THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

EWHalford of White House

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ANNUAL EXCURSION — TO — **NIAGARA FALLS,** Tuesday, July 28.

Via the "Big 4" and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the only direct route. Put-in-Bay, $4; Chautauqua, $5, and Niagara Falls, $5, for the round trip; Toronto $1, and the Thousand Islands $5 more than Niagara Falls.

Special excursion trains will leave Union Station at Indianapolis, at 1:30 p. m. and 6:45 p. m., Tuesday, July 28, reaching Niagara Falls 7:30 and 11:30 next morning. Returning trains will leave Niagara Falls at 8:30 p. m., Thursday, July 30. Tickets will also be good to return on all regular trains for five days from date of sale. Sleeping-car rates are $3 per double berth, or $6 per section, and berths can be held at Niagara Falls for $1 extra.

This excursion is over the "Big 4" to Cleveland, Lake Shore to Buffalo, and New York Central to Niagara Falls, the only direct route. The advantages of taking this route are obvious, when it is known that four regular trains per day leave Buffalo for Indianapolis, on any and all of which these excursion tickets are good to return within the limit.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION $5-ROUND TRIP-$5 — VIA — **C., H. & D. R. R.**

Leaves Indianapolis July 30.

Secure sleeping and chair-car space immediately. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

TO CLOSE OUT

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE EXCURSION,

SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 9:30 p. m. sharp, via L. E. & W. Railroad to Michigan City, thence via D. M. C. Steamship Line. $3.50 to Chicago and return; $5.50 to Milwaukee and return, via Goodrich Lines. Tickets good until Aug 11, inclusive. For further information or time-table call on or address SMITH & BROWN, 46 South Illinois street, or 194 East Washington street.

Want to Enforce Prohibition.

ST. PAUL, July 14.—The preachers of this city held a mass-meeting yesterday for the purpose of taking steps to enforce the prohibition law. Recent investigations by the W. C. T. U. have shown that the drug stores in this city have in a great measure taken the place of the saloons. It was discovered that a half dozen men had procured beer and whisky every day in the year. Resolutions were adopted calling for Probate Judge Elliot's resignation, he being charged with issuing too many druggist licenses. The resolutions declare that several blocks of the city are devoted to drug stores which are in fact saloons.

Formed a New Church.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—At a meeting of the congregation of the East-end Reformed Presbyterian Church it was resolved to organize the Seventeenth United Presbyterian Church. Rev. O. B. Milligan, one of the ministers recently expelled from the church of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod for heresy, was chosen pastor. About seventy-five members joined the new congregation.

PAID AT ONCE.

Prompt Action of the Railway Officials' and Employes' Accident Association in the Case of Conductor Vawter.

Conductor Jesse T. Vawter, who was killed on the Belt road on Monday evening while trying to save the life of a drunken man, was, fortunately, insured with the Railway Officials' and Employes' Accident Association of this city.

W. K. Bellis, the secretary of the association, went to his home in West Indianapolis yesterday and paid the full amount of his insurance, $2,000, to his widow, the settlement having been made within eighteen hours of Mr. Vawter's death.

The Railway Officials' and Employes' Accident Association seems bound to beat its own wonderful record.

SHOT TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

A New Jersey Fighter Killed and His Wife Mortally Wounded by a Policeman.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 14.—William Brennan, aged thirty-two years, and his wife Lizzie were shot at their home, No. 23 Gray street, Jersey City Heights, about 1 o'clock, this morning, by policeman John V. Ryerson. Brennan was killed outright. His wife was shot in the abdomen, and, although she was able to walk to the City Hospital, three blocks away, she was mortally hurt. It is doubtful whether she can live more than a few hours. Officer Ryerson claims that he had to use his pistol to save his own life.

Brennan was a driver by occupation, and was notorious for his ugly temper and fighting propensities. He was under bail to answer to charges of atrocious assault. One case covered the beating of his brother-in-law, Daniel Coveny, and the latter's wife. The other was for stabbing a man named Davis, during a drunken fight, about three weeks ago. Officer Ryerson, who killed him, served the warrant issued upon Coveny's complaint, and thus incurred Brennan's ire. This morning's tragedy was the bloody outcome of a murderous assault upon the policeman. Mrs. Brennan also took part in the assault upon Ryerson. The scene of the shooting was a little two-story frame house, into which police officers had frequently been called to suppress fights or to arrest the head of the household. Mrs. Brennan died this evening.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Two Men Killed and Four Perhaps Fatally Injured in a Dynamite Explosion.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A gang of 'longshoremen were engaged this morning in discharging the cargo from the tramp steamship G. R. Booth, lying at the foot of Richards street, Brooklyn, when a box of dynamite cartridges in the aft hold exploded with a terrific report, blowing two men to pieces and seriously injuring four others. The victims were:

Killed—Cornelius Hayes, William Reagan.

Injured—William Williams, first mate, sprained ankle and contused wound on right foot; Ivan Lorrenson, ship's machinist, sprained ankle and incised wound of jaw. James Graham, ship's carpenter, and Patrick Downey, 'longshoreman, are suffering from shock and bruises.

The concussion raised the deck and blew a big hole in the port side of the ship. Immediately the ship began to fill with water and shortly afterward listed to one side. Of the three men who were at work in the hold only one could be found. He was Patrick Downey. He was unconscious and was carried out on deck, where he soon revived. Both of the other two men were literally blown to pieces. Fragments of Reagan's body were picked up here and there and put into a bag and carried out. The skull was the only portion of his body that was intact.

HE WAS ONLY A NEGRO.

Therefore They Lynched Him and Riddled Him with Bullets for Slight Cause.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—A lynching without apparent adequate cause occurred last night at Love, a small station on the Illinois Central, in De Soto county, Mississippi. The victim was a negro named Sam Gillespie. Gillespie was arrested yesterday afternoon for rescuing a negro charged with larceny from an officer. Instead of taking Gillespie to Hernando, the county-seat, and lodging him in jail, Deputy Sheriff Elder, who had charge of him, concluded to keep him confined in a room at Love until this morning. About midnight a mob of masked men forced an entrance to the room and took charge of the negro. They marched him to a tree a short distance away, tied him and shot him to death. The corpse has been found, and twenty-one bullet-holes are in different parts of his body. The coroner held an inquest, the result of which was a verdict that the deceased was shot and killed by persons unknown. Gillespie was regarded as a bad negro. He had a fight with a white man about six months ago, and won the battle.

Says the Watch Trust Is All Right.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The report from Chicago that the jobbers' association of manufacturers of American watches known as the watch trust has been dissolved, and that the immediate cause was the withdrawal of the Elgin Watch Company from the organization, is denied by James H. Noyes, the secretary and treasurer of the association. He declared there was no foundation for the report. Mr. Noyes denied that the Elgin Watch Company had left the association, saying that it had only expressed its intention of obeying the Fern bill—the anti-trust law—and for that purpose would alter its relations with the association but not sever them.

ANYTHING TO BEAT CAMPBELL

Pistols Drawn and a Score of Shots Exchanged by Sore-Head Delegates.

Opposing Factions at Cleveland Engage in a Free-for-All Fight—The Governor Arrives on the Scene and Makes a Speech.

Democratic Party in Ohio Threatened with a Huge Split from Stem to Stern.

Anti-Campbellites Resolve to Fight the Leader at the Polls if Nominated—Watterson Says Hill Is Not a Possibility.

HANDY WITH REVOLVERS.

Anti-Campbellites Precipitate a Fight and Terrorize the Town.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CLEVELAND, O., July 14.—If the political situation to-night is to be taken as a forecast of the morrow the Democratic convention is likely to break up in a bloody row. With the arrival of Governor Campbell and his strong contingents from every quarter of the State, and the almost simultaneous appearance of the solid anti-Campbell delegations from Hamilton county, with a small array of sympathizers at their heels, the feeling between the great majority and the smaller faction has been worked up to fever-heat. From noon on bad-tempered discussions, disputes and quarrels in the bar-rooms, in the hotel rotundas and at the street corners have been of momentary occurrence. The anti-Campbellites are not as numerous in numbers as their opponents, but they are gamey and hard to down, and they have staked thousands of dollars to-day that, come what may to-morrow, they will slaughter Campbell in November next. Ike Hill, of Licking county, ex-Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives at Washington, has alone taken a score of these bets, and if Governor Campbell heads the poll at the election Hill, in common with scores of others, will be enriched.

It was only by accident that the bad blood of to-day failed to culminate in wholesale murder to-night. To offset the efforts of the anti-Campbell delegation from Hamilton county, a big crowd of Governor Campbell's supporters arrived in town this afternoon and entered upon missionary work without delay. Prominent among them was Pete Nolan, known as the "gentleman prize-fighter," of Porkopolis. Pete had barely struck the town before he was flitting from hotel to hotel and buttonholing delegation after delegation as if an electric current were cavorting about his spine. There was no particular need for this display of energy, for every one conceded that Campbell had the convention beyond peradventure, but Nolan was not disposed to allow the idea that the Hamilton county delegation represented the entire Democracy of that county to be accepted without question. Nolan wound up his work to-night at the Weddell House. Just as he was leaving that hostelry he encountered on the pavement two Neal delegates from Cincinnati—"Col. Billy" Patterson and his brother, known as "Cheeky Jim" Patterson. Both men had been following Nolan around during the afternoon, and the trio had indulged in numerous "spats." When Nolan emerged from the rotunda of the Weddell he was accosted by the "Colonel" with an approbrious epithet. There was a running fire of hot words, which ended by Nolan letting out with his right fair in the face of his opponent.

The latter went to the ground, but like a flash he had drawn his revolver and was discharging bullet after bullet into the darkness. His brother followed suit, so did Nolan, and so did a half dozen of the hundred spectators who rushed between the men. Altogether over a score of shots were fired, and that one and all got wide of the mark can only be regarded in the light of a providential mystery. Before, however, "Billy" Patterson had emptied his revolver he struggled to his feet and dealt the butt of the weapon full on Nolan's forehead. The two men clinched and went into the gutter, and "Jim" Patterson and a would-be peacemaker went atop of them.

By this time the on-lookers, who scattered at the first shot, had returned, and a crowd of over a thousand surrounded the combatants. The latter, their heads and faces badly contused and bleeding freely, were finally separated and led away. It was reported that a commercial traveler, from Pittsburg, who was one of the on-lookers, had been shot through the shoulder, but the police knew nothing in corroboration, and their inquiries up to a late hour had failed to verify it.

There came near being a tragedy in the meeting of the delegates from the Seventh congressional district to-night. The trouble arose from Colonel Herbert, of Erie county, declaring his intention of supporting Campbell in the convention. Mike Harrington, of Toledo, who was prominently identified with the United States secret service under Grover Cleveland's administration, took umbrage at the declaration of his colleague. One word brought on another, and finally Harrington let out and knocked his opponent out of his chair. According to eye-witnesses Herbert drew his gun, and one of his friends followed suit, but the other members of the delegation rushed between the combatants and prevented further hostilities.

ANYTHING TO BEAT CAMPBELL

Is the Cry of the Sore-Head Democrats, at Whom the Governor Laughs.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CLEVELALD, July 14.—"Anybody and anything to beat Campbell" is the cry of the Governor's opponents to-night. At a late hour they packed the big club-room of the Weddell House and speeches denouncing the Governor in the most venomous phraseology were cheered to the echo. There were Kline men, and Neal men, and men who had no choice, except that they would not have Campbell. Resolutions declaring that the nomination of the latter would result in an overwhelming Democratic defeat were adopted with a hurrah. Some of the speakers declared that Hamilton county, which was 7,000 Republican at the last election, would increase its Republican majority to 20,000 or more.

Prior to this meeting another exciting scene had occurred at the same hotel. At intervals during the day delegates visited the rooms of the general reception committee in search of information as to the hour that the convention would open, and to procure the necessary tickets and badges. In almost every instance they were asked as to their preference, and the Campbellites were denied all facilities. When this was reported to State Chairman Norton he proceeded to the local headquarters and read the riot act in language that was anything but minced. If, he said, there was any repetition of the objectionable actions he would revoke the authority of the committee to issue tickets, and place the State committee in full control of every seat in Music Hall. This had the intended effect.

While deploring the bad feeling that has been manifested, Governor Campbell, in the bridal chamber of the Hollenden, is taking things calmly and with apparent contentment of mind. He threw the gauntlet to his opponents upon entering the hotel this afternoon. While the majority of the crowd cheered until it was hoarse, the Hamilton and Cuyahoga county men, who occupied a big section of the rotunda, were conspicuous by their silence. Mounting a chair in response to calls for a speech, Gov. Campbell pointed his index finger to the opposition corner and said with emphasis: "I will make my speech to-morrow afternoon." To-night, in conversation, he said that not only would he be nominated on the first ballot, but that he could afford to give a hundred votes of his reserve strength to his opponents in order that they might be able to make a respecable showing. As to the future after the convention—he was perfectly willing to let that take care of itself.

The convention will be called to order at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Music Hall seats 5,000, and it is said 7,000 tickets have been given out. The anti-Campbellites say that they will be on the scene at break of day, and if they succeed in packing the big galleries trouble will inevitably result.

NEW CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the various congressional delegations this evening the following gentlemen were selected as the new State central committee, to conduct the coming campaign: First district, Michael Mullen, of Hamilton county; Second district, Michael Devanney, of Hamilton; Third district, Charles E. Gilliland, of Montgomery; Fourth district, C. F. Lautis, of Preble; Fifth district, G. W. Pult, of Allen; Sixth district, L. C. Cole, of Wood; Seventh district, William Beatty, of Lucas; Eighth district, J. A. Norton, of Seneca; Ninth district, J. L. Tranger, of Franklin; Tenth district, S. A. Slacey, of Ross; Eleventh district, W. W. Pennell, of Brown; Twelfth district, John L. Vance, of Gallia; Thirteenth district, John G. Reeves, of Fairfield; Fourteenth district, J. B. Hill, of Licking; Fifteenth district, H. L. McCrea, of Ashland; Sixteenth district, L. P. Ohlinger, of Wayne; Seventeenth district, A. N. Kennon, of Belmont; Eighteenth district, J. P. Mehaffey, of Guernsey; Nineteenth district, John Manning, of Mahoning; Twentieth district, W. T. Gobin, of Summitt; Twenty-first district, Charles Carroll, of Cuyhoga.

A mass-meeting of the anti-Campbell delegates was held this afternoon, at which was discussed at great length the question whether, in the event of Campbell's nomination, the opposition should permit him to be declared the unanimous nominee, or insist on a complete roll-call and make the record show a couple of hundred or less opposing votes. A committee of five designated "a committee on programme," was finally appointed to consider the plan of action to be adopted. At a meeting of the same faction held this evening, this committee reported in favor of opposing Campbell to the bitter end, and preventing the usual courtesy of a unanimous nomination when his success should be assured. This persistent opposition is the sensation of the town to-night, and has destroyed the last hope of a harmonious convention.

The committee on resolutions will be in session nearly all night, preparing the platform upon which the coming campaign is to be fought. Up to this hour most of the important points have been decided, except the silver question, which promises to create a prolonged discussion in the convention. A world's fair plank is adopted, as follows: "No State in the Union has made greater progress during the present century in the arts and sciences, in manufactures and agriculture, than the State of Ohio. The Democrats of Ohio pledge themselves to aid in every possible way the effort to make such an exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, as will demonstrate that this State is one of the greatest in natural resources and material wealth and progress of the Northwest Territory."

It is likely that a plank favoring the free coinage of silver will be ultimately adopted by the committee, but if so a minority report will be presented opposing free coinage, and recommending that no partisan declaration whatever be made on the silver question.

HILL NOT A POSSIBILITY.

Editor Watterson Tells Why the New York Man Cannot Be Nominated for President.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—In the Courier-Journal, this morning, Hon. Henry Watterson answered a recent Washington letter in the New York World. In this letter occurs the passage: "Watterson's personal dislike of Governor Hill may justifiably be very strong." Mr. Watterson says: "The editor of the Courier-Journal has not the smallest 'personal dislike' of Governor Hill. If the Governor and his friends are satisfied with the episode referred to, assuredly Mr. Watterson has no desire to disturb their equanimity. In the meantime, however, he does not regard the Governor as a probable, perhaps not even a possible, Democratic nominee for President in 1892, and for the following reasons: These reasons, condensed, are: First, that there is a wide-spread feeling, unfounded though it be, that Cleveland was defeated by some deal in New York with which Hill was connected. Those who believe this may be turned from following after Cleveland, but they will not support Hill. In 1880 the party relinquished Samuel J. Tilden. But it did not rally to John Kelly. The cases now and then are, of course, not parallel, and yet there is likeness enough to make the one serve to point the moral of the other. Second, Governor Hill is not in sympathy with the great Democratic movement for tax reform. Where he stands, now that the issue has been universally accepted by Democrats and made explicit and clear, is still doubtful, but during the struggle when there were enemies inside the party, Governor Hill was the enemy of progress.

"Governor Hill will be felt in the next Democratic convention, but on the side of destruction, not of creation. He may hope to defeat Cleveland and make New York decide the final result. This must leave the Governor in the unpleasing role of a managing politician—cold, unfeeling, vengeful and narrow—unequal to the requirements of the hour, or the inspirations of his party and the people, merely a selfish, short-sighted man, incapable of sacrifices or generous impulse, or large conceptions of any sort.

"Governor Hill is not a likelihood for the nomination. For any hope for it he must show himself a better man than the country thus far believes him to be. Governor Hill knows as little of public affairs and men as Cleveland did on coming to the presidency, but is said to be a bright man. In that case he may yet profit in time by the kindly though unpleasant counsel given him."

Does Not Want the Nomination.

TACOMA, Wash., July 18.—Erastus Corning, the millionaire of Albany, N. Y., who is a personal friend of both Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill, in speaking of presidential possibilities, to-day said: "As far as the presidency is concerned, New York Democrats will stand loyally to the nominee whoever he may be, whether Cleveland or Hill. But in truth Mr. Hill does not want the nomination for the presidency. He will accept the senatorial election and serve his State in that capacity. There is no contest between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill, and if either of them secures the nomination for the presidency the other will support him warmly and cordially. I know both men well, and think I have the right to say this."

Hill and Cleveland Friends.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 14.—Congressman M. F. Elliott, of northern Pennsylvania, an intimate friend of Gov. D. B. Hill, is here, and to-day talked quite freely. He announced that there was no feeling of enmity between Cleveland and Hill. The latter, he said, was quite satisfied with the senatorial honors of his State, and had little idea of opposing Mr. Cleveland for the presidential nomination. "There are two factions in the New York Democracy," said Mr. Elliott, "one for Cleveland and one for Hill. Long before the Democratic convention of next year they will harmonize, and Mr. Cleveland will receive the solid support of the New York delegation. Talk of any other outcome is the merest bosh. Mr. Hill is not at all anxious for the nomination, and will do all in his power to help Cleveland. This I know of my own personal knowledge."

Fuller for the Presidency.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The daily News to-morrow will say: Back of the negotiations now going on to unite the local Democracy of Chicago is a well-formulated plan to present the name of Chief-justice Melville W. Fuller for the presidency when the opportune moment arrives. The News article argues that Hill and Gray may destroy Cleveland, but in such an event the choice will fall to another man than either the New York or the Indiana man.

Peffer a Disappointment.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—The People's party is making great efforts to secure a good showing at the August election in Kentucky. An organization was perfected at Newport yesterday and candidates nominated, and Senator Peffer made his first speech in the State at Shelbyville. Peffer's speech was something of a disappointment.

Opposed to Statehood.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 14.—The Liberal county convention, in session this afternoon, adopted strong resolutions against statehood, and distrusting Mormon professions of a change of heart. There were over two hundred delegates present.

HORRIBLE CRIME IN TEXAS.

Robbers Cut the Throats of a Grandmother and Three Little Children.

JOSHUA, Tex., July 14.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, two men went to the home of George Newberry, living two miles west of Joshua, and demanded admittance. Mr. Newberry being absent, his mother supposed it was him returning, and opened the door. The men forced their way into the house and demanded money they supposed had been received by Mr. Newberry a few days previous. The old lady told them she had no money about the house. They then grabbed the woman, who is sixty-five years old, took her to the yard gate, tied her with a rope to the post and then gashed her throat. One man remained on the outside while the other went into the house, where three children were sleeping. The oldest, a child of seven years, was awakened, when the man asked where her papa's money was. The child told him she would tell her father of his trying to get his money. He took her out of the house into the yard and cut her throat with a butcher knife. He then went back into the house and got the second girl, aged five years, carried her to the yard and cut her throat with the same knife. He then went back in the house and got the baby boy, two years of age, carried him into the yard and killed him in the same manner and piled the bodies together. He then washed the knife and left it laying on the table. The old lady's neck has seventeen gashes, but she is still living, and gave the account of the affair. It is supposed the murder was for the purpose of robbery, as Newberry had just got $500 damages from the Santa Fe Railroad Company for carrying his wife by Joshua. The mother is still alive, but cannot live. Officers are scouring the country for the murderers.

FOR CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Afro-American National League in Convention Sympathizes with Hayti.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 14.—The Afro-American National League met here in convention to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Presidents, T. Thomas Fortune, of New York city; vice-president, John W. Hargo, of Knoxville; secretary, W. H. Anderson, of Detroit; treasurer, L. W. Wallace, of Milwaukee; attorney, J. W. Lyon, of Augusta, Ga.

An address was prepared to Afro-Americans, which, in brief, congratulates the colored race on the success of the League, denounces the system of taxation in the Southern States which deprives the race of proper representation, censures the Republican Senators who killed the force bill, commends President Harrison for his position on the same measure, indorses the action of the Afro-American Press Association for its recommendation to the President to appoint one Afro-American lawyer on the new Court of Appeals, and denounces separate car laws in force in several Southern States, which are declared by the league to be in violation of the Constitution and common law. The address also condemns lynch law, sympathizes with the republic of Hayti and expresses confidence in Minister Douglass. It is signed by T. Thomas Fortune, of New York; W. H. Anderson, of Michigan; A. S. C. Lovingood, of Georgia, and J. E. Hamlin, of North Carolina. About a dozen States were represented in the convention.

HER TEARFUL STORY.

An Italian Girl Dressed as a Man Discovered in a Gang of Railroad Laborers.

HAZLETON, Pa., July 14.—For months past the laborers in one of the gangs working on the new railroad that is being built near here have had suspicions that one of their number was not a man, but a woman. Their suspicions were first aroused by his effeminate appearance and the fact that his hands blistered up and caused him much trouble when he first began to work. A few days ago a newly-landed Italian secured a job and was put to work in the same gang as the supposed woman, and soon recognized her as the daughter of a neighbor in Italy. The woman burst into tears and confessed that she did it for her father's and mother's sake.

She said she came here a year ago for the purpose of earning money enough to bring them to this country. She worked for a family in New York, but the pay was so small she became discouraged and determined to dress as a man. She said she had about enough money now saved up, and was willing to quit if the boss desired, but she was told to work away and this she has been doing. She is known as No. 17 and is described as being about twenty-two years old, fairly good looking and lives in a hut by herself on the outskirts of the town.

IS MARSH IN TENNESSEE?

Three Policemen Think So and Have Gone in Search of the Fugitive Bank President.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 14.—A telegram was received here this morning from Medina, a small station twenty miles north of here, saying that Marsh, the defaulting president of the Philadelphia Keystone Bank, was hiding near there. Three policemen, armed with Winchesters, left for the scene and have not returned. Six thousand dollars reward has been offered for Marsh's arrest.

Leary's Raft at New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The big Leary raft of logs, four-fifths of a mile long, containing 3,500,000 feet of lumber, and which left St. John, N. B., June 28, has arrived here.

SOLDIERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Uncle Sam Announces City Chaps Will Not Do to Fight in the Standing Army.

Better Results Are Obtained with the Plow-Boys Who Are Not Effeminated by Contact with the Gay Life in the Towns.

Agent Coon Searching an Enormous Mass of Records for an Indiana Claim.

Mystery Surrounding the Case of the Defense in the Hannegan Murder Trial—Successful Tests Made of American Armor-Plate.

MAKE THE BEST SOLDIERS.

A Recruiting Officer Says that the Farmer Boys Are What Uncle Sam Wants.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Ever since public and official attention has been directed to the subject of the frequency of desertions from the army, a year or so ago, there has been a determined effort on the part of the authorities to improve the quality of the material with which the service was recruited, in belief that in this lay the remedy for the great evil. Extra efforts were made to secure young men who sought the army as a profession rather than as a haven of refuge, and to this end the efforts of recruiting officers have been systematically turned away from cities toward the country.

The new system has just begun to show its fruits and is most justifying to the expectations of those who inaugurated it. An officer of the Adjutant-general's department, who has charge of this work, remarked recently: "We are having very good luck with our later recruits, and I think the army to-day is composed of a better class of people than ever before. We have abandoned the city field almost entirely and gone to the country, where we are more apt to find vigorous young men, free from the contamination of the rough life of towns, eager to do well and to wear chevrons. Such men make good soldiers, far better than the old, hardened toughs who come out of the slums to enlist as a last resort, or as a means of drowning their identities."

MAY BE CONTINUED.

Generally Believed that the Defense in the Hannegan Murder Case Desires Delay.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A dispatch received here from Hampton, Va., where Thorton Haines will be tried for the murder of Edward Hannegan, announces that the date of opening the trial has been postponed until Thursday morning instead of to-morrow, as was expected. A special panel of twenty talesmen had been summoned and the first part of the day will probably be consumed in the work of getting a jury. This, of course, is on the supposition that the case will be gone into at all. The probability now is that the defense will ask for more time and a continuance until the fall term of the court. It is, of course, impossible to say whether this will be granted or not. Commander Robley D. Evans, who was a witness of the occurrence, and will be the chief witness for the prosecution, has been ordered to the command of the Yorktown, and to report for duty in New York on the 10th of July. This has been postponed until the 18th, and if the case be continued until fall it will still be in the power of the State to compel the Secretary of the Navy to produce him as a witness at any time. Still the fact of his being ordered away will probably be used as an argument for continuing the case further, and the fact that the lawyers on both sides will be here in force when the case is called, looks as if they were ready to go on with the case if necessary.

The prosecution will be in the hands of Mr. Edgar E. Montague, of Hampton, the commonwealth's attorney. He will probably be assisted by Mr. Andrew Lipscomb, of Washington, who has been retained by the friends of young Hannegan. A telegram was received from Mr. Lipscomb saying that he would be here to-morrow morning. Mr. Montague is a young lawyer who has already made a creditable name for himself, though this will be his first experience as a prosecuting attorney. Arrayed on the opposite side are some of the best lawyers of the Old Dominion, and an interesting legal battle is anticipated. Haines remains as reticent as he has been. He has evidently been warned by his array of counsel that his only policy is absolute silence. His father and brother are with him, and both aver that the defense will completely overthrow any charge of premeditation or willful murder, and will be able to prove beyond all doubt that the killing was a justifiable one. It is believed that the trial will be brief, not lasting over three or four days. It is exciting unusual interest from the intense mystery that surrounds it. The defense, for instance, has not even furnished the sheriff with a list of its witnesses, and asserts that it will rely on the testimony of young Haines himself to justify the shooting of his friend.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

To Be Given a Trial in the Government Printing Office—$1,000,000 a Year Can Be Saved.

Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is only a question of a few months when the type-setting machine will be given a trial in the Government Printing Office, and if the machine can do all that is claimed for it it will unquestionably be adopted by Uncle Sam. Several weeks ago Public Printer Palmer and Captain Brian, foreman of printing, went over to New York for the purpose of inspecting the workings of the Morganthaler and the Thorn type-setting machines. They remained in New York almost a week, witnessed the work of the machine and were surprised at the perfection attained. Neither Public Printer Palmer nor foreman Brian have committed themselves on the subject. They speak in high terms of the Morganthaler and the Thorn machines. They did not see the Rogers typograph machine, which has been adopted by the leading papers of New York, and therefore were unable to make a comparison of its work with the other machines.

In speaking of his visit to New York, Public Printer Palmer said to the correspondent: "The gentlemen interested in the type-setting machines gave us all the information in their possession on the subject. They did not seem suprised at our visit, but intimated that the time was soon at hand when the government would be called upon to give the type-setting machine a trial. The machine is truly wonderful, and sets type with almost human intelligence."

Representative James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, an old printer and a member of the House committee on printing, has given considerable thought to the subject. He said to your correspondent that he was aware that while Public Printer Palmer and Captain Brian were in New York they had examined the type-setting machines, and were much pleased with their operation.

"I cannot say at this time," said he, "that the type-setting machines will be adopted by the government for use in the printing office. I have heard some talk, however, that it was possible that the various type-setting machines would in the very near future be given a trial there. I think Congress will consider the question next winter. In my judgment the committee on printing, in conjunction with the printing committee of the Senate, or, perhaps a special committee to act with us, will be appointed to examine into the practicability and workings of the different type-setting machines. Expert testimony would no doubt be taken as to the durability of the machine and the cost of operation.

"It has been stated that one type-setting machine can do the work of three or four men and at a very low cost. If the experiment proves successful and it can be demonstrated that the government can save a considerable sum, then in my judgment Uncle Sam will avail himself of the benefit of the labor-saving machine. It may be that the printers of the country will protest against the adoption by the government of any type-setting machine, but if the printers will stop to think one moment they will see the type-setting machine will not interfere with their craft.

"The type-setting machine will reduce the cost of printing to such a low figure that it will put in the reach of every one reading matter that before was beyond their means. It will not limit production, but on the contrary will increase it. The type-setting machine, like the sewing-machine, has come to stay. While yet not in a perfect state it has produced wonderful results.

"I think that in a few years the majority of our newspapers will be set up by the type-setting machine. It will cheapen the cost of production and the workingman and farmer will receive the benefit. The appropriation for the printing office has steadily been on the increase, caused by the growth of the government, and if it can be shown that the type-setting machine will make a great saving for the government in the cost of printing, you may depend on it that Congress will carefully consider all the facts to be had on the subject."

It is said that Senator Hawley is largely interested in the Thorn machine, and that he regards that machine as coming nearer to perfection than any other type-setting machine. Senator Hawley is a member of the Senate committee on printing, and will no doubt have considerable influence in securing a trial for the machine in the printing office. One authority estimates that the introduction of machine type-setting at the Government Printing Office would effect a saving of over $1,000,000 a year.

COULD DO NO MORE.

Secretary Foster Has Given His Ultimatum in the Plate Printers' Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Foster to-day expressed his satisfaction at the attitude taken by the press in regard to the plate printers' trouble and the resulting controversy. "I find very few papers that indorse the stand taken by the men in this matter," said he, "and it looks as if the disposition of the question was favorably considered by the newspapers. Many of them are very outspoken, and one, in particular, has said editorially that for the Treasury Department to yield to those demands would be the equivalent of yielding to a conspiracy against the government. The Treasury Department does not yield, and I do not think any fair-minded man would do other than has been done by me in the premises. The controversy, so far as I am concerned, has been settled, and will not be again opened. I offered the men all that was fair and reasonable, and one of them certainly looks at it in this light, for he has resumed work in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

MINOR MATTERS.

Mr. Coon Looking Up Evidence in the Treasury Concerning that Indiana Claim.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Mr. T. B. Millikan, of New Castle, Ind., who represented Treasurer Nebeker in the count of the moneys in the United States Treasury consequent on the change from Mr. Huston to Mr. Nebeker, expects to return home Thursday or Friday, immediately after all the final details of bonding, etc., are completed. The work was finished to-day, and all the money was found correct to a cent. The total amount counted was $614,511,582.22. Treasurer Nebeker left Washington last night.

Mr. Coon, who is here as the special agent of the State to recover, if possible, the $46,000 that the Treasury Department has charged as an offset against the payment of Indiana's direct-tax refund, called upon Third Auditor Hart to-day and began the examination of the documents and vouchers in the case. He expects to be at work several days, but it is not at all likely the State will be able to recover the money. There is an enormous mass of documents and papers to be examined, and the Treasury officials feel assured that when Mr. Coon has completed his investigation he will find that all the present charges of collusion, etc., are groundless, and that the State has already received the $46,000, as the Treasury claims.

To Arrange the Colored People's Exhibit.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It is expected that Rev. James M. Townsend, a leading colored Republican, of Richmond, Ind., will be shortly appointed special commissioner of the world's fair for the purpose of collecting and arranging such exhibits as the colored people may display. It is understood that Director-general Davis has recommended his appointment and he may therefore be officially designated at any day. He is very well adapted for such work, having been for nine years the general secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In that capacity he visited Europe and South America several times, besides going to almost every city and town in this country. He is at present recorder in the General Land Office at Washington.

What the Government Wants.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Acting Secretary Wharton, of the Department of State, has sent instructions to Professors Mendenhall and Merriam, the expert agents appointed to go to Alaska and learn all the facts respecting the seal fisheries. These instructions are to collect all accessible information upon the subject of breeding-places, effects of pelagic sealing, diminution of the number of seals, proper lines of demarkation in the event that close seasons are regarded as necessary, and the proper months to be included in such seasons. The United States steamship Marion, which will convey the agents to Alaska, is now at Port Townsend, Wash., and is expect to sail northward on the 17th inst.

Patents Granted Hoosiers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The following patents have been granted in Indiana: John C. Ballew, of Evansville, machine for sawing barrel hoops; Frederick Berner, jr., assignor to Art Embossing Machine Company, of Indianapolis, embossing machine; Wilbur F. Cornelius, of Indianapolis, bicycle; Leonard Hinkle, of Indianapolis, clamp carpet stretcher; Joseph McArry, of Odin, weed turner; Frederick L. McGahan, of Indianapolis, armature for dynamos; Volney Parks, of Fort Wayne, two-wheeled vehicle; James M. Smelser, of Richmond, traction engine; Geo. K. Bailey, of Rushville, remedies for diseases of horses.

Successful Tests of Armor.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Further tests of American armor-plate were made at the Annapolis proving ground last Saturday with the most gratifying results. Two three-inch all-steel plates had been prepared by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., with the surfaces treated by the new Harvey process. To give the process a complete test under better conditions than have been heretofore realized the plates were made with less carbon in their composition than the three plates tested some months ago. The official report of the tests has not yet been received, but officers present say that the plates satisfactorily resisted the fire from a six-pound Hotchkiss rifle, a severe test.

Must Wait for Their Pay.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Judge Crounse, of Nebraska, who succeeds General Batchellor, of New York, as Assistant Secretary