largely from cotton-seed oil, and the South is up in arms against the proposition to tax it. The contest will be warm.

It is probable that Senator Paddock's pure food bill, placing all adulterated articles of food on the same footing, will be substituted for the bill reported from the House committee on agriculture. There can be no objection to that measure. It prohibits the adulteration of any kind of food, so as to be injurious to health, and compels all food articles to be sold for just what they are.

## MINOR MATTERS.

### Robert P. Porter and Prof. G. Brown Goode Asked to Assist in the World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The commissioners of the world's fair, during their recent visit to this city, tendered to Hon. Robert P. Porter, now Superintendent of the Census, the position of chief of the bureau of awards and to Prof. G. Brown Goode, now assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and in charge of the National Museum, the position of chief of the bureau of classification and catalogue of the forthcoming exposition. Next to the director-generalship of the fair these are the most important positions connected with the exhibition. The bureau of awards during the centennial of 1876, was in charge of Gen. Francis A. Walker, and the bureau of classification and catalogue in charge of Mr. Dorsey Gardner. It is not known definitely whether Mr. Porter or Professor Goode have accepted the positions tendered. It is understood if they do that their new duties will not interfere with those of their present positions.

### Others Achieved Similar Distinction.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—When the flags on the public buildings were placed at half-mast as a memorial of General Fremont, it was said that, with the exception of Gen. Logan, he was the only man not a graduate of West Point who ever rose to the command of an army in the United States. The exceptions are more numerous than these, as the following list, probably not a complete one either, will show: Gen. Andrew Jackson, 1812-15; Gen. W. H. Harrison, 1812-14; General Macomb, 1843; Gen. Winfield Scott, 1846-61; Gen. Zachary Taylor, 1846-7; Gen. Robert C. Schenck, Army of the Shenandoah, 1863-4; Gen. S. R. Curtis, Army of the Southwest; Gen. N. P. Banks, Army of the Gulf and of the Shenandoah; Gen. H. W. Slocum, Army of Georgia; Gen. B. F. Butler, Army of the Gulf and of the James.

### Census Returns and the New Apportionment.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Owing to the length of the present session of Congress, it has been claimed by many that the returns of the eleventh census would be in in time to allow the new apportionment for members of the House of Representatives to be made before the close of the session. Members of the committee on the eleventh census say that the matter has not been given any thought. In fact, they do not believe that it will be taken up at this session. Representative Dunnell, chairman of the committee, says: "It is a matter that will require deliberation, and the committee would not be able to give the required time to it at this session, even if the returns should come in."

### Objected to American Militia in Europe.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—It was not known by the public till to-day that the National Rifles, the crack militia company of the capital, desired to make a trip to Europe this summer as an organization, but were refused a passport on account of objections from the governments of Great Britain and Germany. Application was made through the State Department, but Great Britain feared the boys would excite Ireland to revolution, while Germany did not want her territory invaded by any armed body. France had no objections.

### Truant Members May Be Called Back.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Speaker Reed is expected, as soon as the Democrats in the House show a factious disposition to obstruct legislation, or demand a quorum for the transaction of business, to summon all members to their seats and grant no leaves of absence except on account of sickness. This would be as hard on one side as the other, as there are quite as many Democrats as Republicans absent.

### General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Hon. James A. Wildman, of Indianapolis, is at the Ebbitt.

Miss Minnie Hibbs, of this city, and Mr. Charles McClelland, of Indianapolis, son of Representative McClelland, of Indiana, who were united in marriage on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Power, of the Garfield Memorial Church, are now making a tour of the various summer resorts, including a visit to Fortress Monroe.

## DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

### Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., July 28—Warmer; generally fair.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 8 P. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Monday:

For Indiana—Warm; fair; southerly winds.

For Illinois—Warmer; fair; southerly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin—Warmer; fair; southerly winds.

For Minnesota—Fair weather, followed in norther portion by showers; southerly winds; warmer in eastern, stationary temperature in western portion.

For North Dakota and South Dakota—Fair weather, followed during the afternoon or night by showers; southerly winds; stationary temperature in eastern, cooler in western portion.

### Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 27.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A.M. | 30.09 | 72 | 57 | Calm. | Cloudless. | 0.00 |
| 7 P.M. | 30.04 | 81 | 35 | N'east | Pt.Cloudy | T |

T—Trace of precipitation.

Maximum thermometer, 89; minimum thermometer, 59.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on July 27, 1890:

| | Tem. | Pre. |
|---|---|---|
| Normal | 75 | 0.17 |
| Mean | 74 | T |
| Departure from normal | −1 | −0.17 |
| Excess or deficiency since July 1 | −41 | −3.65 |
| Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 | *355 | *5.49 |

*Plus.

### General Weather Conditions.

SUNDAY, July 27, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—The high pressure from North Carolina and Georgia has moved northeast over Virginia and New Jersey and extends into the Atlantic ocean. The low pressure centered near Qu'Appelle has fallen still lower, with a reduced reading of 29.32 inches, and has expanded over the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona and Nebraska.

TEMPERATURE.—Maximums of 100° were reported from North and South Dakota; 90° from Wisconsin, and from Minnesota, Nebraska and Montana, southward; 80° from New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

PRECIPITATION.—Heavy rains fell in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas. Light rains fell in Indiana, Virginia, Missouri and Alabama.

### Killed by Alcohol.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 27.—Frank Callahan, aged seventeen, died in the lock-up last night. He was in a frenzied condition from the use of liquor, but it is claimed he was not actually drunk when arrested. Death is said to have been caused by exhaustion and the use of alcohol. It is said the police used unnecessary violence in arresting Callahan, and afterwards in restraining him during attacks of frenzy. The coroner will investigate the case.

### To Give McKinley a Big Send-Off.

MASSILLON, O., July 27.—The date decided upon for holding the mass convention of the Sixteenth district, at which William McKinley, jr., will be renominated by acclamation, in this city, is Sept. 3. Arrangements are being made to send immense delegations from all the four counties, and the occasion will be the opening of the campaign. Congressman Smyser will preside.

## TOWN BURNED UP.

### Big Mining Camp in Idaho Wiped Out by the Flames Yesterday.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 27.—News reached here this evening that the town of Wallace, Ida., the great mining camp of the Cœur d'Alene mining district, has been destroyed by fire. At 7 P. M. the Union Pacific train-dispatcher at Tekoa, Wash., received word from the Western Union operator at Wallace that the town was doomed and fire getting near his office in the Union Pacific depot, and that he would have to move his instruments out at once.

The fire, it is reported, started in the upper end of town, and as the Union Pacific depot is at the opposite end of town, it is thought the entire business portion of the town has been destroyed. It is thought by business men of Spokane Falls who are interested at Wallace that the loss will be fully $500,000. Telegraph communication has been interrupted.

### Other Fires.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 27.—A dispatch from Spokane Falls states that the town of Wallace, Ida., is burning down. No particulars.

OMAHA, Neb., July 27.—The business portion of Creighton, Neb., was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $20,000; the town had no water to fight the fire.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The planing-mill and chair factory of Putnam & Roberts, at the corner of Third and Baymiller streets, was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon. Insurance light. Loss, $35,000.

CINCINNATI, O., July 27.—Putnam & Roberts's chair-back factory, at Third and Wood streets, was gutted by fire at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000. Several firemen were injured, but none seriously.

PENNFIELD, Pa., July 27.—The Elk Coal and Coke Company at Glen Fisher, Elk county, was destroyed by fire last night. One hundred men are thrown out of work and the loss is $25,000, with $12,000 insurance. The works will be rebuilt at once.

## STREET-CAR STRIKE.

### Conductors and Drivers at Grand Rapids Go Out—Cars Stoned and Obstructed.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 27.—About one-half of the street-car conductors, drivers and stablemen struck this morning for more pay and fewer hours. The other half, together with the substitues, made the usual trips until 6 o'clock, when sympathizing outsiders began to stone the cars and place obstructions on the tracks, when the cars were taken off for the day. Negotiations are in progress for a settlement, and no trouble is anticipated.

### Eastern Railroad Men.

BOSTON, July 27.—Delegates from 105 railroad centers of this country and Canada attended the meeting of the grand council of the Steam Railroad Men's Protective Union in Templar Hall to-day, Charles Trenholm, the president of the council, presiding. The necessity for an automatic draw-bar, guard-rail and higher elevation of bridges were forcibly presented by many of the delegates. The question of reduced hours of labor for trainmen and switchmen, and more wages were discussed at length, but nothing definite was done.

### Bakers Get a Raise.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A threatened strike of bakers in this city was averted to-day, by the boss bakers conceding the demands of the men for a ten-hour day, six days to constitute a week's work.

## MARINE MATTERS.

### Case of Small-Pox Develops on One of the Big French Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The French steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived here from Havre yesterday, had the latter portion of her voyage made interesting by the grounding of the vessel for two hours and the discovery of a case of small-pox on board. One of the cabin stewards was taken sick on Saturday afternoon. The ship's doctor soon discovered that the man was suffering from small-pox and had him isolated from the passengers and crew. That morning the man had been waiting on the table. When the Bourgogne arrived at quarantine yesterday he was removed to the pest hospital on North Brother island. Dr. Smith and one of his assistants then vaccinated all the passengers who had sat at the table with the sick man, the waiters and all the steward's force.

### Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool; La Bourgogne and Chicago, from London.

LONDON, July 27.—Sighted: Prussian, from Boston; Cufic, from New York.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Larned died Saturday evening in Central Falls, R. I., in her 101st year.

Nellie Baselville, aged twenty-five years, of No. 544 Eleventh avenue, New York, was so severely burned about her legs and body that she died shortly afterward.

Near Drifton, Pa., Thomas Neverla, foreman of construction on the new Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuykill road, shot and killed himself. He leaves a widow and children.

Henry Paxson, a prominent stock-raiser and politician of Geneva, Neb., shot himself and jumped in a well Friday. His body was found yesterday. He was temporarily insane. Paxson went to Nebraska from Elgin, Ill.

The village of Pennington, N. J., is excited over the disappearance of Miss Lizzie Lewis, a school-teacher, who left her boarding-house seventeen days ago to visit a friend in a village four miles away. She was last seen on a train going towards New York.

### The Sealing Fleet Meeting with Success.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The schooner Dashing Wave arrived here to-day from Sand Point, Alaska, bringing news of the sealing fleet. The sealing vessels have all done well, having caught from six hundred to 1,200 seals each. This year the sealers rendezvoused at Konishui island instead of Sand Point. All of the sealers, seventeen in number, have left for Behring sea. The British schooner Lily did not appear, and fears are entertained for her safety. The revenue cutter Richard Rush arrived at Sand Point July 10, and left two days later for Ounalaska.

### Germans of the Lowlands.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—The annual convention of the National Union of the Low German Societies met here to-day. Delegates were present from Chicago, Denver and Omaha, and from most of the principal cities of Ohio and Indiana. Addresses were delivered by C. G. Rathmann, principal of the German National Institute of Kansas City, and William Meyer, of Chicago. The day was spent at Walrus Grove, where the old Netherland games were played and other characteristic features were introduced.

### Big Mine Caves In.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 27.—Colliery No. 14, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was the scene of an extensive cave-in today, some fifty acres being affected. As the mine is flooded to drown out a recent fire nobody was underground. The disturbance to the surface was slight, but the damage to the mine will be heavy.

### Killed in a Southern Melee.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—At Milneburg, this evening, a row occurred between a number of men from this city, in which Jack Hayes and Tom Larnegan were mortally wounded, and John Larnegan, sr., received a ball through the fleshy part of his thigh. The cause of the trouble is not known. Eight shots were fired.

### To Colonize Negroes in Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—It is understood that a syndicate of wealthy men have purchased 200,000 acres of ground from the Mexican government, not a hundred miles from the City of Mexico, in one of the many fertile valleys that abound in that portion of the country, and intend to settle it with negroes from the United States. The government has promised protection from the natives and given other guarantees. J. M. Turner, the negro politician and leader, has informed the syndicate that, should they secure the land and offer inducements which would clearly show to the negroes that their condition would be changed for the better in the new home, he would lead a large colony and settle the valley at short notice.

### Queer "Break" of a Dying Outlaw.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—United States Deputy Marshal Hicks Thomas, who had been sent into the Comanche Nation, Ind. T., with a warrrant for the arrest for murder of Jeff Logue, one of the Territory outlaws, met his man near Anadarko yesterday and ordered him to surrender. For reply the outlaw fired on Thomas, but missed him. The officer returned the shot with fatal effect. Logue fell and was apparently dead, but when Thomas went up to him to examine the body Logue raised his pistol and, exclaiming "I'll learn you to be a little more careful how you approach a gentleman to shake hands," fired at Thomas, shooting him through the left arm. The next moment the outlaw was dead.

### How a Burglar Escaped from Jail.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 27.—Several members of the W. C. T. U. went to the jail this afternoon to do a little gardening among the weeds confined there. When the service was over the ladies stepped into the wheel to be turned out, and in this they were accompanied by Charles Johnson, a desperate burglar and jail-breaker, who stood in their midst. When the wheel, which is in the shape of a cage, stood with the opening facing the front door of the jail Johnson made a desperate dash for liberty and succeeded in escaping. He was recaptured after an hour's search, in which over a hundred citizens joined.

### Postmaster Murdered by a Lunatic.

WOLCOTTVILLE, N. Y., July 27.—Yesterday afternoon a lunatic named Yager beat Poormaster Schultze so severely with an ax that he died in the evening. Yager had been in the asylum two or three years, but was recently permitted to return home, apparently restored to reason. He soon, however, became so violent that Schultze, accompanied by a constable, went to Yager's house to take him and return him to the asylum, when he attacked Schultze as above stated. Yager then fled to the woods, and up to this evening had not been captured.

### Murderer Gives Himself Up.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27.—Charles Price surrendered himself to the police to-night, stating that he had quarreled with John McAllister this evening over $600, which Price claims he had been defrauded out of by McAllister, and that he drove the point of a coal pick into McAllister's brain. He then hid the dead body in a coal-chute, and after a few hours gave himself up to the police in this city. The murder was committed in North St. Paul, where both men worked, and the quarrel was witnessed and reported by others.

### Fatal Collision on the Santa Fe.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 27.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, there was a head-end collision on the Santa Fe, at Canon City, six miles west of Glorietta, between an east-bound passenger train and a freight train south-bound. Frank Dennis, the engineer on the freight locomotive, was killed outright, and fireman Westfield suffered a broken leg. P. K. Hanna, express messenger, had his ankle broken. Five freight cars and the two locomotives were ditched, but no passengers were injured.

### Honors for Ericsson's Remains.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Swedish executive committee in charge of the arrangements for the removal of the remains of the late Captain Ericsson have received a communication from King Oscar, of Sweden, stating that he was taking an active interest in the final interment of the remains of the late naval inventor, and when they reached the country of his birth he would see that they were received with all the honors usually awarded to a Swedish duke or admiral.

### Unruly Cowboys on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Captain Morgan, of the steamer Chicago, reports that the returning cattlemen, of whom there are twenty-eight on board, broke into the forehold and stole part of ship's cargo of beer, etc., during the voyage from London to this port. They also broke down the after-bulkhead three times, and are supposed to have purloined from the cargo. The captain had them all arrested when the ship reached her dock.

### Fifteen Fatally Poisoned.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., July 27.—At a picnic given at Pilot Point yesterday, a large number of people were poisoned by ice-cream made poisonous by standing too long in the cans. Fifteen persons will die. No names are obtainable.

### Stole a Menagerie.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 28.—Recently Col. John F. Tyler, of this city, was appointed receiver for the Sells & Andress circus and menagerie. Last night somebody drove off the elephant, two camels and seven horses. No clew to their whereabouts can be found. It is thought Andress has taken them away.

### Killed by His Wife's Admirer.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Patchello Boutchetto, an Italian, shot and killed Francisco Frank, aged thirty, at New Rochelle, this afternoon. Frank was married about seven months ago to a young Italian girl, and Boutchetto has been infatuated with her for some time.

### Obituary.

MCLEANSBORO, Ill., July 26.—Judge Samuel S. Marshall died at his residence here yesterday morning, aged sixty-eight years. His death was due to a general breaking down of his nervous system. He represented the Nineteenth district in Congress from 1854 to 1868.

### Population of Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 27.—According to the census just completed Portland has a population of 35,861. The two suburbs, East Portland and Albina, together have a population of 15,000.

### Life-Boats Picked Up at Sea.

BOSTON, July 27.—The steamer B. H. Miller, from Baltimore, reports having picked up two life-boats marked Charles Moreland, off Five-fathom bank light-ship on July 26.

### Invective Worthy of a Voorhees.

Tacoma News.

It is a foul bird indeed that will defile its own nest. It is just such foul birds that endeavor to give Tacoma and Puget Sound a black eye in the East. We happen to know of a fellow, an ex-cashier of an Ohio bank, and an ex-graduate of an Ohio penitentiary, who is at present residing in Tacoma, where is employed and where his crimes are generally unknown, who misses no opportunity to malign this city in letters to Ohio newspapers. This sniveling, lying hypocrite and thief was formerly a Sunday-school superintendent as well as a bank cashier, and when his infamy was made public the community in which he resided was astounded. He served his time in Columbus, went back home, but receiving the cold shoulder, slunk out of sight, dragging his nasty carcass to Tacoma. Here he found an asylum and the opportunity to retrieve his fortune and his name. But he is a born ingrate, and instead of manfully accepting the situation, he, like the mangy cur he is, attempts to bite the hand that feeds him. We doubt whether we do the right thing or not by suppressing his name, but he is an obscure individual here and likely to remain so. If he opens his mud batteries again, however, we shall give him a health lift.

### And with Knaves.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Herr Strauss says he has met Americans in all parts of the world. He does not say that he has set with them in the presence of kings and queens, but if he is a convivial fellow it is highly probable that he has.

### That Would Be Terrible, Indeed.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Here is another suggestion: Somebody proposes that if the force bill passes the South can boycott the world's fair at Chicago.

WHAT steam is to the engine Hood's Sarsaparilla is to the body, producing bodily power and furnishing mental force.

## THE NORTH POLE MYSTERY.

### Plans of a Norwegian Explorer—The Jeannette Relics.

Washington Letter to the Baltimore Sun.

Naval officers and scientists in Washington are taking a great deal of interest in the proposed Norwegian arctic expedition, which is to set out under the lead of M. Frithjof Nansen in 1892. The Norwegian National Assembly has voted 200,000 kroner to defray the expenses of the expedition, and M. Hansen proposes to follow the Behring sea route attempted by the ill-fated Jeannette in 1879. He will have a boat of 170 tons' displacement built according to the most approved plans, and will carry provisions and coal for five years. He will be accompanied by only ten or twelve men. He is an experienced arctic traveler, and his explorations of northern Greenland have added much to the knowledge of that great arctic island. It is his purpose to take the course through Behring strait followed by the Jeannette, and, taking to the ice in the neighborhood of Herald island, trust to the currents and the drift of the ice to carry him north and approximately across the North pole. If there is a current from Behring strait across the Polar sea toward the east coast of Greenland, M. Nansen has some reason to hope for success, but at present very little is known about the arctic currents.

In June, 1884, three years after the Jeannette was abandoned north of the mouth of the Lena river in Siberia, there were found, near Julianshaab, in Greenland, a number of articles that were supposed to have belonged to the Jeannette, and which are now in the possession of the Danish Geographical Society. These articles have never been positively identified, though Chief Engineer Melville wrote to the society on learning of the discovery, suggesting that the relics be sent to Washington, in care of the Danish consul, for identification by himself and other survivors of the expedition. They were never sent, and Chief Engineer Melville, judging from descriptions he has received of them, is inclined to doubt their genuineness.

Admitting, however, that the relics did come from the Jeannette, the question arises as to how they got to Julianshaab. M. Nansen believes that they were carried directly across the Polar sea to the northward of Franz Josef land and in the immediate neighborhood of the pole itself. Chief Engineer Melville is inclined to the belief that if the relics are genuine they made their way to the westward, and probably passed to the southward of Franz Josef land. It is certain that there is a slight current westerly and northerly from the point where the Jeannette took the ice to where she was abandoned, but where it flows after reaching this point is a question that remains to be solved. It is possible that it splits and part of it flows to the northward and around the northern limit of Franz Josef land, and the rest of it flows south of that island along the coast of Siberia and Russia. Nothing is known about the extent of Franz Josef land to the north, and this is one of the unknown quantities with which M. Nansen will have to contend. If he or any of his party return alive from their expedition it is probable that they will add much to the present very slight knowledge of arctic currents and the drift of arctic ice.

On the last cruise of the Thetis into Behring sea and the Arctic ocean, Ensign Edward Simpson made a careful study of the movements of ice and ocean currents. He found the current which carried the Jeannette northwest setting over past Herald island, but it was not traced any further. A current was also traced from Behring strait northeast along the coast of British America as far as the mouth of the Mackenzie river, which was the eastern limit of her cruise. On the way from the Mackenzie river to Herald island the Thetis threw overboard at noon each day a heavy oak block in a hole in which was a hermetically-sealed can, containing a record of the date, with latitude and longitude. It is hoped that some of these blocks will be picked up and will furnish information as to the direction of the current.

The motion of the arctic currents is very slow, and their direction is easily changed by a prevailing wind, so that even if the general direction of a current is favorable, as it is now, it is a very poor thing to trust to to carry a navigator to any desired point. The irregularity of these currents is illustrated by the bark Young Phœnix, which was abandoned in the ice-pack off Point Barrow Aug. 3, 1888. She drifted off to the northward and eastward and was not seen any more until July 9 of the next year, when she drifted up from the southward in nearly the same path she had followed before, showing that she had traveled in a circle during the year. It is very seldom that a vessel abandoned in the ice is ever seen again, and it is supposed that the grinding motion of the ice completely demolishes them. In the fall of 1871 thirty-one vessels were shut in the pack together and abandoned off Point Belcher. No trace of any one of these vessels has ever been found.

It will be seen that M. Nansen is taking a very great risk in attempting to reach the pole through this treacherous arctic pack. Whether the pole be reached or not, however, if he returns alive his contributions to geographical knowledge will doubtless be of great value. It would be interesting if at the same time a party could be sent to traverse Franz Josef land to its northern limit. With proper arrangement for a plentiful supply of provisions such an expedition would not be attended with great risk, and it is believed by Chief Engineer Melville and others that it would afford a very profitable field for arctic research, and might go far toward solving the great mystery of the north pole.

## DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

### Bourbon Howls About the Surplus Four Years Ago Compared with Present Yelps.

New York Graphic.

During the four years of Grover Cleveland's administration the Democratic press and statesmen constantly harped on the danger of a growing surplus, and demanded legislation to remedy the "perilous condition" that confronted the Nation. The administration augmented the surplus by refusing to sell bonds and by various other means, and Democratic politicians predicted ruin and disaster to every great business interest as the consequence of the existence of the surplus. It was one of the petty political schemes in which the Democratic party excel. There was loud talk among Democrats at one time during the existence of this terrible surplus of calling an extra session of Congress to relieve the "wide-spread distress" and "stringency," but both distress and stringency were so enigmatical that nothing was done.

During the past two years the statesmanlike policy of a Republican administration has been reducing the awful surplus. The government is liquidating its debts, buying bonds, building up a navy, providing appropriations to encourage shipping, and making adequate appropriations for pensions and other purposes. And now the Democrats declaim against this. They denounce this policy, although it is just the reverse of what they denounced during their own administration. They prayed that the "dangerous surplus" might be reduced. Now they condemn the Harrison administration for reducing it. They said the surplus was a standing menace to our prosperity. Now they argue that its approaching removal is fraught with dire disaster.

## INDIAN WARFARE IN POLITICS.

### Conscienceless and Barbaric Methods of the Mugwump and Democratic Press.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The venom and malignity of the daily attacks made by the importers' organ of New York city upon the personal characters of President Harrison, Postmaster-general Wanamaker, Senator Quay, Mrs. Harrison and Baby McKee haven't been equaled since the Indians used to come down on the settlements, commit rape on the women and, flinging the babies about by their feet, beat their brains out against the first convenient stump. The rage against the successful white settler which filled the Indian's breast is only equaled by the rage of the free-traders against the successful Republicanism and protection, and the manner in which the Democratic rage is displayed to-day is just as barbaric as the conduct of the aborigines 150 years ago. Neither the women nor the babies are spared. The cradles are robbed and graves are opened in order to get another scalp.

The Democratic party is probably hurt a good deal more than it is helped by the assistance of such British papers as the New York Times and Evening Post. These papers care as little for Democracy as the Indians who fought under the confederate Gen. Albert Pike, at Pea Ridge, cared for the Confederacy. They are in the fight for plunder, for the money that will come to them from the sale of English goods if protection can be broken down. The importers' organs have adopted the Indian tactics permanently. They called Garfield a thief every day for four months. They said he was bribed for the small sum of $300. Four years later they broke out again, and every day for another four months called Mr. Blaine a thief, and their shouts and clamor, the waving of their tomahawks, and their painted faces scared some of the young men who were voting on age, and didn't remember the Garfield campaign. Ever since the election of Mr. Harrison they have been trying to put the border in a state of alarm by the same old tactics of a conscienceless, dishonorable and barbaric raid upon the reputations of all the men, women and babies who are connected immediately or remotely with the Republican administration.

That the right-thinking, manly voters of the United States are weary and disgusted with the underhand, sneaking and cowardly Indian method of fighting, which, year after year, the importers' organs spring upon our political campaigns, we verily believe. That they will rebuke it and shut down upon it we confidently hope. That the Democratic party suffers from the moral offenses and conduct of its barbaric allies we believe, and that honest Democrats regret this disgraceful exhibition of American politics, which brings the whole country into disrepute, cannot be doubted.

## THE BOYCOTT.

### How the Word Originated and How the First Boycott Began in Ireland.

A. D. Vinton, in New York Commercial Advertiser.

This policy was first recommended to the Irish people by Mr. James Redpath (afterward, for many years, managing editor of the North American Review.) Mr. Redpath has often told me that, having lived in the South in the days immediately following the war, he had seen this policy of social ostracism put into force, had watched its operation and had noted its failures, which were few, and its successes, which were many. He has also told me many times that from his experience in those days were derived his suggestions to the Irish people. In August, 1880, being at the village of Deenane, in Connemara, Ireland, Mr. Redpath was called upon for a speech. "I saw before me," he says, "a roadside full of bare-footed women and frieze-coated men. I knew that there was a fierce spirit brooding among them, and that if some bloodless, but pitiless, policy was not advocated, there would soon be killing of landlords and land agents all over the west. I, therefore, made up my mind to advocate a thorough system of social ostracism—I called it then social excommunication—for the protection of the tenants whom American charity had kept alive since the preceding autumn." This was the first time that this policy was recommended to the Irish as a political weapon.

When the thing was thus first suggested in Ireland by Mr. Redpath, the name by which it is now generally known was invented by the Rev. John O'Malley, a Roman Catholic priest in the parish where Captain Boycott had made his name infamous. Mr. Redpath, in his "Talks About Ireland," gives the following account of its invention: "I was dining with Father John O'Malley (he says), and he asked me why I was not eating. 'I am bothered about a word,' I said. 'What is it?' asked Father John. 'Well,' said I, 'when the people ostracise a land grabber we call it social excommunication, but we ought to have an entirely different word to signify ostracism applied to a landlord or land agent like Boycott. Ostracism won't do; the peasantry would not know the meaning of the word—and I can't think of anything.' 'No,' said Father John, 'ostracism wouldn't do.' He looked down, tapped his big forehead and said, 'How would it do to call it boycott him?' Then I was delighted, and I said, 'tell your people to call it boycotting, so that when the reporters come down from Dublin and London they will hear the word; use it yourself in the Castlebar Telegraph. I'm going to Dublin and will ask the young orators of the Land League to give it that name and between us we will make it famous.' Father John and I kept our compact. He was the first man who uttered the word, and I was the first one who wrote it. But Father John is entitled to more credit than is to be derived from the mere christening of the policy. * * * By his firmness and popularity he held the fort until Captain Boycott quietly sneaked out of the parish; and this surrender inspired the people all over the west of Ireland with a faith in the policy of boycotting that they never had before, and might otherwise never have had."

## 'TWAS HEROIC TREATMENT.

### A Wonderful Cure Performed by Pennsylvania Hospital Surgeons.

Philadelphia North American.

One of the most sudden recoveries from unconsciousness, by a peculiar treatment, occurred last night at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The patient was William Brazen, twenty-two years old, who had been brought in the patrol wagon from the Twenty-fifth district. He had been picked up on the street drunk, and when placed in a cell he complained of being sick, and soon after lapsed into unconsciousness.

When received he was placed on a cot in the receiving ward, and an examination showed his temperature, pulse and respiration to be normal. Soon after Dr. Howell made the discovery that the patient was watching him out of the corner of his eye. Dr. Downs came in shortly after, when Dr. Howell gave him a quiet tip, and then in an ordinary tone, which could be heard by the patient, gave a history of the case.

"It's a serious case, Doctor, and requires immediate attention," said Dr. Howell.

"What do you think is the trouble?"

"I'm not able to say, but it's something the matter with his liver or heart."

"What had better be done?"

"The best thing will be to take out his liver first."

"Are the knives sharp, Ben?"

"Here they are, sir, all right," responded Ben Lloyd, the nurse.

"Come on then."

"No you don't," yelled the patient, as he cleared the cot with a bound, "you ain't going to carve me up."

There was a patter of feet over the floor, the front door flew open, and the last seen of Brazen he was heading down Eighth street at a break-neck speed.

### The Possibilities of Wheat Culture.

Prince Kropotkin, in the August Forum.

Some thirty years ago the French considered a wheat crop quite good when it yielded twenty-two bushels to the acre, but with the same soil the present requirement is at least thirty-three bushels, while in the best soils the crop is good only when it yields from from forty-three to forty-eight bushels, and occasionally the product is as much as 55½ bushels to the acre. There are whole countries—Hesse for example—which are satisfied only when the average crop attains thirty-seven bushels, while the experimental farms of central France produce from year to year, over large areas, forty-one bushels to the acre, and a number of farms in northern France regularly yield, year after year, from fifty-five to sixty-eight bushels to the acre. Occasionally even so much as eighty bushels has been obtained upon limited areas under special care. In fact, it is now proved that by combining a series of such simple operations as the selection of seeds, sowing in rows and proper manuring the crops can be increased by at least 75 per cent. over the best present average, while the cost of production can be reduced by 50 per cent. by the use of some inexpensive machinery, to say nothing of costly machines like the steam digger, or the pulverizers which make the soil required for each special culture. They are now occasionally resorted to here and there, but they will come into general use as soon as humanity feels the need of increasing the agricultural product tenfold.

### Compliment to a Fellow-Editor.

Washington Post.

If Missouri should go Democratic this year there will be a nip-and-tuck contest between Mills's tariff-reform speeches and editor Jones's absence in Europe as to which is entitled to the credit.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

East—West—South—North.

*Trains run by Central Standard Time.*

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. { d 5:15 a m. / d 3:00 p m. / d 5:30 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:30 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:30 pm.; d 3:40 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:55 am., 8:15 am., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:25 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 5:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:05 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 3:50 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:10 am., 5:10 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE—SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:

Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm.

Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.

Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

MONON ROUTE — THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 38—Monon Acc, ex. Sunday ..... 5:15 pm
No. 32—Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily ..... 11:20 am
Arrive in Chicago 5:10 pm.
No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily ..... 12:40 am
Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 31—Vestibule, daily ..... 3:00 pm
No. 33—Vestibule, daily ..... 3:45 am
No. 39—Monon Acc., ex. Sunday ..... 10:40 am
No. 48—Local freight leaves Alabama-st. yard at 7:05 am.

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 p. m., daily.

Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and at Union Station.

National Tube-Works

Wrought-Iron Pipe

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Gas, Steam & Water

Boiler Tubes, Cast and Malleable Iron Fittings (black and galvanized), Valves, Stop Cocks, Engine Trimmings, Steam Gauges, Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from ⅛ inch to 12 inches diameter.

KNIGHT & JILLSON.
75 & 77 S. Pennsylvania st

## DEPEW AND HIS STORIES.

### The Well-Known Railroad President Tells How He Gets Many of His Yarns.

Letter in Philadelphia North American.

It has no doubt been a source of wonder to thousands of after-dinner listeners where Chauncey M. Depew got all his fresh and original stories. His supply of numerous anecdotes has been practically inexhaustible for many years, and it has seemed almost impossible that one small head could create all the yarns he knew. The other day ex-Postmaster James met the railroad Fahladeen and said to him:

"Mr. Depew, where do you get all your stories?"

"I have got a most valuable and far-reaching lot of correspondents in all parts of the country," replied Mr. Depew. "Scarcely a mail arrives but brings a yarn of some kind. Most of these stories are poor, some improper and many flat. But mingled with the chaff are a few grains of wheat. Sometimes I cannot use a story, even when it is a yard wide, all wool and warranted not to fade, because it has a personal application. For instance, in this morning's mail I received a capital thing. It appears that in a small town in Nebraska the corpse of an unknown man, reputed to be the father of a wealthy citizen, was found. The citizen was sent for to identify the remains. In lifting the head of the dead man his jaw fell and a set of false teeth rolled out upon the floor of the