NOT WILLING TO MAKE UP

The Young Kaiser and Prince Bismarck Will Never Become Reconciled.

Threatened Expose to Blast the Reputation of the Ex-Chancellor—Chinese Anti-Foreign Society—Is Cholera Coming?

BISMARCK AND THE KAISER.

Threatened Publication Intended to Show Up the Prince Unfavorably.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BERLIN, July 9.—A dispatch from Berlin purports to give the real cause of the recent attack of Prince Bismarck on the government in certain published interviews. Prince Bismarck, it is said, would have been entirely mollified if the Kaiser had appointed Count Herbert Bismarck ambassador to Russia. The suggestion made to the Kaiser, through a mutual acquaintance, probably Count Von Waldersee, met with a hasty and almost angry denial. The Kaiser is said to have remarked that Bismarck's opportunities for doing injury to Germany were quite extensive enough without sending his son to the court of the Czar. It is stated that the Kaiser was willing to send Count Herbert to Washington or Vienna, but that Bismarck could not think of this.

The Kaiser has definitely concluded not to molest Bismarck. He has come to this conclusion after a prolonged discussion with Chancellor Caprivi, who strongly advised against hostile steps, and in fact intimated that he would not remain Chancellor in the event of any action against his predecessor. The result was that the Kaiser came over to Caprivi's view and decided to treat Bismarck's utterances as of no value.

Polemical government officials say that if Chancellor Von Caprivi is forced to resume his disclosures regarding his predecessor, facts will be brought to light that will not be to Prince Bismarck's credit. The Prince's closest friends and most intimate associates heartily desire that the fight shall come to an end. One of his warmest supporters said that he would rather see the ex-Chancellor die than to see him pursue a course which is certain to result in lasting discredit to his historic reputation. Not every article published in the Hamburg Nachrichten assailing the government can fairly be ascribed to the Prince, but as the general tone of his organ accords with his sentiments he can be held responsible for them. These rancorous personalities are having the effect of alienating the National Liberals who have hitherto shown an inclination to support the Prince. The Kreuz Zeiting prints an interesting semi-official statement to the effect that the week before Prince Bismarck started for Vienna the negotiations were being carried on for a meeting between him and Emperor William at Kiel. The Emperor had an open mind regarding the interview, but finding that the Prince insisted upon obtaining a private meeting and demanded certain explanations tantamount to an apology for his dismissal, the Emperor withdrew his outstretched hand, and declared that he would never again countenance any attempt at a reconciliation.

Beyond fighting the ex-Chancellor through communications in the official organ of the government, the dispute is not now likely to go. It is understood that the opinion of the Emperor is decidedly adverse to any legal prosecution of the Prince.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch from Berlin purports to give the real cause of the recent attack of Prince Bismarck on the government in certain published interviews. Prince Bismarck, it is said, would have been entirely mollified if the Kaiser had appointed Count Herbert Bismarck embassador to Russia. The suggestion made to the Kaiser, through a mutual acquaintance, met with a hasty and almost angry denial. The Kaiser is said to have remarked that Bismarck's opportunities for doing injury to Germany were quite extensive enough without sending his son to the court of the Czar. It is stated that the Kaiser was willing to send Count Herbert to Washington or Vienna, but that Bismarck could not think of this.

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FOMENTING TROUBLE.

Chinese "Literati" Still Scheming Against "Foreign Devils"—Japan News.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9.—Advices by the steamship The Empress of China state that the Radical organ, Jigu, has been suppressed by the imperial authorities for writing news of a seditious character.

A new Japanese cruiser of 5,150 tons, 8,500 horse-power, and nineteen knots speed, has just been launched.

The recent flood in Fullushina submerged one thousand houses, swept six hundred bridges away, drowned thirty-five persons and inundated four thousand acres of rice.

News comes of serious trouble in Corea. There is a person called the Tai In Kun, uncle of the King of Corea, who has for some time been credited with pro-Russian tendencies. Some Coreans, desiring to visit upon him some Russian methods, threw a couple of bombs into his rooms and wrecked the place, but did not injure the Prince. A Japanese gun-boat has been sent to protect national interests.

Hong Kong advices of June 18 state the probability of a general renewal of the anti-Christian demonstration in the Yangtse valley is still felt to be by no means remote. The "Literati" are still energetically doing what they can to stir up the people against the foreigners, and their efforts in this direction are more frequently encouraged than checked by the officials. At Chin Kiang recently there were threats of destruction of the Roman Catholic and other mission buildings, and of the wholesale murder of missionaries and foreigners generally. The authorities considered it advisable to interfere, and the danger was thereby averted for a time. A feeling of security among foreign residents is still far from being restored. There is a good deal of incendiary talk of an anti-Christian character at Wusich. As usual, the principal charge made against the missionaries is that of kidnaping children. At Shanghai, when two American ladies were out driving, a Chinaman rushed up to the carriage and spit at the occupants, and afterwards threw stones at them, one woman being struck on the arm.

Tea-growers are being exhorted by emissaries of the "Literati" to pull up the plants and grow sweet potatoes instead, so that it will not be necessary for them to trade with the "foreign devils."

THE CHOLERA COMING WEST.

It Seems to Have Gained a Firm Foothold in the Suburbs of the French Metropolis.

LONDON, July 9.—A dispatch from Paris to the Lancet, the authoritative British medical journal, says: "Already 150 deaths proves the character of the cholera epidemic here. The official council of hygiene made a mistake in concealing the facts and resorting to the feeble strategy of secrecy." The Lancet adds that there is no disguising the great extent of the epidemic which is prevailing in twenty-four communities, and, from the suddenness of the deaths, the Lancet concludes it is cholera, not cholerine. Eight deaths occurred yesterday.

Cholera Causes a Riot in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—At a meeting of the government ministers it was resolved to elaborate a general plan to cope with the cholera epidemic. The prevalence of cholera in Astrakan has caused a panic in that city. A large number of workingmen, after receiving an advance of their wages to induce them to remain in Astrakan, made preparations to desert their employers and leave the place. The authorities tried to compel the workmen to fulfill their contracts and the result was a serious riot. The police could not handle the mob and the military were summoned to assist them. The rioters were not dispersed until a number of them had been killed or wounded.

From June 28 to July 2 there have been 565 deaths from cholera reported from various localities in Turkestan. Some cases of cholera are reported at Acroa in Syria.

It is rumored that despite the efforts made to prevent it, cholera has reached Moscow, where the total absence of sewers renders the situation most dangerous. Several passengers on board the steamer Orinoco, bound from Astrakan for Niami, died from cholera on the steamer.

Steamer Sunk by a War Ship.

PARIS, July 9.—The transatlantic steamer Marechal Canrobert has been sunk in collision with the French ironclad Hoche, off Planier, nine miles southwest of Marseilles. There were eighty-five passengers on the deck of the Marechal Canrobert, watching the maneuvers, when the Hoche, which is the flag ship of the squadron, crashed into her side. Owing to the dense smoke caused by the firing of the guns on the war ships the officers of the Hoche did not see the Marechal Canrobert until it was too late to avoid the disaster. Both vessels were deflected from their course by the tremendous force of the impact and floated along side of each other. Immediately after the Marechal Canrobert had been detached from the Hoche she gave a lurch and disappeared beneath the waves. Several of the passengers of the Marechal Canrobert were lost. It is supposed that they were killed by being struck by the ram of the Hoche when she crashed into the unfortunate steamer. The rest were transferred to another ship.

Japanese Ministerial Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The steamship Belgic arrived yesterday from Japan. The Japanese Diet closed its session June 15, after a dispute between the two houses, which resulted in the Emperor giving the House of Peers equal rights with the lower house to amend the budget. The government has, however, been beaten on a number of measures, and in addition to the Minister of Home Affairs, the Ministers of Justice and the Navy have tendered their resignations. It is also reported that the Prime Minister has resigned, and that an effort is being made to bring Count Ito to the fore.

The Amoy Gazette contains a letter from a missionary stationed at Kangboe, China, who says a Christian shop-keeper was blown up with a dynamite bomb thrown through the window of his shop May 23. The man was badly injured. The missionary states this is the first time dynamite has been used in this section by the Christian-hating natives.

Mt. Etna Spouting Flames and Ashes.

ROME, July 9.—Mt. Etna was unusually active to-day. A thick column of smoke, in which lightning flashes were seen, issued from the crater and rose to a great height in the air. Then, blown by the wind, it covered Catania with an immense cloud of smoke. Quantities of lava and ashes also were ejected from the crater. The phenomena lasted for an hour. Several shocks of earthquake occurred during the morning. The tremors were felt throughout the whole district.

Salisbury Wants an Explanation.

LONDON, July 8.—The Press Association says that Lord Salisbury has instructed the British charge d'affairs at Washington to request the United States government for an explanation in regard to the recent seizure in Port Etiches harbor, Alaska, of the British steamer Coquillan by the United States revenue cruiser Corwin. The incident, the Press Association adds, will not delay the Behring sea arbitration.

Cable Notes.

Mr. Coombs, United States minister to Japan, has presented his credentials to the Emperor.

Katari, Japan, was recently visited by a typhoon, which destroyed crops and over a hundred houses.

Yokohama and vicinity experienced two heavy earthquake shocks on the 3d ult., which damaged many houses.

One hundred houses, several churches and a law court-house have been destroyed by fire at Harnoff, in the province of Radom, Poland.

The London Standard's Rome correspondent alleges that a secret order has gone forth from the Vatican enjoining the Irish bishops to support Mr. Gladstone's programme.

The Brazilian Minister of Finance is collecting information showing the results thus far obtained from the reciprocity agreement with the United States, in order that the government may have data to guide it in its negotiations for the revision of the treaty, which, the Minister says, is, in its present form, very unpopular in Brazil.

The New York Herald's Valparaiso correspondent says: "The American friends of Charles William Riggin, who was killed during the assault upon the sailors of the United States cruiser Baltimore, will be permitted to give him an American burial on American soil. The Intende Roujati has issued a permit for the exhumation of the murdered sailor's body in response to the request of the American minister."

The Republican College League.

Boston Transcript.

The American Republican College League is destined to take an important part in the presidential campaign. This league, which was organized some three months ago at Ann Arbor, Mich., now includes some forty colleges in various parts of the country, all of the colleges in this State, together with the Institute of Technology, being connected with it. Its officers are: James F. Burke, of Ann Arbor, president; B. B. McAlpine, of Princeton, treasurer, and James Martin Perkins, of Harvard, secretary. It is proposed to have the league's headquarters in New York, where it will labor in harmony with the National Republican League. It will have a literary bureau, from which campaign documents will be distributed all over the United States, and mass-meetings will be held in eight or ten of the large cities, such as New York, Chicago, Boston, Albany, Troy, Detroit, St. Louis, Cleveland and possibly San Francisco. Each of these will be presided over by some college alumnus, among those named in this connection being President Harrison, Hon. John M. Thurston, Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, Governor McKinley, General Alger and Congressman Mason, of Illinois. In addition to these mass-meetings, it is expected that the colleges will give meetings in the towns and cities where they are situated. The active members of the league are young men pursuing their studies at the different universities. While being essentially a collegiate movement, it is not intended to raise an issue between college men and non-college men. Its object is to unite the Republican graduates of colleges for the purpose of better work, but the league will operate in harmony with other Republican organizations.

The Charm of It.

Everett O'Donnell, in American Angler.

"Why! what have you done?" say you. "I thought it was all disagreeable, nasty work wading that cold stream, and only occasionally catching a little fish. Didn't they have to do this?"

Ah! reader, therein lies the charm. We didn't "have to," and we have done more than your thoughts credit us with. We have been alone with mother Nature. We have lain upon her bosom and been soothed and caressed by her till we have cast aside the burden of cares that had grown heavy with our journeyings. She has given us to drink of the waters of Lethe and for one whole day we have forgotten. Alas! that it should be so, but of all the familiar faces which look into your own how few there are who could not call that day "glorious" upon which they could "forget"—forget the cares of business, the betrayal of friendship, the lover who was false, forget

All the pain
Of hopes that retreat and regrets that remain

Masculine Sarcasm.

Philadelphia Record.

It is almost time for the feminine mind to develop a new phase of the craze for domestic decorative work. The tag rag and bobtail school has prevailed long enough, and the coarse masculine soul has become hardened to the sight of tags and bags and frills and pills and streamers hanging from every possible point of suspension in rooms controlled by the superior sex.

STARTED ON ITS JOURNEY

Silver Men Launch Their Metal Bark on the Stormy Seas of the House.

Bland Reports the Stewart Bill Without Amendment, and Secures an Order for Its Consideration This Week.

REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

The Stewart Silver Bill to Be Considered This Week if the Antis Will Allow It.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—After being in session about half an hour this morning, the coinage committee, by a vote of 8 to 5, ordered the Stewart silver bill reported to the House without amendment. The dissenting votes were: Tracey, G. F. Williams, Abner Taylor, Stone and Johnston.

Chairman Bland subsequently reported the bill to the House without any request for a special order to consider or vote upon it, but later he introduced a resolution, which was referred to the rules committee, making the silver bill special order for consideration Monday next, to be continued until finally disposed of. During the afternoon the committee on rules adopted the following resolution, which will be reported to the House next Wednesday:

That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the House proceed to consideration of Senate bill 51 (the free-coinage bill), and if said bill shall not be disposed of on said day then consideration thereof shall be continued during the next legislative body.

Should the rule for consideration of the bill be voted down the advocates of the measure will surrender. Should it be adopted they will expect their opponents to move that the whole question be postponed until December. But if the motion to postpone is defeated the anti-silver men will resort to filibustering motions, and then the good offices of the committee on rules will again be invoked to bring in a cloture rule. All the Democrats of that committee are adverse to bringing in such a rule and will do so only when they are absolutely compeled to do so by force of circumstances, such as a request from a majority of the total Democratic membership of the House. The Republicans are still reticent, and their position on the question, as Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, expressed it to-day, is an unknown quantity. If they see a chance of defeating the bill they will improve it, but they will not agree in advance to help either faction of the Democrats.

A careful poll of the House made to-day by Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, convinces him that if the bill comes to a direct vote on its merits it will be defeated by a majority from 4 to 8, but the arrival of absentees may change this estimate. The opponents of the bill believe, however, that there will be a much larger majority against its consideration.

Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, a member of the coinage committee, to-day voted in committee against a demand for the previous question on a motion to report the bill as it came from the Senate. He voted in this way, he says, because he believes "that the bill is defective in at least three particulars, and ought to be amended. The most important defects are that it repeals the law making about one hundred million dollars of the treasury notes redeemable in coin and a legal-tender as well." When a majority of the committee had voted to report the bill without amendment Mr. Kilgore recorded his vote in the affimative, stating "that he had been unwilling to take the responsibility of the report of a bill carrying on its face defects which would justify its veto without reference to the main question."

In the House Mr. Bland presented a report to accompany the silver bill. In this report the committee says that whatever may be the effect of the bill as it relates to the treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, which act is repealed by this bill, there is no diversity of opinion that the notes are redeemable in coin derived from the coinage of the bullion purchased under the repealed act. The bill reported compels this coinage. The notes being, therefore, redeemable in coin, are necessarily as good as the coin. The bill, says this report, prescribes as the sole requirement upon the owner of silver bullion that he shall "deposit the same at any mint," and defines the whole "duty of the proper officers as to his deposit for coinage to be upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold." These officers are to coin silver into the standard silver dollar authorized by the act of Feb. 28, 1878. If this bill should pass silver bullion would be paid for at the mints, on deposit of the same, in money appropriated by Congress and kept there by the Secretary of the Treasury, as is now provided for gold.

The capacity of the mints is limited practically by appropriations. The mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Carson City, are run to their full capacity, and with two changes of workmen or shifts a day, can coin largely in excess of all silver bullion produced from the mines from year to year. Silver certificates authorized by the act of 1878 and subsequent legislation can be issued on the coins provided for in the act of Oct. 11.

A DO-NOTHING CONGRESS.

The House Has Passed Few Bills of National Importance, and Is Still Wasting Time.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—There was a great deal of surprise expressed when it became known that this Congress had only passed two or three bills of national importance. The amount of talk and fuss made by the House in the last six months has left the impression that it has been working very hard. The fact is that it has been all talk and no work. The appropriation bills are still slowly making their way through conference, and only two have so far been completed. These are the agricultural and river and harbor appropriation bills. The hitch on the District of Columbia bill in regard to the G. A. R. appropriation seems to be the one which will hold that off for some time. The Southern Democrats are determined to put every obstacle in the way of the G. A. R. from having a successfull encampment here this fall. The same spirit actuated them in this regard as did all their fight against the pension bills on Friday nights.

The Senate is getting along with their bills, and the reporting to the Senate of the sundry civil bill on Wednesday shows that they are anxious to hurry matters along. The Senate has led the House in work from the beginning, and a glance over the calendar shows many bills pending which, if the House will take up and pass, would greatly increase the credit of this Congress. The Senate has been working and sending to the House bills of importance to the Nation, which the House committees have either tucked away in pigeon-holes or have neglected to take up and act upon. The cheese-paring principles inaugurated by Holman and his followers have blocked many important bills in the interest of various sections of the country. This is especially so with regard to public buildings and the improvements which the public-spirited Senate has seen fit to pass, and which the narrow-minded Democratic majority have smothered to death. The spirit in which the House meets everything is well shown in the silver fight. Rather than let the bill go to a committee and come squarely before the Democratic majority some few have always tried to delay matters and prevent, if possible, a square and open fight upon any bill. Thus time has passed, and the House has found itself dodging any delaying, and now, as the time approaches for a final adjournment, its record stands forth as a more extravagant one by at least twenty millions than the last Congress, and still with nothing done to make a record on.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Money Voted to the Widows of Chief-Justices—Quay Makes a Blunder.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The sundry civil appropriation bill occupied almost exclusively the attention of the Senate to-day, but there were only two points of the bill over which there was any discussion. The first was the provision to pay to the widows of Chief-justice Waite and of Justices Miller and Bradley, of the Supreme Court, one year's salary of their husbands. Senators Berry and George fought against it, but when it came to a vote there were only eight Senators recorded in opposition. They were Messrs. Bate, Berry, Blodgett, Coke, Jones of Arkansas, Turpie and Vest.

The other point, which was discussed up to the time of adjournment, and on which no conclusion was reached, was the provision for the coinage of ten millions of souvenir half-dollars in aid of the Columbian exposition at Chicago. To that provision Mr. Quay offered an amendment requiring the exposition to be closed on Sundays. No action was taken on either. Mr. Sherman opposed the souvenir provision. He was in favor of a simple appropriation of $5,000,000, and letting the government share in the profits or loss, or in other words, go "cahoot" or partnership with the enterprising people of Chicago. When Mr. Quay offered the amendment for closing the fair on the Sabbath he sent to the clerk's desk and had read what he called the reasons for his amendment, but he was not amused, as all other Senators were, when the clerk read impressively the commandment "Honor Thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth." Mr. Quay, in some confusion then supplied the clerk with the commandment appropriate to the matter. It was "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," etc. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

There was a lull in the House after yesterday's cyclone, but a steady breeze carried to their destination various measures. The destination of the silver bill was the House calendar, where it is anchored. The committee on rules, however, has manned the windlass, and the probabilities are that next week the craft will be set adrift, to sail where, no one knows. A slight squall struck the naval appropriation bill, and it is now tossing about in the trough of a conference committee. The postoffice appropriation bill reached its haven, as also did the pension appropriation bill. The House adjourned, leaving the legislative appropriation bill still in midstream.

BLAINE'S RED HOUSE.

Gossip About the Ex-Secretary and His Late Home in Washington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The big red house standing oppotite Lafayette Park, across the way from the executive mansion, has been closed tight for the last month. The grass in the garden in front of the house has grown long and straggling, and cobwebs are gathering about the windows and door-ways. The house has been closed since the day Mr. Blaine and his family left it, a few days after he sent in his resignation as Secretary of State.

It is strange, but Mr. Blaine seems to have dropped out of Washington's existence as completely as the house is closed to the public. Nothing is heard of Mr. Blaine or his plans, and there seems to be little or no interest as to his future career.

It is not generally known that a few months before Mr. Blaine resigned he completed the purchase of the red house. Exactly what will be done with it no one can tell. It is hardly likely, though, that Mr. Blaine and his family will return to occupy it next winter. The location is a most desirable one, and should Mr. Blaine intimate that he wished to rent it, it could be readily disposed of to a Cabinet officer or to some high official who wished a comfortable, pleasant Washington home. However, there are many who say that the House is an unfortunate one, and that whoever has occupied it has either had private or official disaster. The record of Mr. Blaine's family afflictions are too well known in this respect to need repetition. Mr. Blaine has another house in this city, the large one on Dupont circle, which has been rented to Mr. Leiter, of Chicago. This gentleman, however, is building a very handsome residence across the street from the old Blaine house, and next to the Chinese legation, which he will occupy next winter, and, therefore, should the Blaines desire they could occupy this house, and not return to the unfortunate one on Lafayette square. This little speculation in regard to what the Blaines will do is about the only way the family is talked of at the capital at this time.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Gradual Growth of Sentiment in Congress for Its Transfer to the War Department.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—There is very little doubt now that if the Democrats should gain possession of Congress and the presidency as a result of the elections this fall, the Pension Bureau will be transferred to the War Department. And there are Republicans in the House and Senate at present who believe a bill making the transfer can be passed if pressed at this time. The only drawback appears in getting such a proposition out of committee in either house.

Some agitation is being made in the House new about this bureau on account of the report of the special committee which investigated charges against the management of Commissioner Raum, and there are those who have heretofore stood out against a transfer to the War Department who now say it would be better, and stop all controversies as to alleged partisan management. The only objection that has been offered to making the pension business a part of the war management has been that if army officers have control of the work of allowing pensions they will not have as much heart in the interests at stake as would civilians. There has of late been a gradual growth of sentiment in favor of the transfer. It is now contended that better discipline and a greater force of clerks could be commanded for the pension business in the War Department than where it is now done. There have for years been complaint that there is nothing for graduates of West Point to do, and there is ever a scramble for assignments of army officers at Washington. This, it is held, would give hundreds of them a chance.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Averages as Reported by the Department of Agriculture—A Fair Showing.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The July returns to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture make the following averages of condition: Corn, 81.1; winter wheat, 89.6; spring wheat, 90.9; oats, 87.2; rye, 92.8; barley, 92; potatoes, 90; tobacco, 92.7.

The acreage of corn is reported at 95.6 of the actual acreage last year. Of potatoes this year's area shows 94.2, and of tobacco 97.3. The average condition of corn in July, 1891, was 92.8. The condition in the principal States for July, 1892, is as follows: Ohio, 80; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 70; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 84; Georgia, 95; Texas, 95; Tennessee, 92; Kentucky, 93. The acreages in the same States are: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 84; Iowa, 87; Missouri, 86; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 97; Georgia, 110; Texas, 107; Tennessee, 102; Kentucky, 96.

The condition of winter wheat June 1 was 88.3; in July of last year, 96.2. State averages now are: Pennsylvania, 92; Kentucky, 97; Ohio, 88; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 10; Wisconsin, 80; Missouri, 84; Kansas, 91; California, 95; Oregon, 91.

The condition of spring wheat June 1 was 92.3; in July of last year, 94.1. State averages now are: Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 88; Nebraska, 82; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 90; Washington, 90; Oregon, 91. The condition of all wheat July 1, 1892, was 90; on June 1, 89.7; in July, 1891, 95.5.

The condition of oats June 1 was 88.5; in July, 1891, 87.61.

MINOR MATTERS.

Why Minister Denby Has Not Given Way to Some Good Republican.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is stated that the President will make very few changes in the foreign service after Congress adjourns, and before it reconvenes in December. He is averse to commissioning men for the foreign service without action by the Senate. The President is not to blame for maintaining General Denby, an Indiana Democrat, at the head of the Chinese legation. He gave an opportunity to fill it with a Republican three years ago, but there was controversy as to who should have the place, in which certain States directly interested in the Chinese question entered, and it was not until ex-Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, was nominated that an agreement was reached. The Chinese government, it will be remembered, refused to accept Mr. Blair. The Pacific slope States have been consulted as to the Chinese mission, and they have not produced an acceptable man for the place. Nor has the President been able to select one which was acceptable to both the Pacific slope and the Chinese empire. It would be useless to select a Californian, for instance, who was very pronounced in opposition to any sort of Chinese tolerance, as he would be rejected, as was Mr. Blair. Thus there has been haggling, and as a result a Democrat draws the $12,000 annual salary attachment. Denby is the only Democrat in the foreign service at this time.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The total amount of the pension appropriation bill as agreed upon in conference is $146,737,350, or $11,912,284 greater than the amount voted by the House.

The Senate to-day passed the bill referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Jessie Benton Fremont for certain lands and the improvements at Point San Jose, San Francisco.

The charge d'affaires of the British legation at Washington has applied to the Secretary of State for the release of the British steamer Coquillan, under indemnifying bonds to be given by the Canadian government in behalf of the owner. It is said the State Department will not act on the request of the British government until the official report of the seizing officer shall have been received.

Nearly nine thousand new money-order offices will be the result of the recent order which changes the rule governing the creation of such offices.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Original—Aaron H. Blackburn, Hugh Watson, William Thompson, L. Weadling, Cyrus Derrick, John L. Frank, Almond Lautzenheiser, Louis H. Leof, Evan Hockett, John P. Kinney, James McCown, Samuel Morford, George Lawson. Renewal—Alfred Gillett. Renewal and Increase—James S. Ellis. Increase—John R. Williams, George Thompson, Thomas J. Chestnut, James Mullis, Gen. W. Kilgore, Edwin Stowell, Peter S. Marshall, G. Underwood, Dillon M. Cox, Patrick Moriarty, Lewis Bishop. Reissue—George W. Bates. Original widows, etc.—Carrie L. Lunbrick, minor of Benjamin Head, Isabella Pickett, America J. Mattingly, Parmelia Lynn, Alice O'Reilly Caroline M. Kelly, Tempa Fulford.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Original—George W. Morris, Anderson Parker, Tufoe S. Johnson, Fritz Haker, Thomas B. Grubbs, Wm. H. McCoy, James Mathewson, Robert H. Pruett, Albert White, Frank Beckwith, Jacob Harsh, David Heller, Isaac N. Akright. Additional—Finley P. Martin, Cornelius Mullen, Watson C. Swisher, Carl Bothke, A. H. Perryman, E. F. Brinnon. Increase—W. D. Dean, Frederick Shearer, Gustaf F. Young, John G. Waldie. Reissue—William W. Bloss, Calvin A. McCullough. Original widows, etc.—Susan Baker, Nathan Lamb (father), William Warren (father), Sarah Hight (mother), Betsy Frisby (mother), Mary Hinchberger, Maria Wiegand, Pet Floyd, Clarissa Ashcraft.

Chattanooga's Blackguard Mayor.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

If your report of the speech of the Mayor of Chattanooga, which appears in to-day's Journal, is correct, the people of the country should stand in amazement and wonder, not because of what he said of President Harrison, but because such a gigantic, asinine imbecile as he shows himself to be could ever by fair or foul means be elected to such an important office as Mayor of a city like Chattanooga. It is generally conceded that the Mayor of a city reflects the intelligence and sentiments of its citizens. We would like to know how many of the people of Chattanooga believe that President Harrison is either directly or indirectly an abettor of negro assaults upon the white women in the South. It is preposterous to suppose that there is a person in all Chattanooga who entertains such an idea, unless it be this blatant blatherskite whom the people of Chattanooga are so unfortunate as to have elected as their Mayor, and if they do not relegate him to the rear at the first opportunity it will be a sad reflection upon the intelligence of the people of that enterprising city. H.

ZIONSVILLE, Ind., July 9.

Why Indiana Is All Right.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Indiana is all right for the Republicans. The national ticket will add a few thousand votes to the normal strength of the State ticket, and the latter will reciprocate handsomely.

HOT WEATHER HUMORS

Dug and scratched for 38 years. Itching and burning intolerable. Suffered untold agonies; $500 to anybody had they cured me. CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. God bless the inventor of Cuticura!
CHENEY GREEN, Cambridge, Mass.

Minister cured of an extremely itchy and painful skin disease, with branlike scales. General health affected. Completely cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES. Thinks them of more value to the world than any other medicines. REV. WM. CREELMAN, Worthington, Mass.

My little boy was afflicted with eczema. Grew worse under three eminent physicians. Think it would have covered his whole body had I not tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. Two months' use completely cured him.
J. WILLARD CASE, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Relief, in the great majority of the severest cases of torturing and disfiguring humors, eruptions and diseases, especially of infants and children, is immediate, and a cure, speedy, permanent, and economical, even when the disease is complicated with scrofulous and hereditary taints. This is strong language but every word is true.

Summer, when the pores open freely, is the best time to permanently cure diseases of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair. More great cures are daily made by the Cuticura Remedies than by all other skin and blood remedies combined. They afford immediate relief in the most torturing and disfiguring eruptions, humors, and diseases, and point to a permanent and economical (because most speedy) cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Cuticura

Bad humor since war; $5,000 expended on doctors and medicine without avail; gave myself up to die; good wife suggests CUTICURA; used them seven months; entirely cured. Call on me. C. L. PEARSALL, 1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.

Had eczema; went to the Soldiers' Home in Washington. Used CUTICURA REMEDIES. One set completely cured me. Skin now as fair as a new-born baby. Feel it my duty to write and attest the efficacy of your remedies. C. FRED BLUM, 622 Penn Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

One sore from my waist down with eczema. Three of the best doctors did me no good. Without doubt I owe my life to CUTICURAS. Without them, I would have been in my grave. Your medicines alone cured me. Accept my thanks. W. H. QUALLS, Paducah, Ky.

We desire those who have suffered long and hopelessly, and who have lost faith in doctors and medicine, to begin small. Buy a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. If this proves the most effective skin purifier you have ever used you may then buy a box of CUTICURA, the great skin cure. If it should prove more than satisfactory, you may venture to buy a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and thus perfect the cure. All we ask is a single trial.

Everything about the Cuticura Remedies invites confidence. They are absolutely pure, and agreeable to the most refined and sensitive. They are adapted to all ages, and may be used on the youngest infant. They have friends in every village, hamlet, and cross-roads in this country. People in every walk of life believe in them, use them, and recommend them. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

Remedies

Baby very sick with eczema when three months old. Had home doctors and specialists. Got worse all the time. Whole body raw as beefsteak. Hair gone. Expected him to die. Tried CUTICURAS. No faith, but in two months entirely cured. Not a spot on him now and plenty of hair. MRS. FRANK BARRETT, Winfield, Mich.

While in Sheldon, Iowa, I had a patient afflicted with a most obstinate case of psoriasis which I put on CUTICURA REMEDIES, and effected a permanent cure. We can't keep house without them. C. L. GURNEY, M. D., Doon, Iowa.

My little son, eight years old, had terrible scalp and skin disease; tried the most eminent doctors and almost all remedies. All failed. The wonderful CUTICURAS performed a marvellous cure. ED. N. BROWN, 720 N. Sixteenth St., Omaha, Neb.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, 300 diseases, mailed free.

Hot Weather Blemishes

Red, rough and oily skin, tan, freckles, and sunburn, summer rashes, bites and stings of insects, and every irritation of the skin prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest of toilet and nursery soaps.

Red, Rough Hands

Itching, burning, cracked and bleeding palms, painful finger-ends and shapeless nails, prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. The whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands and shapely nails, as well as luxuriant hair and healthy scalp, are produced by this world-renowned soap.

Pimples, Blackheads

Dry, thin and falling hair, and most baby blemishes, are prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP, the only preventive, and hence the only cure of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of minor affections of the skin, scalp and hair.

On the one hand there's $500 in cash; on the other, there's a cure for your Catarrh. One of these two things has got to come to you—that's promised and agreed by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

But, do you think they'd make any such promise if they weren't sure that you'd be cured? That has come to thousands, through this Remedy, when everything else has failed. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, the worst chronic cases of Catarrh in the Head have been perfectly and permanently cured.

That's the reason they're willing to take such a risk. This is what they say, clearly and plainly: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, we'll pay you $500 in cash." If they have faith enough to say that, isn't it safe for you to have a little faith, too?

Companies Represented:
Home, of New York.
Phoenix, of Hartford.
Traders, of Chicago.
Citizens, of New York.
London Assr., of London.
Ætna, of Hartford.
Norwich Union, of England.
Greenwich, of New York.
Citizens, of Evansville.
Fidelity and Casualty, of New York.
Marine Dept' Ins. Co. of North America, of Phila.

C. F. SAYLES.