not intend to suffer the black man to exercise the rights given him by the Constitution of the United States. It was defiance of the Constitution, the same as by armed revolution.

While Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey was speaking he was confronted with many embarrassing questions. He denounced the measure with all the vehemence of a Northern Democratic demagogue. Sixty-six Democrats were indicted in Mr. McAdoo's district for frauds at the last congressional election. Two have been tried and sent to the penitentiary. How many more of the number will go to prison for election crimes only the trials will disclose. It will thus be seen that the election bill is a very personal matter to McAdoo. He wants to keep as many of his friends outside the prison walls as possible.

INCIDENTS OF THE DEBATE.

The Minority Aroused to Anger by Mr. McComas—Uproar and Confusion.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Peters of Kansas in the chair, on the federal election bill, early this morning. Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey took the floor and made a vigorous speech in opposition to the bill. He based his opposition on the principle of home rule and the right of the people to control their own affairs without federal interference. He warned the Republicans to beware of the experience of Walpole when Prime Minister of England. He begged the Republicans, he abjured them by their own sense of manliness to abandon this bill before a storm went up of "Liberty, liberty. No interference with elections."

Mr. McComas of Maryland reviewed the various election contests during the present Congress to show the necessity for the passage of such a law. The Democrats talked about the people as the fountainhead of power, and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McAdoo] had talked a great deal about home rule. He called their attention to the condition of affairs in Maryland as one of the many instances in which the powers were being taken from the people.

Mr. McComas in the course of his speech having declared that the provision that the inspectors might be taken from any part of the congressional district was nothing new in South Carolina, Mr. Tillman declared that the law required the inspectors to belong to the same precinct of which they were inspectors.

Mr. Rowell said that not only had supervisors not belonged to even the same county, but had been taken from one congressional district to serve in another at the last election.

Mr. Tillman retorted: "Where is the law? Where is the law? There never has been such a law in force in my State."

Mr. McComes replied: "All the Democrats of South Carolina are not like my friend. All of them do not go out and inquire where is the law. They only look for the results. South Carolina has a law sought to perpetuate the old oligarchy of the State in power, and make it a patrician white man's government."

Mr. Tillman rejoined that this was not true, and declared the election law in South Carolina was now just what it had been since the revolutionary war. The Republicans now proposed to put the people down by the blue coat and bayonet.

Continuing, Mr. McComas went on to say that the triumph of the white man's party in the South meant the control not only of the States but of the national legislature. Against tissue ballots, against false countings, against night-riders, against the shotgun policy, against intimidation, the Republicans array the dignity of the courts, the majesty of the law, the powers of the Constitution, to assure justice to all men, white or black, in this country. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Bland of Missouri, twitted Mr. McComas for having taken away from the black men of the District of Columbia the power of local government and of suffrage and never giving it to them again.

This soon resulted in an uproar on the floor, Mr. Bland and Mr. McComas shouting at the top of their voices, amid the applause of their colleagues and of the galleries.

Mr. McComas declared that when the gentleman from Missouri stood on this floor and affected an interest in giving suffrage to eight or ten thousand black voters of the District, and when he recalled the fact that the gentleman, during his long service here, had never raised his voice in behalf of the eight or ten millions of poor and oppressed black men in this country, he felt like saying, in the language of the Scriptures, "Thou hypocrite; first cast the beam out of thine own eye."

Mr. Bland denounced Mr. McComas as unworthy of confidence, and vehemently declared that it was he and his colleagues who were the hypocrites in pretending, for party purposes, an unfelt interest in the negro.

At this point the uproar became so great that nothing could be heard save the commingled shouts of the debaters and the rapping of the Speaker's gavel. Mr. McComas's time, in the meanwhile, had expired; but amid cries of "regular order," he managed to make the statement that the black men in this District were treated like the whites, and he appealed to the people of the South to treat the blacks and whites alike.

When quiet was finally restored Mr. Cummings of New York spoke against the bill. The bill was a sectional one. It was more than sectional legislation; it was race legislation. It was a devilish device aimed at devilish ends. The Republican party proposed to make the negro a chattel to be used as a convenience whenever necessary. After further criticising severely the provisions of the bill he closed with a protest against the bill as an unjust and tyrannical measure for the oppression of the people.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa read from the the speech of Mr. Hemphill the passage declaring the whites must either rule or leave the South, and that they would not leave it. He wanted no further proof than that declaration that the blacks of South Carolina would not be allowed to exercise the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. This declaration meant defiance of the will of the majority, and defiance of the Constitution. He felt warranted in saying that it was as dangerous as armed rebellion, and he meant it. He then read from an interview, in which Representative Mills was quoted as saying the passage of the bill meant an increased number of deaths among federal election officers in the South. He did not know if this were true; but if so, it was another defiance. The shotgun, the dagger was to protect the South from constitutionally-enacted laws if they interfered with Democratic political control. He served notice that the country would no longer submit to the rule of a minority. Under God, he declared that Grover Cleveland had no right to his seat in the White House, and that the Democratic party had not had an honest majority in the House in twenty-five years. He wanted to say that before he should consent that a minority should govern a majority he would favor the protection of every ballot by a killing bullet. [Applause.] He had favored a more radical measure; but had been overruled. Yet this mild measure had met with more opposition than any other bill. If an honest election was wanted, or it was desired that every ballot should be counted, there was nothing to fear in the law. The House had been told that what was needed was not a new South, but a new North. They would get it. The North had peacefully and patiently submitted to this injustice. The people of the North had seen their fellow-countrymen butchered on the altar of liberty. They had seen the control of the government, by red hands, wrested from its proper channels, and a new North was at hand which would enforce the law and the rights of every citizen. Let the South try a little justice. Let it say we have tried the other method long enough. The key to the situation was in the observation of law and where that could not be secured a law must be made to secure it. He spoke briefly of the recent exhibition of the "stars and bars" and the confederate gray at Richmond. He would not have them forget the tender relation of the war; but he entered his protest against being told a new North was needed when the flags of the dangerous South were flaunting in the face of the Republic. Gentlemen might cry "Liberty, liberty," but in the States from which many of them came it seemed to him like Satan wearing the cross when he sought to promulgate the dark dogmas of hell. [Applause.]

Mr. Ewart of North Carolina, Republican, opposed the passage of the bill. He was aware of the penalty he would pay. Unfortunately, politics had come to such a pass that under the rule of king caucus men would vote for measures that deep down in their hearts they did not believe in. They knew deep down in their hearts that this was as damnable and vicious a piece of legislation as ever was put on the statute books. As to the negro's political rights, speaking for his own State, he unhesitatingly asserted that no Republican in the State, black or white, was prevented from casting his vote. The elections there were absolutely fair. There were men in the South who hated the negro and abused them. Sometimes they were punished and sometimes not. But the entire people of the South should not be blamed for the acts of a few lawless men. He was tired of the sentimental talk of the negro problem. There was no such problem. It was a delusion to suppose the negro was voting the Republican ticket solidly. He was doing nothing of the kind. Many of them were voting the Democratic ticket; and it was getting more and more difficult every year for the Republican party to control the negro. He had no hesitation in saying that not three-tenths of the negroes of the South would vote for the Republican party if an election were held to-morrow.

Mr. Buckalew of Pennsylvania believed the bill to be dangerous in form and tendency.

Mr. Greenhalge of Massachusetts spoke in favor of the bill.

Why Springer Did Not Speak.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Of course Mr. Springer of Illinois wanted to make a speech, and he jumped up and demanded recognition. Mr. Springer is a Northern Democrat, and Mr. Peters, understanding the agreement, declined to recognize him. Mr. Springer was surprised, and then grew indignant, and then sat down. As soon as he got a chance he hunted up Speaker Reed.

"What's the reason I can't have time to make a speech on this question?" protested Mr. Springer. "Peters refuses to recognize me, and says that he is so instructed by you."

"Well, you see, Springer," drawled Speaker Reed in his exasperating way, "this is a great Southern question, and you ought to give the South a chance. It wouldn't be fair for you Northern Democrats to occupy all the time."

NIGHT SESSION.

A Number of Congressmen Express Their Views to Empty Benches.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—When the House reassembled, Mr. Baker of New York, to an audience of half a dozen Republicans and twice as many Democrats, read an ironical manifesto purporting to be an address to the country of what the Northern Democrats had done to deserve the confidence of the voters of the United States. On the grounds stated the people are asked to return a Democratic majority to the Fifty-second Congress, who are admonished "that, while we promise nothing, we always do as we promise."

Mr. Chandler of Georgia protested that there was no necessity for any federal election law in his section of the country. Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania spoke for and Messrs. Sayers and Stewart of Texas opposed the bill. Mr. Williams of Ohio did not think the bill strong enough, but it was a step in the right direction. Mr. Stockdale declared that the energies of the South would be crushed by the passage of the bill. Mr. Kerr of Iowa favored the bill, and it was further opposed in speeches by Mr. Dargan of South Carolina, Mr. Lanham of Texas, Mr. McCreary of Kentucky, Enloe of Tennessee, Geisenheimer of New Jersey and Goodnight of Kentucky. The House, at 11:30 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

TRYING TO MAKE TERMS.

Democrats Seek to Prevent Action at This Session on the Elections Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Democrats are negotiating on the national election bill. They have proposed to the Republicans in the Senate that they will co-operate to bring about prompt action on the silver, tariff, appropriation and other general bills, so as to bring about adjournment of Congress before the end of July, provided the Republicans will not insist upon taking up the elections bill at this session and permit it to lie over in the Senate committee. Republican Senators have been telegraphed to be here the first of next week for a conference, when the proposition will be considered. It has been the purpose to take up the tariff bill on Monday, and, when the elections bill is reported from Senate committee, lay aside the tariff and give the former precedence.

THE SMELTZER TRIAL.

The Prosecution Closes Its Case and Cassius M. Lake Tells the Story of the Killing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., June 28.—In the Smeltzer-Ladd murder case the State to-day continued its evidence. Jennie Birch said that she saw John P. Smith standing by an apple-tree in her father's orchard, on the afternoon of the difficulty, and saw him shoot three times, pointing the gun in the direction of Ladd, who was then running across the fields.

Scott Jeffrey testified that he helped put the body of Eli Ladd into a wagon, after he was dead, and at that time witness did not think Ladd had any weapons about him.

Don Lake testified that he was in the woods pasture near Mr. Sees's barn, shortly before Ladd was shot, in company with Cassius M. Lake and Charles Smeltzer. Smeltzer had a Winchester rifle, which appeared to be the same as that seen by witness in Rozell's store.

John P. Smith was called to the witness-stand by the State, but would not testify, standing upon his rights as one of those jointly indicted with Smeltzer for the killing of Ladd.

The State closed its case at about 11 o'clock. Hon. Mark E. Forkner, on behalf of the defendant, made an exhaustive statement of the evidence the defense expects to introduce.

The defense opened their case by introducing a certified transcript from the Henry Circuit Court, showing the proceedings had there in the case of State vs. Lake, and the verdict of the jury acquitting him.

Cassius M. Lake was called by the defendant, and testified that on the afternoon of the difficulty he was in the sawmill at the east end of town, when Mr. Belcher came to him and told him that Ladd had come back to town and there was a regular riot going on; witness then ran up to his home and procured his revolver; was at that time justice of the peace of Stony Creek township, and had been for two years; after getting his revolver he ran down west until he reached the Moreland pike; saw Henry Rozell, John P. Smith, Charles Smeltzer and others in the orchard and in the field south of the orchard; saw Ladd going up through Mr. Birch's corn-field; called to Smeltzer, Smith and Rozell to come and go with him to arrest Ladd; Smeltzer came up with the witness on Mr. Sees's premises, and they saw the colored boy pass around the corner of the barn; witness then sent his brother, Don Lake, back to town to get the other boys, directing him to tell them to come up and help arrest Ladd; told Smeltzer that he deputized him then and there to assist in the arrest of Ladd; John P. Smith soon afterward came up, and witness also deputized him to help make the arrest; witness and Smith had some conversation with Sees about going into his barn to get the colored boy, and while talking with him Smeltzer, whom he had left some distance away, whistled, and then witness and Smith ran, witness going to the west and Smith toward the southwest corner of the barn-lot; Ladd was running in a northwest direction, and was four or five rods from the bridge, when witness first saw him; witness had instructed Smeltzer and Smith, before this, however, that if Ladd ran to order him to halt, and if he did not do so to shoot, but to be careful not to hit him; when witness saw Ladd running he told him to halt several times, and when Ladd did not halt, fired his revolver six times; did not see Smeltzer and Smith shoot, but heard four, five or six shots; saw Ladd run across the clover-field and get over the fence into the next field and go five or six steps and then turn around and come back to the fence, climb on top of it and sit there with his face towards witnesses, Smith and Smeltzer; witness did not notice Ladd show any signs of being hurt and did not at that time think about him being hurt; did not go to him and arrest him, as they were out of ammunition and were afraid that Ladd had his navy revolver and would shoot them; they returned toward Blountsville, leaving Ladd sitting on the fence; did not learn of Ladd's death until that evening, about 8 o'clock; witness had no arrangement or understanding with Smeltzer and Smith to kill Ladd, and the only intention was to arrest him, believing that he had been shooting about the town of Blountsville, with the intent to kill, and that he was, therefore, guilty of a felony.

The defense desired to prove the bad and vicious character of Ladd in Blountsville and in that community, and, pending the ruling of the court as to the admissibility of the evidence, court adjourned until Monday morning.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., June 29, 1889—Slightly cooler; generally fair weather and occasional rains.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WATHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday.

The following heavy rain-fall (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Chattanooga, 1.58.

For Indiana and Illinois—Fair; continued high temperature, except slightly cooler in northern portions; variable winds.

For Ohio—Showers; no change in temperature, except slightly cooler in northern Ohio; variable winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair; slightly cooler, except warmer in upper Michigan; variable winds.

For Minnesota, North and South Dakota—Fair, preceded by showers in eastern Minnesota; slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in eastern Dakota; variable winds.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A.M.	29.96	79	77	N. E.	Cloudless.	0.01
7 P.M.	29.88	87	64	Calm	Pt.Cloudy.	0.00

Maximum thermometer, 95; minimum thermometer, 73.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on June 28, 1890:

	Tem.	Pree.
Normal	75	0.18
Mean	84	0.01
Departure from normal	*9	—0.17
Excess or deficiency since June 1	*105	—0.92
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*377	*9.21

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

SATURDAY, June 28, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—The low trough so long stationary along the Rocky mountain slope has moved eastward, increasing in pressure; it extends tonight from the lake region southwestward to Colorado, western Texas and beyond; a small high area is moving eastward from the northwest.

TEMPERATURE.—The hot current, with 90 and above, has moved eastward, and extends tonight over eastern Texas and eastern Kansas northeastward to Milwaukee, Wis., and southward over eastern Iowa, Illinois, northern Missouri, Kentucky and northern Tennessee; 80 and above is reported from Colorado, Kansas, central Minnesota, southern Wisconsin, Indiana and western Ohio southward; 70 and below from Wyoming northeastward, and from Lakes Superior, Huron and Ontario northward.

PRECIPITATION.—Local rains fell in southern Montana, Nebraska, Arkansas, southern Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, near the lower lakes; heavy rain, 1.56, at Chattanooga.

Echo of the Broken Lead Corner.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Suits aggregating $477,500 have been commenced against Nathan Corwith, jr. The suits are a result of young Corwith's disastrous attempt to corner the lead market, which wrecked the great firm of N. Corwith & Co., of which Corwith, sr., was the mainstay. When the last assets of the firm had been turned over in payment of the claims of creditors there remained unpaid a number of bills for lead purchased by young Corwith in pursuance of his plan to gain control of all there was in the country, and it is on these suits were brought.

Vice-Presidents of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The World's Fair Commissioners, at their session this morning, selected the following gentlemen to be vice-presidents: Thomas M. Waller, of Connecticut; M. H. De Young, of California; D. B. Penn, of Louisiana; G. W. Allen, of New York, and A. B. Andrews, of North Carolina. There yet remains to select a treasurer to complete the permanent organization. The committee on permanent organization will also recommend a name for the place of director-general.

THE FRENCH COLDLY SNUBBED

England and Germany Say the African Affair Is None of Their Business.

Reports of Further Ottoman Outrages Upon Armenian Christians Attracting Considerable Attention in Europe.

Efforts of the Present Brazilian Government to Perpetuate Itself.

English Ministry, Though Defeated, Will Cling to Power — Caprivi's Success in the Reichstag—The Caine Contest.

AFRICAN COMPLICATIONS.

England and Germany Will Defy France—Reply to Bismarck's Criticisms.

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BERLIN, June 28.—Edward Malet, the British embassador, had an important conference with Chancellor Von Caprivi yesterday on the subject of the opposition of the French to the east African agreement. The note of M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting against the establishment of a protectorate over Zanzibar affects the German claims to the littoral within the Sultanate, and also the proposed acquisition of Mafia. The conference resulted in an agreement to take simultaneous action in opposing the right of France to interfere. The English government has prepared a reply to M. Ribot to the effect that if the Sultan accepts the protection of England or another power, the treaty of 1862 gives France no right to object; and, further, that the Anglo-German arrangement does not attack the independence of the Sultan, protection not involving subjection. The English reply will be presented to M. Ribot early next week, and will be supported by a diplomatic intimation of Germany's concurrence. French press reports that Lord Salisbury's reply was handed to M. Ribot to-day are untrue.

The Reichsanzeiger to-day vindicates the Anglo-German agreement, as made in the interests of the German East African Company. The colonial society's opposition, which is based upon the idea that German commercial expansion has been sacrificed, is declared to be inconsistent with the facts. Instead of neglecting the interests of the company the government, after the transfer of the coast line with Mafia, will assist the company to colonize, and the Germans who are trying to develop trade and agriculture on the coast will find ample support from the government. The article is obviously a response to remarks made by Prince Bismarck to a deputation that waited upon him recently. England, he said, would crush the German trade in east Africa. The English might, at the outset of the protectorate, treat with complaisance the Hamburg merchants who have settled in Zanzibar, but they would soon contrive to oust them.

TURKISH OPPRESSION.

Good Reason for the Sporadic Outbreaks of Revolt in Armenia.

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LONDON, June 28.—The conflict between the Turkish soldiers and the Armenians at Erzeroum is viewed with alarm in diplomatic circles here and on the continent. It is feared that Russia may at last be compelled to take the initiative step to protect the long-persecuted Christians of Armenia. The Armenians have repeatedly appealed in vain to England, Germany and Austria to uphold the terms of the treaty of Berlin by compelling Turkey to recognize the rights of Armenians as stipulated in that agreement of the powers. At the present moment there is a committee of distinguished Armenians who have been here for the past six weeks appealing to Lord Salisbury for help. The danger now is that the conflict in Erzeroum may lead to open rebellion all over Armenia, in which event Russia would undoubtedly take sides with the Christians and seize Erzeroum, if not the whole of Armenia, thus bringing on the long-dreaded catastrophe of a European war. Russia at the present moment has a large force within easy marching distance of Erzeroum and could overrun the whole country before any of the powers could bring troops into action. An idea of the present state of affairs in Armenia can be gathered from the following dispatch, just received from a correspondent at Constantinople:

"Information has been received here that sporadic cases of insurrection have lately occurred in Armenia, arising from the intolerable conduct of the Turkish authorities. A general disarmament of the Christians all over Armenia was recently ordered, and very severe measures are being taken against all persons suspected of having weapons. The British consul at Erzeroum, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, has reported to the British Foreign Office that if it is deemed advisable to keep up a proper supervision of the Turkish administration in Armenia, the consular staff in that country will have to be largely increased. Private letters received from Armenia give the most horrible details of cruelties quite recently practiced by the Turkish authorities on the Armenian peasants in the district of Khanoos, between Bitlis and Erzeroum.

"Armenians traveling in the Vitact of Erzeroum are continually stopped and searched for papers and documents, in the hope that correspondence may be found that will enable the authorities to discover how news of Armenian affairs finds its way abroad. So-called brigands are frequently government officials acting under instructions. Complaints are becoming very general here in Constantinople of the insolence of Turkish soldiers toward ladies walking in the streets. During the last few days several such cases have occurred in the Grand Rue de Pera, and the general arrogance of the soldiers toward all Christians has become very noticeable. Even Turkish ladies are not exempt from similar insults, and the Turks themselves fear that the excessive militarism which is now rampant in Constantinople may be productive of evil consequences to them in the end."

BRAZILIAN POLITICS.

Provincial Riot — Prospects of Fonseca's Election as Permanent President.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 28.—The friends of the Viscount De Pelotas, first Republican Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, called a public meeting for the purpose of manifesting their feelings of friendship for him. The Governor, Silva Tavares, and the chief of police, considering the time ill-chosen, prohibited the gathering under penalty of being dispersed by force. It was attempted, notwithstanding, to make the manifestation, and a riot ensued involving the loss of one life and the injury of several persons. The Governor at once sent in his resignation, and General Candido Costa was reappointed in his place. It does not appear that any dissatisfaction remains there against the government on that account, but some exists on account of the banking system. Close observation reveals almost no indication of a desire on the part of the people to return to a monarchial form of government, and the friends of the empire will hardly raise that question in the approaching election. They will content themselves with endeavoring to secure a sufficient number of the members of Congress to elect a President who is friendly to them.

The great danger that has been threatening the Republic is the want of organization, and the threat of private ambitions and jealousies that might divide the friends of the republic and cause the election of an unfriendly President. The almost daily indications are that organization is being perfected, and that political and personal differences are being smoothed over. So there is a good prospect that the Republicans will enter the field at the election with a solid front for Deodoro de Fonseca, the present chief of the provisional government. Fonseca has the confidence of a large portion of the conservative element also, as he was a decided monarchist up to the 15th of November. It is said that his reason for entering into the revolution was not because, even at that time, he was a Republican, but because he desired to protect his comrades in the army from the antagonistic drift of political action that had been inaugurated by the then existing Ministry.

The provisional government has appointed a commission to redistrict the Republic for legislative representation. Of the sixty-three Senators and two hundred Representatives who are to be chosen, the governments expects a large majority will be elected favorable to a republican form of government and to the policy of the leaders now in power.

CAST ADRIFT.

Tory Government Compelled to Practically Abandon the Chief Objects of Its Policy.

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LONDON, June 28.—The abandonment by the Salisbury Cabinet of the compensation clauses in the license bill is simply a matter of self-preservation, for it has been evident from the day of the great Hyde Park demonstration that all other questions were becoming subordinate to the issue between the temperance sentiment of the country and the government, as champion of the publicans. While the Liberal party has been a unit in Parliament in opposition to this as to other government measures, a good many supporters of the Liberal party have favored the bill, especially in Ireland, where the liquor-dealers remonstrated in no uncertain tone against the course of Mr. Parnell in antagonizing the government proposition.

On the other hand, the desertion of Liberal Unionists from the Tory banner has much more than offset any gain of the kind described, and it has become more and more apparent that the government's majority would not stand the test of a final vote on the bill. The enormous petitions presented in behalf of the publicans had but little weight with the Commons. The petitions are said to have been procured to order, so much a head being paid for names from funds contributed by the brewers. This being generally known, the moral weight of the petitions was not nearly so great as it might have been had the names, like those on the thousands of temperance memorials, expressed a spontaneous popular sentiment.

The abandonment of the essential feature of the measure relating to publicans leaves the government majority in the House of Commons without any cause of dissension, although the Irish land-purchase bill, while receiving a steady support on division, is manifestly losing ground with the English people, and especially the rate-payers; and the Salisbury Cabinet, in deciding against an autumn session, has also virtually shelved the cardinal measure in its plan for the conciliation of Ireland. Like the publicans' compensation bill, the land-purchase scheme touches the British pocket-book, and this is quite sufficient to make it unpopular. The English people are not in any mood for buying out either Irish landlords or liquor licenses. With its two great schemes of policy thus cast adrift, the government will retire to the obscurity of the summer vacation, somewhat impaired in prestige but still in possession of power.

CAPRIVI VICTORIOUS.

He Has Practically Gotten the Army Bill Through the Reichstag on Empty Promises.

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BERLIN, June 28.—The Reichstag passed the army bill to its third reading without an amendment. The minority consisted of the Freisinnige, Socialist and Volks parties and eighteen members of the Center party. Of the Centrist members who voted against the bill, six were from Bavaria and two from Baden. They refused to follow Dr. Windthorst in accepting Chancellor Von Capivi's assurances that extensive leaves of absence would be granted after two years' service, and that annual budgets would be presented which would enable the Reichstag to control the fixation of the peace effective. The Chancellor's concessions practically amount to little, but they sufficed to give the bulk of the Center party an excuse for voting for the bill. The government having now secured the passage of the army bill, the House can adjourn early in July until November, when bills bearing on the labor question will form the chief work of the Reichstag. The bill concerning the acquisition of Heligoland and the financial plans of the government by which increased army expenditures are to be met, will remain undisclosed until the winter session.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Widespread Interest in Caine's Contest to Recover His Resigned Seat.

LONDON, June 28.—The test of popular opinion on the question of compensation to publicans, which is the basis of Mr. Caine's campaign, at Barrow-in-Furness, is attracting more attention than has been given to any single election in England in many years, and the contest for the seat promises to be waged with a degree of bitterness that will sever many lifelong friendships.

Cardinal Manning has taken part in the campaign to the extent of writing a letter to Mr. Caine, in which he bids that gentleman godspeed in the cause of which he has made himself the champion. The venerable prelate writes that he has always refused to take part in political matters, but he regards the present issue as a question of morals and therefore feels called upon to express his views and declare his preferences. The action of the Barrow Liberals in putting up a candidate renders Mr. Caine's return extremely unlikely, while Lord Hartington's telegram advising the Unionists to support the Tory candidate is believed to be of sufficient weight to give the seat to the Conservatives.

Bulgarian Conspirator Shot.

SOFIA, June 28.—The sentence of death pronounced upon Major Panitza for conspiring to overthrow the government was carried out today. On arriving at the place of execution he made a confession to the chaplain. With a firm step he walked to the post alone and saluted the military officers present. He was then bound to a tree. Just before the order to fire was given, the condemned man cried out in a loud voice, "Long live Bulgaria." The body of the dead soldier was given to his widow. The execution took place at 10 o'clock this morning at the camp, near this city.

Russian Minister Disinfected.

PARIS, June 28.—M. Kortschakoff, the Russian embassador to Spain, arrived at the frontier yesterday on his way from Madrid to this city. The authorities, in accordance with the regulations now in force on account of the prevalence of cholera in some parts of Spain, proceeded to disinfect the minister's baggage with that of the other passengers, but M. Kortschakoff objected. The officials, however, would not make an exception in his favor, and he was obliged to permit his baggage to be disinfected.

Trying to Give Value to Paper Money.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 5.—By a recent decree the government of Brazil ordered that 20 per centum of duties on imports be paid in gold, while the exchange value of the Brazil paper milreis remains between 20 and 24 pence. Should the value rise to 24 and stand between 24 and 30 pence only 10 per centum in gold will be exacted; and when the milreis is at par import duties may be paid in Brazilian paper.

Cable Notes.

The Porte has ordered the Armenian Patriarch to dissolve the provincial Council of the Van, to depose the Bishop of Van and to direct the election of a new provincial Council.

Emperor William has paid a great deal of attention to the Somali chiefs, who are visiting Berlin, and has loaded them down with presents.

The authorities of Algeria and Tunis have forbidden pilgrimages from those countries to Mecca on account of the prevalence of cholera in Arabia.

The London Liberals have espoused the cause of the police in their attempts to obtain recognition of their demands and will endeavor to have the matter discussed in Parliament with a view of putting an end to the uncertain state of affairs which now exists.

New Yorkers Coming to Indianapolis.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Governor Hill leaves to-morrow at 1:25 for Indianapolis, to attend the unveiling of the Hendricks monument. Besides himself, his party consists of Col. E. S. Judson, his military secretary; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, sheriff of New York county; Hon. Frank Rice, Secretary of State; Hon. Edward Wemple, State Comptroller; Hon. John A. McCall, of New York, ex-Superintendent of Insurance; Gen. Ferdinand P. Earl, of New York, and R. R. Soper, of Elmira.

WHAT THE CENSUS SHOWS.

Total Population of the United States Estimated at 64,500,000.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Superintendent Porter, in an interview in the Post, to-morrow, will state that the population of the United States is 64,500,000. The complete official returns will all be in within thirty days. The population of the United States by the census of 1880 was 50,155,783.

A Recount Ordered in Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Superintendent of the Census to-day telegraphed Special Agent Boudinott, at Minneapolis, recommending a recount of five districts referred to in a telegram from that gentleman, in which the latter said that five of the six enumerators who were arrested had joined in a petition, which was on its way to Washington, asking for this recount. The Superintendent said that the special agent was to employ five or more enumerators to do this work, and suggested, if it were necessary to accomplish it in a week, that these districts be divided up still further into smaller territories.

Chicago Has Over a Million.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Supervisor of Census Gilbert to-night prepared the following statement as to the population of Chicago, according to the federal returns now nearly complete: "From books that have already been received, 436, and approximating as closely as possible the 106 yet to be received, I estimate the population of Chicago in round numbers to be 1,085,000.

Population Estimates.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 28.—The census of the city is completed, and shows a population of 74,918, an increase of 6,144 over last year, and a gain of 18,000 since 1885.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 28.—The census of Chattanooga and suburbs approximates 45,000. The figures are several thousand short of what is shown by a recent directory census.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 28.—Supervisor Cooke announces the following approximate figures for cities in his district: Omaha, 134,742; Lincoln, 55,000; Beatrice, 13,328, and Nebraska City, 10,444.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The official count of the population of the District of Columbia, as announced by the Superintendent of the Census, is 229,796, a gain in ten years of something over 52,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The returns from some of the largest cities in the State, give following official approximations of census population in the respective cities: Los Angeles, 50,000; Oakland, 46,000; Sacramento, 27,000.

CONCORD, N. H., June 28.—From incomplete census returns the populations of the cities of this State are estimated as follows: Manchester, 43,000, gain, 10,000; Concord, 17,000, gain, 3,000; Nashua, 16,000, gain, 2,000; Dover, 13,000, gain, 1,200.

Sound Republican Doctrine.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., June 28.—The Republicans of Hancock county met in mass convention at the court-house to-day and nominated delegates to the State, congressional, joint senatorial and joint representative conventions. The attendance was not large, owing to the heat and the busy season of the farmers, but it was harmonious and enthusiastic. Resolutions were passed indorsing the administration of President Harrison, the McKinley bill, the President's and Secretary of State's views on reciprocity treaties, the disability pension bill, the silver bill as passed by the House, coining $4,500,000 per month, and urging the passing of the federal election bill. Speaker Reed and the House Republicans were indorsed on general principles as bringing about much effective legislation and having the courage of their convictions. It was also resolved that the Republicans were in hearty sympathy with the farmers' movements, as well as every other organization to advance the interests of productive industry. Good speeches were made by County Prosecutor Lafayette H. Reynolds, chairman of the convention; County Chairman Dr. Warren R. King, County Clerk R. A. Black and Senator William R. Hough. They were all enthusiastic and earnest, and the speeches were vigorously applauded.

Hon. John S. Day's Illness.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, June 28.—Hon. John S. Day, ex-Senator from this county, and formerly superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad, has long been suffering from cancer of the mouth, but, under treatment of a specialist, believed himself cured. Yesterday he attempted to break the shell of a peanut with his teeth, when the slight pressure caused a fracture of the jaw-bone. The injury was of such a peculiar and painful character that the entire lower jawbone had to be amputated. The operation was performed this morning, and it was found that the cancerous growth had so honeycombed the face that there was but little bone left. Mr. Day is in a very precarious condition since the accident, and it is feared the injury will result in his death.

Federal Prisoner Escapes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., June 28.—James O'Neal, a United States prisoner, confined in the Hamilton county jail awaiting trial on the charge of robbing the mails, escaped last night. It is thought that confederates on the outside opened the jail door and allowed the prisoner to escape, as the doors were both fastened on the outer side and could not be opened from within. A reward is offered for his recapture.

Great Pugs in Jail.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Safely locked up in police headquarters here are Tommy Kelley, the Harlem Spider, and Benny Murphy, the Englishman, the principals in the recent prize-fight here. Along with them are also Jack McAuliffe, Murphy's second, and William Oliver, who got up the fight. In the newspapers it was reported that the fight took place at Centerport, L. I., but the police found out that it was fought in this city, and arrested as many of those concerned in it as they could find. The fight came off at No. 12 St. Mark's place.

Crawford County White Caps.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 28.—Information has been received here that White Caps of Crawford county took Willis Strain, formerly of Cincinnati, and until recently a United Brethren minister, with his paramour, from their homes last Wednesday night. Strain was terribly beaten and is now in a critical condition, while the woman was tarred and feathered.

Will Not Appeal to the Home Government.

EL PASO, Tex., June 28.—Walters, the man sentenced to be shot by the Mexican judge at Paso del Norte, has been allowed an appeal to the Supreme Court, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, as has also O'Laughlin, the other American sentenced to ten years. The prisoners are held in the military barracks of Paso del Norte pending the decision.

Death of a Son of Ex-Governor Cumback.

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 28.—S. L. Cumback, son of ex-Governor Cumback, of Indiana, was found dead in his bed, at the St. James Hotel, this morning. He was traveling for a Boston house, and had