THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Leave Detroit.....	8:30 am	.....	.....
Leave Put-in-Bay.....	11:45 am	6:00 am	3:00 pm
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— VIA THE —

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We will to-day pay 95c.

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BANK-WRECKER SENTENCED.

Ex-Assistant Cashier of the Keystone National Given Seven Years in the Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—P. H. Lawrence, ex-assistant cashier of the broken Keystone National Bank, who yesterday pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to two indictments, charging him with making false entries in the bank's books, and with conspiracy with Gideon W. Marsh, president of the bank, to make false entries, was this morning sentenced by Judge Biddle to eight years' imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary at labor, and to pay a fine of $100 and costs. Judge Butler subsequently reconsidered the sentence, and reduced it to seven years imprisonment.

Francis W. Kennedy, president, and Henry H. Kennedy, cashier of the suspended Spring Garden National Bank were also brought before Judge Butler this morning. The two Kennedys also pleaded guilty yesterday to making false returns to the Controller of the Currency, misapplying the funds of the bank and making false entries in the books. After the two men had pleaded guilty Judge Butler was petitioned by their counsel to suspend sentence to allow them to get their affairs in order and also on the ground that they could be of great assistance to the receiver of the bank. This morning the Judge decided to grant the petition and postponed the sentence until Sept 8.

LOST IN THE TREACHEROUS OHIO.

Three of a Pleasure Party of Young People Drowned at Cincinnati Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 18.—A shocking river tragedy was added to the dark list of such horrors on the Ohio this afternoon. A party of two young girls and two young gentlemen entered a skiff at the foot of Kemper Lane for a pleasure ride. They were Miss Clara Fechheimer, No. 485 Kemper Lane, this city; Miss Laura Bamberger, her guest, teacher in the Chicago Art School; Mr. Emile Bloch, of this city, and Mr. George Solomon, of New York, his guest. The party crossed the river, and in doing so encountered the waves of the harbor steamer Rob Roy, going up stream. Mr. Bloch handled the oars and rode the waves successfully until he accidentally dropped an oar. The entire party attempted to regain it, and while in that position a wave struck the boat and overturned it, throwing all into the water. The boys were expert swimmers, and made heroic efforts to save the drowning girls. Bloch seized Miss Bamberger and the two sank almost at once. Solomon went to the assistance of Miss Fechheimer and had nearly saved her when her strength failed, and in the swift current she was swept away. Solomon himself was only saved by the help of Joseph Carter, a colored boy. Search was begun for the bodies, but was not successful.

THE WINDTHORST COLONY.

German Catholic Society That Is Making Progress in a Fertile Section of Texas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—The German Catholic Central Society continued its meetings to-day with an address by Col. F. C. Ledergeber, of St. Louis, on the Windthorst colony founded by the society in Archer and Clay counties, Texas. Colonel Ledergeber spoke at length upon this subject. He stated that the land owned by the colony consisted of 75,000 acres of land, and that it was situated in the well-known Wichita valley, one of the richest portions of Texas. He further stated that these thousands of acres were to be bought cheaply by the members of the society, by which they were owned, and that several churches were in progress of erection upon the tract. The colony was named in honor of the great German leader. At the conclusion of Colonel Ledergeber's address a resolution of condolence with the Conservative party in Germany for the loss of their leader was adopted.

A donation of $300 to the Pope was voted. President Spannhorst offered a resolution that means be found for all Catholic bodies to meet every year at the same time and place, and it was referred to a committee.

Plans of Sunday-School Workers.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A meeting of the international Sunday-school executive committee was held here to-day. Fifty persons were in attendance from the United States and British North American provinces. The following were the most important measures adopted: Appointing a colored man for the work of organization in the South; plans for a Sunday-school building to be erected at the world's fair, and the sending of two men around the world as a committee of invitation to the St. Louis meeting.

ON THE WAY TO BENNINGTON

Incidents of the President's Trip from Cape May to Vermont's Historic Town.

Hearty Welcomes from Large Crowds at Cities in New York and Speeches in Reply at Newburg, Kingston and the Capital.

Convincing Argument in Favor of a Good Dollar for Workingmen and Farmers.

Our Bounteous Harvest and What It Should Do for the Country—Patriotic Utterances—Preparations for To-Day's Celebration.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL.

Sixty Miles an Hour from Cape May to Jersey City—Speech at Newburg, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—President Harrison, en route to Bennington, Vt., where he will take part in the dedication of the soldiers' monument to-morrow, arrived at the Pennsylvania railroad depot, in Jersey City, at 12:35 to-day, and left over the West Shore road for Albany at 1 o'clock. The President traveled in special car No. 90 of the West Shore road, and came from Cape May on a special train. The train was composed of the Pullman dining car Mayflower, and the special car of the President. The President was accompanied from Cape May by his private secretary, E. W. Halford; Geo. W. Boyd, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad; Howard Cale, formerly a law clerk in the President's office at Indianapolis, and a number of newspaper correspondents. At Jersey City he was joined by his son, Russell Harrison, and John A. Sleicher.

The special train bearing the President and party left Cape May at 8:45 this morning, and the run to Jersey City was made without incident. The run was made on time, much of the distance being covered at the rate of sixty miles an hour. When the train pulled into the big iron shed in Jersey City, the President stepped out on the rear platform of his car and Mr. Boyd pointed out to him the wonderful feats of engineering accomplished in constructing the immense iron span. The President was dressed in a black Prince Albert coat, light colored trousers and wore a white traveling hat. He appeared to be in perfect health and his cheeks showed slight traces of sunburn. Miss Jannette Halford, daughter of the President's private secretary, who has been visiting friends in this city, was at the depot to meet her father. She returned to Cape May on the special train with Mr. Boyd. Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the official stenographer, had come on from Washington and joined the President at Jersey City. He will go on with him to Bennington. The dining-car Mayflower returned to Cape May as a special, with Mr. Boyd and Miss Halford on board. Dinner had been prepared before the car reached Jersey City and was served in the dining-room of the President's private car. The West Shore private car, No. 90, in which the President is traveling, is a palace on wheels, and has been specially arranged for his comfort and convenience on this trip. It was attached to the regular express on the West Shore road which left Jersey City at 1 o'clock.

SHORT SPEECH AT NEWBURG.

The President's train arrived at Newburg at 3 o'clock, and stopped for ten minutes. There were three thousand people at the station, who cheered. The President appeared on the rear platform. He held a soft felt hat in his left hand, and grasped the rail with the other. He said:

"My Dear Friends—You can well imagine what a great pleasure it is to run out of the rain and mist that have hovered about our train for an hour or two, into the sunshine and gladness of this welcome which you have extended. You are situated here in a region full of historic interest. Every child must hear the story of sacrifice and courage of those who laid the foundation of the government, which has grown so much beyond the conceptions even of the wisest of our fathers. I am sure that under these influences you must all find inspiration for good citizenship, and it is pleasant to know that what you rejoice in has left its impress upon the hearts of our people. Far away on the Sacramento, as well as upon the beautiful Hudson men love the flag of Washington. [Applause.]

"I am glad to be with you for a moment to-day in passing to the observances in Vermont of one of those great events which led to the independence of our country. We have a great common interest as people. And while we divide in the methods by which we form the national prosperity, I am sure we are all devoted in heart to the country that has obtained so much for us—the country for which brave men have died, and for which brave men will yet die if occasion should call for that sacrifice. In the interest of good government we are one. Divided sometimes in the method by which it is obtained, we are consecrated in the one purpose that this government shall be so administered that all the people shall share in its benefits, and that no favored class shall usurp them, its benefits being for everybody equally, spreading sunshine in all homes and upon all law-abiding people. Again expressing my pleasure at meeting you, I say farewell."

As the President concluded his remarks, Robert Cohen, a three-year-old child, was pushed through the crowd, and handed the President an immense bouquet of flowers. Mr. Harrison thanked the little fellow, grasping his little hand in his. The crowd clamored for an opportunity to grasp the hand of the President, and he went through the hand-shaking torture until the train pulled out of the depot. A railroad man jumped on the bumper of the car while the train was going at considerable speed, attracted the President's attention by touching him on the arm, and then held out his hand. Mr. Harrison shook it heartily, and then went inside.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT PEACE AND CROPS.

Kingston was reached promptly on schedule time. Here the order of things was reversed. Several hundred people were present and hand-shaking began immediately. After shaking hands with the people for five minutes the President said:

"My Fellow-citizens—Perhaps I had better spend the moment or two that remains in saying a word to all of you than in shaking hands with the few that can gather about the car. You ask for a speech. It is not very easy to know what one can talk about on such an occasion as this. Those topics that are most familiar to me, because I am brought in daily contact with them, namely, public affairs, are in some measure prohibited to me, and I must speak, therefore, only of those things upon which we agree, for I have no doubt if we were closely interrogated some differences would develop in the views of those assembled here. That is one of the things we are proud of, and that tend to the perpetuity and purity of our institutions—that we are permitted to differ in our views, to be independent in our opinions, and to be answerable to our consciences and to God only for the convictions we entertain. I am sure, however, we all rejoice to know that no cloud is over our horizon; that we are at peace with the world and at peace among ourselves. I think the world has come to understand that it is well to be at peace with us [applause], and I am sure we have come to understand that it is very well to be at peace among ourselves. [Applause.]

"Our situation is one of great favor. We are pretty widely separated from those who would hurt us, if there are any such. We are secure in our great isolation, and we are secure, too, in our great and patriotic people. [Applause.] We do not maintain armies; we do not need to extend the conscription but until it takes old age and youth. We maintain only the merest skeleton of an army, but we have already seen how speedily it may develop into gigantic proportions, and how, in a few months, it may take on the discipline that makes it the equal of any in the world.

"We have this year a season of unusual productiveness. God has greatly blessed us, and it happens that this season of our abundance is not only good for us, but for the world; for again, as many times before, the nations of Europe, by reason of crop failures, must look to us to feed their people. We have a great surplus and an assorted market for it. As long as men have a free and equal chance, as long as the labor of their hands may bring the needed supplies into the household, as long as there are open avenues of hope and advancement to the children they love, men are contented—they are good, loyal American citizens. [Applause.] And now, I thank you again for your kindness." [Cheers.]

At Selkirk the Albany citizens' committee met the President.

WELCOMED AT ALBANY.

Gov. Hill's Speech and the President's Reply—Argument for Sound Money.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The special train bearing President Harrison and party reached here shortly before 6 o'clock. A presidential salute greeted the party. They were driven to the City Hall square, where thousands waited about a platform. Reaching the City Hall square they alighted and repaired to a broad platform, on which were seated Mayor Manning, Governor Hill and the State officers. The President received an ovation as he approached the front of the platform. Mayor Manning then welcomed the President on behalf of the city, after which Governor Hill welcomed the President on behalf of the State, as follows:

"The limited time at your disposal here renders it appropriate that I should express the sentiments of the people of the State in the fewest possible words. The citizens of the Empire State receive you with profound respect, and greet you with the greatest pleasure on this occasion, not only because you are the honored chief magistrate of the Nation, but because of their appreciation of your high character and eminent public services. They are delighted that you have seen fit to honor us with your presence to-day. They recall with interest your many patriotic speeches during your recent memorable trip in the South and West, and their desire to see and listen to you has been intensified. I do not intend to longer postpone the gratification of their wishes, but shall content myself with simply saying that, in behalf of the State of New York, I tender you a cordial and sincere welcome."

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Harrison replied as follows:

"Governor Hill, Mr. Mayor and Fellow-citizens—I receive with great gratification the very cordial expressions which have fallen from the lips of his Excellency, the Governor of this great State, and of his Honor, the Mayor of this great municipality. It is very gratifying to me to be thus assured that as an American citizen, as a public officer, administering each different function in connection with the government of the Nation, of the State and of the municipality, we in common with this great body of citizens, whose servants we all are, have that common love for our institutions, and that common respect for those who by the appointed constitutional methods have been chosen to administer them, as on such occasions as this to entirely obliterate all differences and bring us together in the great and enduring brotherhood of American citizens. [Cheers.]

"You have concentrated here great wealth and great productive capacity for increased wealth, great financial institutions that reach out in their influences and effects over the whole land. The general government is charged with certain great functions in which the people have a general interest. Among these is the duty of providing for our people the money with which its business transactions are conducted. There has sometimes been, in some regions of the great West, a thought that New York, being largely a creditor State, was disposed to be a little hard with the debtor communities of the great West; but, my fellow-citizens, narrow views ought not to prevail with them or with you, and will not in the light of friendly discussion. The law of commerce may be selfishness, but the law of statesmanship should be broader and more liberal. [Applause.]

"I do not intend to enter upon any subject that can excite divisions, but I do believe that the general government is solemnly charged with the duty of seeing that the money issued by it was and is everywhere maintained at par. I believe that I speak that which is the common thought of us all when I say that when every dollar, whether paper or coin, issued or stamped by the general government, should always and everywhere be as good as any other dollar. [Applause.] I am sure that we would all shun that condition of things into which many people of the past have drifted, and of which we have had in one of the great South American countries a recent example, the distressed and hopeless condition into which all business enterprises fall when a nation issues an irredeemable or depreciated money. The necessities of a great war can excuse that.

WHERE THE CHEAP DOLLAR WOULD GO.

"I am one of those that believe these men from our shops, these farmers remote from money centers, have the largest interest of all in the world in having a dollar that is worth one hundred cents every day in the year, and only such. [Applause.] If by any chance we should fall into a condition where one dollar is not so good as another, I venture the assertion that that poorer dollar will do its first errand in paying some poor laborer for his work. Therefore, in the conduct of our public affairs, I feel pledged, for one, that all the influences of the government should be on the side of giving the people only good money and just as much of that kind as we can get. [Applause.]

"Now, my fellow-citizens, we have this year a most abundant—yes, extraordinary—grain crop. All of the great staples have yielded to the labor of the farmer in a larger measure than ever before. A leading agricultural paper estimated that the produce of our farms will be worth $1,000,000,000 more this year than ever before, and it happens that, just with this great surplus in our barns, we find a scarcity in all the countries of Europe. Russia has recently prohibited the export of rye, because she needs her crop to feed her own people. The demands in France and in England and Germany will absorb every bushel of the great surplus we shall have after our people are fed, and whatever complaints there may have been in the past, I believe this year will spread a smile of gladness over the entire country. [Applause.] This is our opportunity and I cannot see how it shall be possible but that these exports of grain, now reaching the limit of the capacity of our railroads and of our ships, shall soon bring back to us the lost gold we sent to Europe, and more that we did not lose. [Applause.]

"It was told by an officer of the West Shore road to-day that that road alone was carrying 100,000 bushels of wheat every day into New York and that it scarcely stopped an hour in the elevator but was run immediately into the bottom of a steam vessel that was to carry it abroad. This is only an illustration of what is going on in New York. As the result of it our people must certainly be greatly enriched. Where there has been complaint, where there has been poverty, there must come this year plenty, for the gardens have loaded the table, the orchards cannot bear the burdens that hang upon their reddening limbs, and the granaries are not equal to the product of our fields. We ought then, this day, to be a happy people; we ought to be grateful for these conditions and careful everywhere to add to them the virtues of patience, frugality, love of order, and, to crown all, a great patriotism and devotion to the Constitution and the law—always our rule of conduct as citizens. [Applause.]

"My fellow-citizens, it is very difficult to speak in this heavy atmosphere. I beg, therefore, that you will allow me to thank you for your friendly demonstration and bid you good-night." [Cheers.]

The party boarded the special train, which left here about 8:25 P. M. for Bennington.

Short Talk to Workingmen.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 18.—At Albany the President received in his car a committee of citizens of Troy, led by Gen. Joseph B. Carr. When Troy was reached, at 6:50, workmen just from the shops gravitated toward the location to await the arrival of the presidential party. The train moved with difficulty through the throng. It was the noisiest demonstration of the day, and when the train stopped the President, in a brief speech, said:

"I am sure that you realize here, in a large degree, the benefit of a policy that keeps the American market for the American workmen. [Cries of "good," and applause.] I try to be broadly philanthropic in my thoughts about the human race, but cannot help thinking that an American workman has a stronger claim on my sympathies and help than any other workman. [Applause.] I believe that our institutions are only safe while we have intelligent and contented working classes. I would adopt constitutional methods—any administrative method—that would preserve this country from the condition into which some others have unfortunately fallen, where a hard day's work does not bring sustenance for the workman and his family." [Applause.]

Secretary Proctor, General Carr and Postmaster Warner, of Albany, traveled with the President from Albany to North Bennington, where they arrived at 8:15. There the President was met by J. G. McCullough, and was driven, with Secretary Proctor, Russell Harrison and his secretary, to the McCullough residence, where they dined at 9 o'clock. Among those at dinner were Governor Page, John King, of New York, ex-Minister Phelps and Secretary Proctor.

BENNINGTON CROWDED.

The Little Town Without Accommodations for Strangers—The Battle and Monument.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 18.—It looked this morning as though Bennington would not hold any more strangers, yet every train that came in brought a new crowd of distinguished guests, or people from the surrounding country. There is only one hotel of any dimensions here—the Putnam House—and that is filled to overflowing now and the proprietor has refused application for standing room in the lobby. The citizens have thrown open their houses and cots fill all the halls and parlors, yet hundreds will sleep in tents to-night and hundreds more will have to take the late trains to other towns in the vicinity if they wish to find places to sleep. The interest to-day centered in the militia encampment at the soldiers' home, where the veteran national guard and troops from Rhode Island and New Hampshire are quartered in tents. A steady stream of carriages and wagons poured through the soldiers' home grounds all morning. The air was filled with martial music and the sound of tramping feet. The gaily decorated streets of the little town are crowded.

Dark clouds gathered this morning, and short showers early in the day were the forerunners of an active rain-storm, which began shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. It cast a gloom over the distinguished members of the executive committee of the Bennington Battle Monument Association, for it threatened to interfere seriously with the dedication exercises to-morrow. Among the early arrivals to-day were General Veazey, who will be president of the day to-morrow, and Mrs. Veazey. They are the guests of General McCullough, at North Bennington. Senator Morrill was also an early arrival. John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., which will act as the President's special escort from North Bennington to-morrow, arrived this afternoon under command of H. G. Hibbard. They bring thirty horses in special cars. Governor Lutt, of New Hampshire, and his staff arrived at 6 o'clock this evening, on special cars. Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, accompanied by his staff, the State officers and committees of the Massachusetts Senate and House arrived at 7 o'clock this evening.

Everything is in readiness for the event to-morrow. According to the programme Governor Page will escort the President and the distinguished members of his party from North Bennington to-morrow, arriving at the soldiers' home at about 9:30. The procession will form there and proceed to the monument, passing through the principal streets of the town. The exercises at the monument will begin at about noon and will continue probably until 3 o'clock, when the party will return to the banquet grounds near the soldiers' home.

THE BATTLE OF BENNINGTON.

The battle of Bennington was fought on Aug. 16, 1777, and was one of the important battles of the revolution. General Burgoyne, starting from Quebec, had marched south, capturing Fort Ticonderoga, and intended to meet at Albany a part of the forces of Sir William Howe, who occupied New York city. This junction, had it been effected, would have cut off New England from the rest of our army and have deprived General Washington of his northern supplies. By the time it drew near Bennington General Burgoyne's army was greatly in need of arms and provisions. He sent a detachment under Baum and Breyman to capture the Continental storehouse at Bennington. This expedition was defeated and its commanders killed. If it had been successful General Burgoyne would have got his supplies, he would probably not have been compelled to surrender to General Gates, he would have joined Sir William Howe at Albany, and the revolution would have had a later, and might have had a different ending.

Various unsuccessful attempts to get money enough for a monument commemorating this battle have from time to time been made. At length, in 1890, the Vermont Legislature made an appropriation both for the monument and for the celebration of Vermont's admission as a State. The site of the monument is near Mount Anthony, and overlooks the Walloomsac river in the valley nearly three hundred feet below. The solid rock of Mount Anthony is the foundation for the monument, which is in the form of an obelisk, and is built of native stone and faced with magnesia limestone or Sandy Hill dolomite. It is 307 feet high. Its cost, including the site, is about $100,000, of which the United States contributed $40,000, Massachusetts $10,000, New Hampshire $7,500, Vermont $15,000 and a supplemental appropriation for the site. Private contributions have brought the total up to $100,000. As the real anniversary of the battle, Aug. 16, fell on Sunday this year, Aug. 19 was chosen.

BALL MAGNATES ROBBED.

Krauthoff and Speas, of Kansas City, "Held Up" in the Yellowstone Park Region.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 18.—L. C. Krauthoff, president of the Western Base-ball Association, and John W. Speas, president of the Kansas City club, arrived here last night. They have been prowling around the Yellowstone region, and met an adventure. In order to reach some magnificent scenery it was necessary to undertake a seventy-five-mile stage-coach ride. This is what Mr. Krauthoff says about it: "While journeying along the stage suddenly stopped with a jerk that piled us in a heap in one corner. Sharp-shooters were at the windows of the coach, and we were politely asked by two masked men to hand over our valables. We passed over what little change we had, amounting to over $800 in cash, besides a watch or two and some little trinkets. After thanking us for our kindness the men turned the coach around and told us the best thing we could do would be to turn back for the railroad station at once. We started immediately, and upon reaching a telegraph office, had to send home for money to continue our journey."

SOCIALIST SANIEL'S RAVINGS

New York Delegate to the Brussels Congress Wins Applause by Falsifying.

Says the Land of His Adoption Is a Hades, and that Seventy Thousand Million Dollars Are Annually Stolen from the People.

Inharmonious Gathering of Cranky Reformers Who Claim to Be Workmen.

Denial of the Report that the Russian Ukase Against the Exportation of Rye Was a Political Measure—Forty Lives Lost in Austria.

RAVINGS OF A SOCIALIST.

Delegate Saniel, of New York, Talks at Brussels and Libels the United States.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18.—At the meeting to-day of the International Socialist Workmen's Congress in the Halle St. Michael, a committee reported in favor of pledging workmen of all countries not to support a candidate for a public position unless the candidate announces himself as being prepared to advocate reforms for the benefit of labor and the protective legislation demanded by workingmen.

During the course of the day, Morlino, an Italian Anarchist delegate, was arrested by the Belgian police on the ground that he had previously been expelled from Belgium. This caused some commotion among the delegates, but Morlino's arrest was almost forgotten in the scare caused by the report that the police were contemplating a number of further arrests and all those taken in custody would be promptly escorted across the frontier.

Saniel, of New York, and Knudson, of Germany, were, shortly after the proceedings opened, elected presidents of the congress for the day. Saniel, in his opening remarks, made quite a stirring address. He dwelt upon the increasingly important part which the United States played in the economy of nations. In the course of his utterances Saniel said that in the United States the stupendous sum of seventy-thousand million dollars annually was actually stolen from the hands of those who produced them. "Amid all that wealth," he continued, "misery increases so fast that the land of the bravest, home of the free, is in reality a hell." Delegate Saniel's speech was most vigorously applauded by the many Socialists who listened to his bitter arraignment of the land in which he had found a home.

After seventeen additional French delegates had been admitted to the congress an uproarious discussion arose over the arrival of Ramos, a Spanish delegate, who declared with much pride and enthusiasm that he represented ninety-five Anarchist associations having their headquarters in Barcelona. The other Spanish representatives present opposed his admission to the congress. A warmly-worded warfare followed this opposition upon the part of the compatriots of Ramos. The latter's opponents vehemently announced that they based their opposition to his admission upon the fact that Ramos represented associations which were always opposed to all endeavors to obtain legislation of a nature to remedy the wrongs complained of. Finally, after further heated discussion and much acrimony, Ramos was refused admission, and retired amidst the cheers and groans of his victorious opponents.

The French delegates suported the committee's report in regard to the attitude of workmen toward candidates for public offices. The French gave the Germans the credit of joining the local workingmen's unions when they invaded France to seek work, thus comparing favorably with immigrant Italians who commonly declined to join the union. Herr Bebel gave an extremely moderate review of the position of labor. He wanted the committee's resolution modified so as to provide that candidates must accept the full socialistic programme. Other speakers ignored Herr Bebel's narrow view. The English delegates retired to consider the attitude. After an ineffectual attempt to enforce closure, the debate was adjourned.

The indignant speeches of the Italian delegates led to a unanimous resolution protesting against the arrest of Merlino. Another delegate, a Frenchman, was arrested later in the day, but he was allowed to remain at liberty until the congress closes.

The difficulty of taking such decisive steps as are likely to benefit workmen as a whole become more apparent as this strange congress is sifted. Everybody seems to have a deep grievance; but few, if any, seem to have a clearly-defined remedy for them. It is thought that the discussion of the proposition to hold the next International Social Congress in Chicago, in 1893, to be accompanied by an international demonstration, in that city, will be the cause of the utterance of some interesting remarks.

NOT A POLITICAL MEASURE.

Denial of a Report Concerning the Rye Ukase—Wheat-Bread for German Soldiers.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—It is known that the Russian Imperial ukase prohibiting the exportation of rye, which caused so much excitement in the markets of the world, was not only at first opposed by the Czar, but it was also greeted with opposition in various other quarters. In the form this measure was first approved by the council of the empire the restrictions had even a wider scope. The Czar rejected this first measure, but finally agreed to put in force a measure confining the prohibition to rye, grain and rye-meal, flour and bran, or in other words, to products actually consumed by the Russian peasants and by Russian cattle. The statement that the imperial measure is a political one is denounced at St. Petersburg as absolutely untrue. The Russian government is making an exhaustive inquiry into the stock of wheat in the country, the prices demanded and the facilities for transportation of wheat. The measures for the relief of the distressed districts include the building of canals, barracks, railroads, the paving of streets and the planting of forests.

The North German Gazette, of Berlin, to-day says that the present situation of the corn market shows the economic and political importance of a highly-developed national husbandry, making the Fatherland independent of foreign countries, and proves the necessity for reform in the grain trade so as to enable it to more easily supply Germany with additional breadstuffs. The Hamburg Correspondent, a semi-official paper, announces it is the intention of the German government to use wheat in making bread for the army, and says it is an important advance in a deliberate policy, the object of which is to make Germany more independent than hitherto of foreign countries in regard to economic interests. The Correspondent adds significantly: "Although the Russian rye prohibition was perhaps really prompted by a bad harvest, it is not impossible that at a future date political reasons might dictate similar measures."

The London Times to-day refers to the encouraging prospect for the English farmer, saying that if given good weather for a fortnight the wheat crop of Great Britain will be a good average one. The Times, in the same issue, predicting the effects of the imperial ukase relating to the export of rye, says that it is estimated that central Europe purchases will be equivalent to 8,000,000 quarters of rye, in wheat, corn and potatoes. The chief gainers, the