THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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Straw Hats, 1-3 off.
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In all of these, as with entire stock of all departments, we successfully compete with any market. None of these SPECIALTIES are "side issues." We do business in them with the largest users in this city and throughout the State.

SPECIAL.

We shall place on sale Monday, Aug. 24, some 75 to 100 packages of goods damaged by water in our storage basements on Wednesday last. Goods offered are most desirable, comprising Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams, Indigo, Robe, Staple and Fancy Prints, Shirtings, Corset Jeans, Kid Cambrics, Carpet Warps, Blankets, etc., etc.

MEN'S CHAMPION BOOTS AT $24.

Bottomed entirely by hand. 4-6 at **$22**; 1-5 at **$20**; 1-3 at **$19**; less the usual discount.

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We have Rogers Bros.' A1, 1847, goods, at $1.10 per set for Teaspoons; $1.80 for Dessert-Spoons; $1.75 for Knives and $1.75 for Forks.

AMERICAN WATCH CLUB CO., **11** North Pennsylvania St.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. **BIG 4** ROUTE.

HARVEST EXCURSIONS

Aug. 25, Sept. 15 and 29,

TO PRINCIPAL POINTS

West, Northwest, Southwest and South

Harvest Excursion Tickets will be sold by "Big Four" Route to all points authorized by the Central Traffic Association, Aug. 25, Sept. 15 and 29.

For particulars call on "Big Four" agents.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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On Wednesday, Aug. 26, the C., H. & D. R. R. will sell round-trip tickets to

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

At rate of $18.80. Tickets are good to return till Sept. 10, inclusive.

$2.50 to Cincinnati and Return

— VIA —

C., H. & D. R. R.,

— TO SEE THE —

"Last Days of Pompeii."

The annual spectacle given by the Order of Cincinnatus will this year be the "Last Days of Pompeii," one of Paine's masterpieces, which will be produced with the perfection of his Manhattan Beach display. On Aug. 27 the C., H. & D. railroad company will run an excursion from Indianapolis to Cincinnati and return at a rate of 1 cent per mile. The tickets will be good returning Aug. 28.

Excursion to NIAGARA FALLS,

— VIA THE —

C., H. & D. and ERIE R. R.'S,

TUESDAY, Aug. 27. $5 Round Trip. $6 to Toronto and return. $10 to Thousand Islands and return.

For further information call at C., H. & D. Ticket-office, corner Kentucky ave. and Illinois street, and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

WAGON WHEAT

We will to-day pay **98c.**

ACME MILLING CO., **352** West Washington St.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE LATE GEN. VON MOLTKE

The Journal has secured for EXCLUSIVE publication IN INDIANA a series of articles by Lord Wolseley on the late Gen. Von Moltke. The latter was, perhaps, the most interesting military character of this generation, and he and Lord Wolseley were very intimate. These articles will abound in personal interest, and will be found in NO INDIANA NEWSPAPER except the

SUNDAY JOURNAL.

The first of the series will be printed in the issue of Aug. **30.**

PROPOSED COTTON TRUSTS.

Growers Will Hold Their Crops a Year, with the View of Forcing Up Prices.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 21.—A scheme, the main object of which is to save the present crop of cotton from being sacrificed, has been formulated in this city, and is to be at once pushed through all cotton-growing districts. The scheme was originated by a farmer, E. M. Stoeber, and will be put into active operation by the Alliance, which has already approved it. The scheme proposes that trust companies, with a capital of from $20,000 to $30,000 each, shall be formed in every county in the cotton belt. So firmly are these trust companies to be bound that cotton placed in their trust can positively not be touched for a year. At the expiration of that time the companies will be dissolved and the cotton held in trust returned to its owners. By this means it is calculated to hold the cotton supply for this year, amounting to about 6,500,000 bales, consequently bringing the price up to about 10 cents per pound, instead of 6 cents, as is the present average.

An Insane Mother's Crime.

ALEXANDRIA, W. Va., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Bamhowserk, the wife of one of the most prosperous residents of Helvetia, during a fit of temporary insanity drowned a babe, brained a three-year-old child and vainly attempted suicide. She says she is tired and did not want to leave her children.

THE PRESIDENT WAS LUCKY

Caught a Pretty String of Pickerel in a Pond Located on Mount McGregor,

And Later in the Day, at Luncheon, Had the Privilege of Naming a Baby Marguerite, and Acting as God-Father at the Christening.

Streets of Saratoga Packed with People to Greet Him on His Return.

Short Speech Acknowledging the Welcome—Tribute to Wearers of the Grand Army Badge—Conference on Reciprocity Treaties.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Promptly at 7:30 this morning President Harrison, with his overcoat on his arm, walked from the Arkell cottage on Mt. McGregor alone to the Hotel Balmoral, paused a moment to look across the valley, half shrouded in a cloud of mist, and entering the hotel joined his companions for the day's fishing excursion. An early breakfast had been prepared and all sat down together. The party accompanying him consisted of W. J. Arkell, J. A. Sleicher, Bernard Gillam, Marshall P. Wilder, Russell Harrison and others. The place of destination was McAdams lake. The lake partly encircles a curve of the mountain at the base of which it lies. The spot is one of picturesque beauty and the winding drive of seven miles from Wiltonville, at the foot of Mt. McGregor, where the party left the special train on the Mt. McGregor road, was both interesting and exhilarating. Three surreys, each containing three seats and each drawn by a pair of horses, carried the excursionists to the McAdams lake. The President rode in the foremost wagon by the side of the driver. The lake is a preserve owned by G. W. McAdams, of New York, and no one fishes in it except on invitation. The boat provided for the President was rowed by McAdams, and Mrs. McAdams also accompanied him.

It was quarter past 9 when the President took his seat in the boat, heavy clouds being overhead, but no rain fell. Later, a sharp breeze sprung up, ruffling the water to such an extent as to practically put an end to the sport. Meanwhile, however, the President had met with fair success, and when his boat returned to the shore at 11:45 A. M., the hour of luncheon, a handsome string of sixteen pickerel was held triumpantly aloft. The President gallantly insisted that Mrs. McAdam caught the largest. He also intimated that they would have had more, except that he felt it his duty to wait for her to land the first fish, and it was not until he learned that she was paying a like deference to him that they began in earnest, he drawing the first from the water.

The luncheon was quite elaborate. All being seated at an extended table, a blessing was asked by Rev. Mr. Allen, of Elizabeth, N. J. A pleasing incident preceded the meal. Mr. Allen and his wife are the guests of Mr. McAdams. They are accompanied by a daughter eight months old, regarding the naming of which no agreement could be reached. To-day a list of names was handed to the President with the privilege of selecting one. He chose that of Marguerite, and the child was at once christened, he acting as god-father.

At 1 o'clock the party took the wagons and left the McAdams homestead for Wiltonville. A photographer took a snap shot at the President's surrey after he had entered. Mr. Harrison good-naturedly assented to a first attempt, but also good-naturedly declined a second. Arriving at Wiltonville a special train carried the party again to the summitt of Mount McGregor.

RECEPTION AND SPEECH AT SARATOGA.

At 3:20 the special train conveyed the party to Saratoga, where they arrived at 4 o'clock. Broadway was packed almost solidly from side to side. The decorations were elaborate, every private building and all the hotels being adorned with flags. As the Grand Union Hotel was approached the mass was impassable, Broadway being solidly packed from building to building and the piazzas were thronged. Every window was filled and the roofs were fringed with people. After much delay a landing was secured on the front piazza of the hotel. The President faced the throng and the village president formally introduced him. President Harrison, in response, said:

"My Fellow-citizens—I am sure the explanation of all this is that you are all American citizens, lovers of the flag and the Constitution. [Applause.] And in thus assembling you give expression to your loyalty and patriotism. [Applause.] It is not, I am sure, an individual expression; it is larger and better than that; for this country of ours is distinguished for naught else more than in the fact that its people give their love, and loyalty, and service, not to individuals, but to institutions. [Applause.] We love this country because it not only does not create, but because it does not tolerate any distinction between men other than that of merit. [Applause.]

"I desire to thank those comrades who wear the honored badge of the Grand Army of the Republic for their escort and their welcome. I never see this badge anywhere that I do not recognize its wearer as a friend. [Applause.] Survivors of a great struggle for the perpetuity of our institutions—having endured in march, and camp, and battle the utmost that men can endure, and given the utmost that men can give—they are now, as citizens of this Republic in civic life, doing their part to maintain order in its communities and to promote in peace the honor and prosperity of the country they saved. [Applause.] Thanking you once more for your friendliness and cordial enthusiasm, I will ask you to excuse me from further speech." [Great Applause.]

Mr. Harrison, after his speech, shook hands with the people over an hour. He retired then to his room, where he dined, and in the evening discussed reciprocity treaties with J. W. Foster.

RAINED IN SOLID SHEETS.

Severe Storm in Missouri and Kansas—Buildings, Trees and Telegraph-Poles Blown Down.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 21.—A terrific rain and wind-starm, which amounted to almost a cloud-burst, passed over this city, from the northwest, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The wind blew a hurricane and rain fell in solid sheets for half an hour. The wind blew down many shade-trees and much shrubbery in the residence portion of the city. The principal damage, however, was done to the telegraph and telephone wires. The wires of the Western Union and Postal company were prostrated for three hours, and are now only in part repaired. The telephone company is still in bad shape, and only inefficient service is being had over their lines.

In the vicinity of Huron, Kan., the storm destroyed a number of farm buildings, and in Atchison county much corn was flattened to the earth by the force of the wind. At Leavenworth the brick buildings belonging to E. Purdue and C. W. White were unroofed, and the stocks of goods contained therein were badly damaged by water. The damage amounts to about $5,000. The corn-cribs and cattle-sheds on the Anthony farm were blown down. The damage there is about $3,000. Much corn was prostrated throughout Leavenworth county.

A special from Atchison, Kan., says the storm there raged with terrible fury. Roofs were blown off, windows were blown in, and trees, fences and buildings were blown down. The roof of Odd-fellows' Hall was carried away, and the regalia and other property on the top floor was ruined by water. Blair's flouring-mill was unroofed, the old street-car barns were blown down, and the girls' dormitory of Midland College was demolished. The front of Urich & Neal's planing-mill was blown in. The Congregational Church lost its spire, and Lane's livery-stable was partially destroyed. Several persons were injured by flying timbers and falling glass. The most seriously injured were: The ten-year-old daughter of Fire Marshal Compton, cut about head, neck and shoulders by glass; Clarence King, terribly cut about the body by falling timbers; John Roper, laborer in Lane's livery stable, arm broken and head crushed. Many cellars were flooded by the heavy down-pour of rain. The total damage is placed at $50,000. At Liberty, Mo., the storm played havoc with fences, out-buildings, orchards and growing corn. No one was injured.

FIRED ON BY AN ASSASSIN

Another Bloody Crime Chargeable to the Feud Between the Tows and Basses.

Leader of the Notorious Tow Faction Has His Head Nearly Blown Off by a Charge of Shot and Slugs—His Son-in-Law Arrested.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MITCHELL, Ind., Aug. 21.—W. H. Tow, trustee of this township, owner of a large distillery and a prominent farmer, as well as politician, was seriously, if not mortally, wounded this morning, receiving a load of buckshot and slugs in the face, fired from an ambuscade by unknown parties. Tow was returning to his home, situated about three and a half miles northwest of here, and had reached a point on the road about a quarter of a mile from his house, where the roadside is thickly studded with a heavy growth of shrubbery and underbrush. It was just the place for assassins to hide. Suddenly and without a sign of warning fire was opened on Tow and he fell from his buggy with a ghastly wound in his cheek, the lower jaw being completely torn away and the head and face filled with shot. No less than ten large buckshot and slugs were afterwards taken from the head and face. The shooting attracted workmen in the fields near by, and when they reached the wounded man the unknown assassin had escaped. Tow claims that he knows who did the shooting, and his brother came to town and made an affidavit against Curtis Bass, Tow's son-in-law. An officer was dispatched to the country with a warrant and Bass was placed under arrest. Later he appeared before a justice, waived an examination and was placed under $5,000 bond to await his preliminary trial, which is set for Sept. 4.

The two factions, known here respectively as the Bass and Tow factions, are bitter enemies. There has been a family feud of long standing, which has been prolific of much trouble, and the direct cause of several encounters. About two months ago Tow was fired upon while en route home, but, being well mounted, escaped without injury. In June several members of each family were summoned to appear before the federal court at Indianapolis, where a trial for the violation of the revenue laws was held. The parties left Indianapolis in separate trains, but at Greencastle they boarded the Monon train for Mitchell, and when but a short distance from Greencastle a number of shots were exchanged, resulting in the wounding of Albert Tow, who is not yet recovered. A flesh wound was inflicted in the hand of Mrs. Curtis Bass, Tow's daughter, at the time. Officers from Putnam county came here and took the parties there for a preliminary hearing, when they were placed under bond to appear before the next term of court.

Now more blood has been s[illegible] The wounded man's condition is very serious, and the surgeon who dressed the wound announced that his chances for recovery are very doubtful. Great excitement prevails here on account of the prominence of the parties and frequency of the difficulties. Each faction is composed of daring and brave men. The general opinion is that the affair will not end with the present affray. Each side has retained able counsel, and a long and interesting trial is expected. At present Bass is in charge of an officer, not having secured bondsmen.

EXPRESS CAR ROBBED.

Messenger Held Up and an Amount Between $2,500 and $30,000 Taken from the Safe.

GRIFFEN, Ga., Aug. 21.—The express car in charge of J. T. Byne was held up by three masked men and robbed, just east of Collins Station, last night. Conductor Reid says he stopped at Collins to let off a colored woman, and when his train pulled out he saw no one get on, but his engineer saw three men standing on the side of the road. They got on the front of the express car. Just as the train left the station Mr. Byne, the messenger, says one of them entered the car with his pistol drawn, followed by the other two, who ordered him to unlock his safe, which he did at the muzzle of three murderous-looking pistols. The men were of medium size and wore as masks portions of black hats. They also wore large black aprons. Immediately after going through the car they rang the bell, and when the train was nearly at a standstill they jumped and ran off through a field. Conductor Reid, who was making his way to the smoking car, where he supposed a row was in progress, saw one of the men running, but thought the fugitive had cut some one and was making his escape. Messenger Byne says he does not know the amount taken, but that in their hurry the men overlooked some very large packages.

It was rumored that the amount was $30,000, though the express officials only admit the loss of $2,500. It is believed that the woman who got off at Collins was a confederate.

Daring Robbery at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—A daring robbery took place in broad daylight on one of the principal streets of St. Louis this afternoon. While one of the Adams Express Company's wagons was standing in front of their office at Broadway and Olive streets, two men accosted a boy who was sitting in the wagon, asking him to direct them to a certain street. While one of the men conversed with the boy, the other edged his way to the back of the wagon, and finally both men walked off together. Later it was discovered that a package was missing from the wagon. The express people say the package contained only $300, but the impression prevails that the amount will run into the thousands. The robbers have not been apprehended.

Ex-Congressman Morrow for Judge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—A private dispatch was received from President Harrison to-day, it is reported, intimating he would appoint ex-Congressman W. W. Morrow as judge of the United States District Court for this district, to succeed Ogden Hoffmann, deceased.

NAVAL REVIEW OFF SPITHEAD

French and English War Ships in Three Lines Inspected by Queen Victoria.

Both Fleets Gaily Dressed in Bunting and Flags and the Yards of Each Vessel Manned with Numberless Blue-Jackets.

Her Majesty's Appearance the Signal for an Enormous Waste of Gunpowder.

Shores and Pleasure Steamers Crowded with People—The Royal Yacht Visited by the French Admiral—The Irish Problem.

THREE LINES OF WAR SHIPS.

Flag-Bedecked French and British Vessels Reviewed by Queen Victoria.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 21.—The French fleet, in taking position between the two lines of British war ships off Spithead this morning, preparatory to the naval review, maneuvered badly and were swung broadside on by the current. The sea, it should be added, was very rough at the time the French fleet was required to take up its position. At noon the skies cleared brightly. At 2 P. M., when the signal to dress ship was given, all the British war vessels suddenly displayed their bunting, flying masses of bright flags of all shapes and many colors. The French fleet also dressed ship in due course of time. The three lines of fine war ships riding to the neat sea, which kept tugging at their anchors in a powerful and vicious manner, made an imposing display.

The Queen embarked on the royal yacht Alberta at East Cowes, H. M. S. Invincible, the guardship in Southampton waters, firing a royal salute, and the crew manning the yards as her Majesty stepped on board. Outside the harbor the Alberta ran alongside the royal yacht Victoria and Alberta, a handsome vessel of 2,470 tons, and the Queen was transferred to the larger ship. The Victoria and Alberta, accompanied by the royal yachts Alberta and Osborne, and by a number of steamers loaded with pleasure-seekers, started for Spithead, in order to view the French and British fleets. So soon as the Victoria and Alberta, flying the royal standard, entered the lines of war ships, H. M. S. Camperdown, the British flag-ship, signaled to man the yards, and with wonderful rapidity the blue-jackets swarmed all over the war ships, and then remained standing on the yards, their arms extended along the back ropes like so many men turned to stone.

When the Victoria and Alberta entered the line of iron-clads royal salutes were fired from the British ships, and as the royal yacht approached the French squadron the vessels composing it also thundered out royal salutes until, owing to the murkiness of the air, the two fleets were enveloped in clouds of gunpowder smoke, and from a distance of one mile it could have readily been imagined that the iron monsters were exchanging shots in real deadly earnest. Slowly and steadily, a dainty thing of peace amid so much show of rude warfare, the royal yacht steamed past the French war ships, the crews of the latter greeting her presence with hearty cheers, which were responded to by the British tars and re-echoed by the excursionists.

After passing down one of the lines of British and French war vessels, the Victoria and Alberta returned past the other and similar line of ships, and, in doing so, brought up alongside the French flag-ship, the Marengo. The French commander-in-chief, Admiral Gervais, then went on board the royal yacht and paid his respects to the Queen of England. Admiral Gervais was received by her Majesty in the most affable manner. The Admiral and the Queen conversed together for some time, exchanging international compliments of the usual order, and then the Admiral, returning on board his flag-ship, the Victoria and Alberta continued her way, slowly steaming through the lines of battle ships. That ceremony completed, the war ships again belched forth another series of royal salutes over the Portsmouth waters. While these last salutes were being fired by the British and French war ships, the royal yacht steamed back towards Osborne Palace.

During the review the shores of the Isle of Wight and of the neighborhood of Portsmouth were crowded with tens of thousands of spectators. Upon the occasion of the last visit of a French fleet to Portsmouth in 1865 there were nine French iron-clads and other French vessels present, forming a more powerful fleet than the British squadron which welcomed it to England.

Adverse weather to-day partially marred the review, but as far as the Queen was able to insure it nothing was lacking to honor and gratify France. The Queen sacrificed a portion of her Highland holiday purposely to witness the review, and, further, compelled the attendance of the Lords of the Admiralty, who wanted to spend the recess abroad. The Portsmouth authorities invited the French officers to inspect the latest inventions in naval warfare under the guidance of officers competent to explain their uses. The only possible cause for dissatisfaction that the French government could entertain was the absence of Lord Salisbury, which deprives the function of Foreign Office approval. The Radicals declare that Lord Salisbury declined thus openly to display friendship which might be interpreted as a disregard of the Dreibund. The French crews are disappointed that Friday, a Catholic fast day, was chosen for the chief ceremony, while on Sunday, a feast day, they are offered no kind of entertainment. Admiral Gervais is fifty-four years old, a good musician and linguist, and is highly esteemed in France. It was noticeable at to-day's review that the Frenchmen were less brisk than the English in firing salutes.

In conversing with Admiral Gervais, when she received him on board her yacht, Queen Victoria said: "I am delighted with the spectacle and pleased that the weather has permitted me to inspect your ships. I hope you will have a good voyage home."

This evening the French officers and English were banqueted by Earl Clanwilliam, naval commander, at his official residence. It was a brilliant affair, closing with a ball.

PARNELLISM IS DEAD,

But the Irish Problem Is in as Vexed Position as It Ever Was—The Paris Funds.

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LONDON, Aug. 21.—Parnell's letter admitting the inaccuracy of the amount attributed to Mr. Dillon's drawing from the evicted tenants' fund has brought to a pause the wretched controversy in the Irish Commons ranks, which really centers in the desire of each side to obtain control of the Paris fund. Mr. Parnell, brought to bay, is meting out the same treatment to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien which he has already meted out to the Healyites and the Liberal leaders, but he is fighting an impossible battle. Nobody doubts the scrupulous integrity of Mr. Morley, and, on the question of veracity, Mr. Parnell, with his record of the wildest statements, stands no chance of credence. However, he still knows the weak points in his enemies' armor, and compels them to wince and take refuge in ambiguity. This unedifying spectacle, which gains undeserved attention, occurring, as it does, at the deadest part of the political season, can have but one result—the destruction of Ireland's chances for home rule.

The Tory press and party are delighted that Mr. Parnell has succeeded in drawing from Messrs. Gladstone and Morley an admission of anxiety to reach Mr. Parnell through secret channels. Long leaders in the Tory papers dwell upon the discomfiture and humiliation of the Liberal leaders, while the Liberal press vainly appeals to the party to leave Mr. Parnell alone. The clericals are incensed at Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon for adhering to the "plan of campaign" in defiance of Rome. Altogether the position of the Irish problem, from whichever side it is viewed, is extremely perplexing. The only patent fact is that Parnellism is dead. The apathy of the Parnellite organization and the constant accession of Parnellites to the national federation have induced the latter organization to instruct its registration agents for election lists to make no distinction between Parnellites and McCarthyites.

DENIED BY BLAINE AND ALGER.

The Secretary of State Has Not Said He Would Be a Candidate for the Presidency.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 21.—A reporter called on Secretary Blaine yesterday with a clipping from a New York morning newspaper in which appeared certain alleged statements of Mr. Blaine regarding the presidency. "There is nothing in this," said Mr. Blaine, "nothing whatever. Why, it says that somebody alleges that somebody told somebody else, and so on. It is just simply Dick told Tom that Harry told a friend that the old gray goose was dead."

"Then you have not seen Mr. Alger?"

"Why, no; I have not seen him for a long time."

"And you have not said to Mr. Alger that you would run for the presidency?"

"Why, how could I? There is nothing in this at all—nothing."

In conversation with a newspaper man yesterday morning at Bennington, General Alger remarked on the handsome reception accorded to President Harrison on his visit to Vermont.

"General Alger," said the reporter, "a dispatch from New York states that Mr. Blaine has told you that he had entered the field as a candidate. Is that so?"

"I have no knowledge of it."

"Do you think he will be in the field?"

"I had a conversation with Mr. Blaine on the subject before he was sick, but he said nothing to indicate that such was his intention."

Wants the Legislature to Indorse Them.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—The State Alliance adjourned to-day. One important resolution, adopted unanimously, asks the Georgia Legislature to indorse the St. Louis platform, as reaffirmed at Ocala, and to instruct our Representatives and Senators in Congress to shape legislation in conformity therewith. It was decided to purchase the Southern Alliance Farmer, the organ, from its present proprietors. Senator Gordon's reply to the request that he express himself as to his position on the Ocala platform was not received. The Senator, however, wrote a brief letter, which is given out for publication, in which he says he has heretofore made himself clear on the subject and could not do so more than he has. The convention will meet in Gainesville next year.

Meeting of Kansas Republican Farmers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 21.—S. C. Bradford, ex-Attorney-general of Kansas, presided at a meeting of Republican Farmers' Alliance men this afternoon. Bradford is popular with the soldier Republicans and with the "old crowd." He called these elements of the Farmers' Alliance together to organize a revolt in the new party. It was planned that in each sub-alliance there should be formed a self-constituted committee of members who have not gone into the political movement of the organization, whose duty it should be to reclaim those Republicans who deserted their party for the Alliance, and keep in the party those who show symptoms of dissension.

Peffer and Simpson Talk to Farmers.

LEBANON, Pa., Aug. 21.—Notwithstanding a heavy rain at Mount Gretna, a crowd of about twelve thousand people congregated at the farmers' encampment there to-day, the special attractions being the speeches of Senator Wm. A. Peffer and Congressman Jerry Simpson. Both were attentively listened to by the large audiences. Both paid their respects to Congressman Marriott Brosious, of Lancaster, who, in his speech yesterday, attacked the Alliance, especially for its sub-treasury scheme. Hon. Chauncey F. Black, of York, also spoke in the forenoon, and Wm. D. Door, of Lebanon, in the afternoon.

Could Not Agree.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 21.—The meeting of delegates from the various commercial organizations of the Farmers' Alliance adjourned to-night, having transacted practically no business. It was intended to combine the various organizations under one management, but the objects and interests of each were so diverse that the object could not be accomplished. A committee was appointed to see what could be done, and was empowered to call another meeting should the situation promise success after further deliberation.

Work of the Rain-Makers.

MIDLAND, Tex., Aug. 21.—The rain-makers discharged two balloons at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 4 o'clock a good rain fell, the clouds gathering from the north and west. Some claim that the explosion and the rain were respectively cause and effect. It rained on Tuesday from the same general direction, and on Wednesday there were clouds but no rain. Many citizens claim that, according to the ordinary course of nature, clouds, and perhaps rain, may be expected each evening. The circumstance of yesterday seems to favor the experimenters, yet nothing has been proven. The elaborate programme at first mapped out by the scientists of the party seems to have proven impracticable, because no allowance was made for adverse contingencies. There is a large quantity of explosive material yet to be consumed. The country is fearfully dry, except in spots.

Convicts Shot in an Attempt to Escape.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 21.—A desperate attempt was made at the penitentiary yesterday afternoon by convicts to escape. W. M. Gleason and John Morris, convicts, were killed and another convict wounded. A train-load of material was run into the brick-yard, and as soon as it stopped several convicts seized the warden, while others got into the engine-cab. The engineer, however, reversed his engine and ditched the train, which frustrated the original plan of the prisoners. The warden was being hurried away to another gate by the convicts when the guards began shooting. The entire force finally came to the rescue of the warden, and after two men had been killed and another wounded, order was restored.

County Treasury Looted by Officials.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 21.—A petition signed by a large number of the citizens of Stevens county has been received by Governor Humphrey, asking him to cause an investigation into the financial affairs of the county. The petition sets forth the fact that the indebtedness of the county is $75,000, one-half of which was incurred in a fraudulent way by the county officers. The petition claims that the county officers have conspired to loot, and are now looting the treasury, by paying themselves illegal allowances and fees. If this robbery continues, the petition says, the citizens of the county will be driven from their homes by excessive fees. The Governor is asked to investigate the county's affairs and see that proper punishment is meted out to the officials.

A Negro's Involuntary Trip to the Clouds.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—A balloon ascension was made yesterday at Carolina Beach, a summer resort fifteen miles below Wilmington. Charles Williams, a negro helper to the aeronaut, became entangled in the guys to the balloon just as it was ready for the ascent. While struggling to release himself the balloon suddenly shot upwards, leaving the aeronaut on the ground and carrying the terrified negro to a height of five thousand feet. The balloon fell a mile away, and it was supposed that Williams had been killed, but just before reaching the ground he succeeded in disentangling himself from the ropes, and escaped unhurt.

SAD HAVOC OF A HURRICANE

Later Reports Show that Over 200 Were Killed on the Island of Martinique,

And that Probably 1,000 Persons Were Injured, with Many of the Smaller Towns in the Interior Yet to Be Heard From.

Houses and Trees Leveled and Plantations Ruined All Over the Place.

Tumult in the Socialist Workmen's Congress Over a Frenchman's Criticism of Germans—Capital Punishment—War Preparations.

MARTINIQUE'S DISASTER.

Probably 300 Persons Killed and 1,000 Injured in Tuesday Night's Hurricane.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Additional details received here this morning from St. Pierre, the capital of the Island of Martinique, which was visited by a terrible hurricane on Tuesday night last, show that the facts already published are not only in no way exaggerated, but they did not tell the full story of the disaster. The number of dead was originally estimated at sixty, with hundreds of injured. The latest dispatches received here announce that 218 people are known to have been killed in the coast towns alone, the towns in the interior not having been heard from yet. There is no doubt that the loss of life in the interior towns may have been as great if not greater than in the coast towns, so it is impossible at present to even make a statement of the number of people who lost their lives through the cyclonic disturbance which brought so much ruin and desolation to the unfortunate island. The difficulty experienced in forming a correct estimate as to the number of people who lost their lives is greatly due to the fact that the roads leading into and from the interior of the island have been rendered impassable. These roads are blocked, in some cases, for several miles by displaced earth and rocks. Several days may elapse before the Governor of Martinique is able to give the home government a detailed account of the disaster which has fallen on the inhabitants of that island. It is known, however, that houses, crops and trees, from one end of Martinique to the other, have been demolished or flattened down beyond hope of recovery. The loss to the coffee and sugar-planters will be very great.

At Ducos, it is now added, only four houses remain standing out of the buildings which formed that little town before the hurricane visited it. Of the inhabitants of Ducos eighteen have been killed, and a number have been injured more or less severely. The troops at the disposal of the Governor and a large body of volunteers are busy at work in all directions succoring the injured and burying the dead. The physicians of the island had hardly an hour's rest for the first forty-eight hours following the hurricane's passage, and citizens of all classes are doing their utmost to succor the sufferers and to repair so far as possible the damage done. At St. Pierre, according to the first reports received here, there were five people killed. It is now announced that at least thirty-four people lost their lives at the capital during the fatal Tuesday night. The death-list by towns, as forwarded by Governor Cassc, up to date is as follows: St. Pierre, 34; Morne Rouge, 28; Fondu St. Denis, 7; Precheurs, 6; Carbet, 4; St. Joseph, 20; Marin, 8. Vauchin, 10; Lamentin, 26; Francois, 22; Robert, 28; Riviere Pilote, 7; miscellaneous, 18. But these numbers do not include the deaths in isolated places, interior towns, or upon plantations with which no communication can be had at present. Perhaps a rough estimate of three hundred killed and one thousand injured will about cover the ground.

GERMANS WERE INSULTED.

A Frenchman Causes Dissension and Tumult in the Socialist Workmen's Congress.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—The British delegates to the international Socialist workmen's congress, at a meeting to-day, adopted resolutions in favor of the abolition of piece-work and in favor of calling the next congress the international workers' congress.

At to-day's session of the congress the amended resolution of yesterday was passed. The resolution in effect declares that strikes and boycotting are the workmen's only weapon, but that arbitration should be employed whenever possible without loss of dignity, and demands that the right of combining be guaranteed by law. Herr Liebknecht read the committee's report, which decided that if a great war occurred a general strike would be impossible; appealed to the world to protest against alliances which incited war, and declared that the only means to prevent a general war was by an international organization of the proletariat.

M. Vaillant, of France, concurred in these views. He said that the spread of socialism would sweep away the Alsace-Lorraine difficulty. M. Niewenhuis complained that the Republicans were vague, and he asked what was the good of passing them unless they meant something. There was too much jingoism about Socialists, especially about the Germans. In the event of war all countries ought to start a general strike.

The Germans were annoyed at the references made to them, and created a tumult. A tumultuous wrangle arose between Niewenhuis and Liebknecht, culminating in a general uproar, and the president was obliged to intervene in order to restore order. Afterwards the discussion of the committee's report was resumed, and the report was finally passed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Bungling Executions Strengthening the Feeling Against Capital Punishment.

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LONDON, Aug. 21.—The hideous scene enacted at the Conway execution has caused an outcry throughout the country which is not unlikely to prove the beginning of the end of capital punishment, and is certain, in any case, to greatly strengthen the agitation for its abolition. The exclusion of reporters from executions has long been a sore subject, and as the officials have fully exercised this power in many cases an unusual suspicion exists that other similar butcheries may have been hushed up. In this instance reporters were present, but they were hurried off as soon as it was known what had occurred. Executioner Berry declares that the drop stipulated for by the authorities is much too great, but his protest was of no avail. But it is also rumored that he was carousing on the previous night, and at present it is impossible to say where the blame lies. The public will insist upon a rigid inquiry, and especially as there are statements afloat that at the execution of Wardsworth last week a juryman found the rope saturated with blood, but was not allowed to see the neck of the victim, which was covered with thick wadding.

Herr Miquel and the Corn Duties.

BERLIN, Aug. 21.—It has been stated that Herr Miquel, Minister of Finance, who holds close personal and official relations with the Emperor, and who is in favor of removing the grain duties, has made a personal petition to his Majesty requesting him to suspend for three months the collection of import duties on grain, as Chancellor Von Caprivi had declined to further discuss this question at the Cabinet meetings. This story gained considerabl