BRITAIN'S NAVAL DISASTER

Many of Those Who Lost Their Lives Killed by the Victoria's Screw.

Theories of American Officers Concerning the Cause of the Collision—Steering Gear Probably Defective—A Prophecy.

KILLED BY THE SCREW.

How Some of the Victims of the Naval Collision Lost Their Lives.

LONDON, June 26.—The Times publishes this special dispatch from Tripoli: "The collision between the Victoria and Camperdown occurred at 3:41 o'clock in the afternoon. The sea was perfectly calm, and the evolution of changing line was being performed at the time. Many men were killed by the Victoria's screw. After the sinking of the Victoria a diver narrowly escaped death. He was rescued only through the presence of mind shown by his comrade, who cut his diving dress. The comrade was drowned. Solemn services for the dead were held last evening. Seventeen minute guns were fired by the entire fleet."

It is understood that Rear Admiral Markham will be court-martialed with the officers of the Camperdown, as the vessel carried his flag as second in command of the squadron when she collided with the Victoria.

Many sermons were preached to-day concerning the Victoria. Throughout Great Britain special references to the loss of the Victoria were made in the church services.

FAULTY STEERING GEAR.

Probable Cause of the Victoria-Camperdown Collision—Views of Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—In the continued absence of authentic information as to the exact cause of the Victoria catastrophe, our naval experts are theorizing and seeking to read the lesson taught by this great naval disaster. The opinions vary between defective steering gear and misunderstood signals. Admiral Gherardi is one of the high naval lights who inclines to the belief that the steering gear failed. He recalls the fact that in the course of the voyage of the vessels of the naval review fleet from the Pacific to Hampton Roads his flagship, on two occasions, was abruptly signaled, once by the San Francisco and once by the Charleston, and informed that the steam steering apparatus had utterly failed. Had this happened when the vessels of the fleet were in close formation the results might have been disastrous collisions. In modern naval construction every possible precaution is taken to insure the efficiency of the steering gear, but even then accidents will happen. All naval vessels are now handled altogether by steam steering gear, as the weight and speed of the great craft makes it almost impossible to handle them quickly by hand. Still they are fitted with auxiliary hand steering wheels for use in case of accident to the steam plant.

Surprise has been expressed in some quarters at the fact that the vessel was not saved by the watertight compartments into which she was divided. But the naval constructors say that too much dependence has been placed on these compartments. They are unquestionably of great service, as was strikingly shown in the case of the City of Paris when she succeeded in reaching port with both of the large compartments, containing her engines, full of water. Had the Victoria been struck at either end, she might still have floated, and, in fact, the Camperdown, which crushed into the Victoria, undoubtedly owes her own escape from immediate foundering to the fact that her forward compartment bulkhead kept the enormous flow of water which possibly poured through her own bow from flooding the vessel. Also, the midship bulkheads may be of inestimable service in case of heavy leaks, which can be confined to one compartment. Commodore Farquhar, the hero of the Samoan wreck, in speaking of this point, said: "You never hear of a vessel struck amidships surviving the blow. They are all bound to fill. The shock is so great that everything substantial that is not cut down is wrenched and torn apart."

The naval constructors have been examining the plates of the ill-fated ship and making some rough measurements, based on the information respecting the collision that has reached the department, and they find that the keen ram of the Camperdown must have entered the hull of the Victoria just below the protective deck, crumpling it up, filling the second large compartment at once, and, through the very leaks caused by tearing up the protective deck, also filling the adjoining compartments. Had the blow been a little higher and directly upon the edge of or above the heavy steel plates of the protective deck, the great strength of that deck might have materially reduced the size of the aperture through which the water flowed. But a hole, and a great one at that, was inevitable, say the constructors, and on this point Chief Constructor Hichborne has made an interesting calculation to show, in a graphic manner, the enormous force of the blow that the Camperdown dealt upon the hull of the Victoria. He says: "The Camperdown has a weight of 10,600 tons, and was moving at the rate of ten knots per hour, or 16.88 feet per second. This would give an impact of 46,100 foot tons delivered by the sharp ram of the Camperdown. That is equivalent to the blow that would be struck by a railroad train consisting of six large Pullman cars drawn by the heaviest of locomotives, say one of 120 tons, running at a speed of fifty miles per hour."

Naval officers say that compartments sometimes fail of their purpose because the water-tight doors are not closed in time to keep out the water from the damaged portion. Admiral Gherardi says it is absolutely necessary to keep these doors open most of the time, owing to the impossibility of securing air to breathe when they are closed, and especially in tropical climates. It is reported that the Victoria's sailors were endeavoring to close these doors when the ship went down. This has led to the suggestion that, by electrical or other appliances the doors might be made to close automatically upon a signal of danger. But there are said to be many practical difficulties in the way of such a device, not the least being the danger of decapitating or crushing the sailors who might be caught beneath the doors when they were snapped together.

One result of the catastrophe has been the bringing to the front numerous advocates of the ram pure and simple as a weapon of offense, and attention has been called anew to a paper prepared on the subject by Admiral Ammen, the designer of a unique vessel of this type called the Kathadin, now being built at Bath, Me., for the navy. But the naval constructors do not attach much importance to this vessel, mainly because of the fact that by reason of the weight of her armor she will be too slow to catch up with most of the modern war vessels. Then they argue that most of the American vessels have rams and would be quite as effective as a specially designed ram. They also say that the efficacy of the ram may be easily overestimated, for actual experience in warfare has proven that it is exceedingly difficult, and in most cases impossible, to ram an antagonist that is fully aware of the purposes of the enemy as the attack can be generally defeated by sharp maneuvering while the vessel making the attempt must expose herself at her most vulnerable part to an almost irresistible concentrated fire of heavy guns. If the Victoria could be raised, perhaps a careful inspection of her injuries might teach a valuable lesson to the builders of naval vessels, but that is practically impossible, owing to the great depth of water in which she lies. As it is, the naval designers do not see that the Victoria's loss is likely to lead to any essential change in naval construction, and the only result of this lesson will be to cause a change in fleet tactics and to lead commanding officers of vessels to the exercise of a higher degree of skill in handling their craft.

PROPHECY REVERSED.

A Sea Tale in Which the Victoria Was Made to Sink a Ship as She Was Sunk.

Washington Special.

The appalling calamity which befell the British battle ship Victoria has served as a startling reminder of a sea tale written soon after that great vessel was launched by the well-known naval expert, H. O. Arnold-Forster, in which he gives a supposititious account of a naval battle in which he represents himself as taking the Victoria, which he called the Majestic, into action. Naval officers very generally have commented upon the fact that in this graphic account the Victoria should have been described as defeating her enemy by a powerful stroke of her terrific ram, sending her to the bottom very much as she herself was to-day destroyed. Here is an extract from this interesting narrative:

"Suddenly, amidst the din of the firing, and easily distinguishable above the thunder of the guns, came a report of the fierce, rapid explosion, followed by an instantaneous cessation of the enemy's fire. It was impossible to see what had taken place, but the fact remained beyond doubt, and I instantly determined to avail myself of it. I turned to the lieutenant and bade him transmit my orders through the ship. The orders were simple.

"'Lay both guns ahead, full speed, and prepare to ram.'

"I was convinced that for a time, at any rate, my adversary had lost control of his ship. We were now separated by a distance of less than three hundred yards, and still the same apparent indecision marked the movement of the enemy, who was moving slowly, with almost a full broadside presented to us and somewhat on our starboard bow.

"Suddenly she appeared to gather full way, and her head began to come in slightly towards us. But it was too late; the time had come. I moved my hand and the officer by my side flashed my will to the great turret guns.

"On both sides there was a roar and a crash; the thunder of the tornado with the shock of the earthquake. Swept and shattered by the point-blank discharge of the terrible artillery to which she had been exposed, the Majestic still held her course, and her course was that on which I had launched her. On either side the last bolt was sped. The gun had had its final wad, a greater power was now to give its decision, and from that decision there was no appeal.

"Our opponent lay between us and the southern sun, and I can at this moment remember the instant when the low bow of the Majestic entered the shadow cast upon the water.

"Then with a deep, grinding, terrible crash the ram did its work. We had struck the enemy about fifty feet from her bow and the slight change in her direction made the blow a slanting one. The Majestic shivered from stem to stern and I could actually see the iron work on the bow ripping and splintering as it forced its way into the opposing side. But it was not there that the fatal wound had been given. Far underneath the water line the protruding ram had struck a blow from which no human power could save the victim.

"For a moment all was still save for the sound of the stretching and rending of the iron; then suddenly, with a steady but a certain heave, the great ship seemed to bow down towards us. I watched her for a moment, long enough to see the surface of the deck as it showed up with the heel of the ship, and then I knew no more. The strain was over.

"My work was done, and it was not till a month later I opened my eyes in Haslar Hospital and came back once more to the land of the living. Within a quarter of an hour after the ram of the Majestic struck her the last vestige of that splendid ship had sunk beneath the waves, her hull absolutely broken in two by the force of the collision. We had time to save some 120 of her crew with the greatest difficulty."

TO BE ELECTROCUTED TO-DAY.

Murderer Fitzhum to Sit in the Fatal Chair at Auburn This Noon.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 25.—This is murderer Fitzhum's last day on earth. He will die to-morrow in the electric chair. Electrician Davis tested the dynamo and voltage this morning and pronounced everything in good working order. The witnesses have received their official invitations from Warden Stout, and it is said the execution will be at 12:30 to-morrow, just after the convicts have marched from mess to work. Fitzhum has been thrice sentenced to the chair, and upon every occasion broke down and wept bitterly. When told of the Governor's refusal to interfere for him on Friday last he fell in a swoon. It is feared it will be almost necessary to carry him to the chair to-morrow. His wife and three children, three, seven and ten years, came from Buffalo last night and visited him in his cell this morning. They were allowed to remain until 2 o'clock when they must depart.

Losses by Fire.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 25.—Fire which broke out yesterday afternoon in a pile of cordwood containing 100,000 cords caused a total loss of $600,000 to the Homestake and Associate mining companies. One hundred men are fighting the flames and all the mines and mills of the companies are shut down.

SEDALIA, Mo., June 25.—The mill and elevator of the Sepret Milling Company, at Booneville, burned at 2 o'clock this morning, together with fifteen cars loaded with flour and five thousand bushels of wheat. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $23,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 25.—The Bidwell rendering works, the Clayton & Bassett plow factory, the Bassett planing mill and the sheds of the Hastings Cut Stone Company were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Total loss, $45,000.

CHARLESTON, Ill., June 25.—Last night two large barns, belonging to Joe Reata, a rich farmer, living a few miles west of here, were burned with all their contents. Loss, nearly $5,000; no insurance; incendiarism.

Mr. Cleveland Accepts an Invitation.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 25.—An invitation to the centennial celebration of Williams College was sent to President and Mrs. Cleveland, to which the President replied:

I accept, with pleasure, the courteous invitation of the president and trustees of Williams College, to attend the one-hundredth anniversary of the college, subject, however, to the demands of public duty, should they be inexorable. It will be impossible for Mrs. Cleveland to accompany me, and I can only hope to remain with you from Monday afternoon or evening, Oct. 9, until the evening of Tuesday, 10th. I expect to have a session of Congress on my hands at that time. Your exceedingly kind invitation to be a guest at your house during my stay at Williamstown, is fully appreciated, and it will afford me very great pleasure to accept your hospitality.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Arrived: La Bretagne, from Havre; Egyptian Monarch, from London; Alaska, from Liverpool.

HAVRE, June 25.—Arrived: La Champagne, from New York.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

MONUMENT TO ANARCHISTS

Memory of Spies and His Associates Perpetuated by Chicago "Reds."

Granite Plinth and Bronze Group Unveiled in Waldheim Cemetery—The Exercises Witnessed by an Orderly Crowd.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The unveiling of the granite monument to the Anarchists Spies, Parsons and their associates, which took place this afternoon in Waldheim Cemetery, was an imposing ceremony. More than 2,500 people assembled at the burial ground. The crowd was orderly and the few policemen under whose protection the ceremony took place found little to do beyond keeping the sympathizers with anarchy in line as they surged through the gates of the inclosure. It was a crowd of Germans, Poles and Bohemians. Scarcely an American was to be seen, and the exercises were carried on mainly in foreign tongues. The character of the speeches could not be called incendiary, but rather that of mild protest against the existing order of government. The ringing oratory of the days when the red flag waved where it pleased was gone and all the enthusiasm the orators could bring from the auditors was an occasional outburst of applause not very certain in its sound. A marked feature in the oratory, however, and one which was most liberally applauded, was a showing of strong animosity toward Judges Gary and Grinnell and other officials of the law who had been prominent in the celebrated trial.

The exercises at the grave were preceded by a short parade in the city. The entire ceremony was under the auspices of Matthias Schmidinger, president of the Pioneer and Support Association, which has made the monument a possibility, and which, ever since the execution in the yard of the Cook county jail, has supported the widows and children of the five Anarchists. M. Schmidinger opened the exercises with a very temperate speech. The monument was formally tendered to the association by sculptor Weinert. Then came the English speech by Mr. Holmes. He said, in part: "We invite the noble lords and ladies from other lands who are sojourning in our city palaces, whose titles to great possessions are founded upon tyranny and robbery, who proudly boast that neither they nor their ancestors have ever been contaminated by labor or by trade—we invite these aristocrats to view the monument which loyal hearts and ready hands have raised up. Let them gaze upon the stern figure of their Nemesis and read in her defiant attitude the prophesy of labor's deliverance. Long have they feasted and fattened on the spoil wrung from the laboring poor, but the days of their triumph are already numbered. We invite also the rich of our own country and city; the wealthy toadies to European aristocracy who have recently given us a practical demonstration of their itching for royal recognition. We ask those recreant Americans to look upon the work which the friends of these murdered men have dedicated. Our comrades petitioned them, appealed to them, almost prayed to them to hearken to the agonized cries of the oppressed poor; but they heeded not the petition, the prayers nor the warnings of those whom they wronged. There will come a time when they will remember the warning prophecy of one whom they strangled."

Dr. Ernest Schmidt, the veteran Socialist, of Chicago, delivered the German oration. The speaker refrained from any direct criticism of the proceedings in the anarchist trial, but he gave a very striking paraphrase in adverting to the celebrated trial of Jean Calais, of Florence.

The red hood which enveloped the monument was drawn aside by young Albert Parsons, who was directed by his mother, the widow of Albert Parsons. The design is striking. Upon a massive surface, supported by a firm base, rests a rectangular plinth. Directly in front of the plinth stands a heroic group in bronze. The sentiment embodied in this group was found by the sculptor in Freiligrath's poem "The Revolution." The central figure in the group represents a woman in an attitude expressive of defiance. Her right arm, with clinched hand, is crossed over her breast, while the left hand is placing a laurel wreath upon the brow of her champion, who lies stricken at her feet. Beneath the form of the prostrate man fronds and sprays of palms are strewn. The woman's figure stands out in bold relief, full of expression, and is powerfully conceived and artistically executed. On the base of the monument the last words of August Spies are inscribed: "The day will come when our sentence will be more powerful than the voices you are throttling to-day."

VIEWS OF A GOLD EXPORTER.

Uncle Sam Will Send More to Europeans Before There Is a Large Inflow of Yellow Coin.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Alexander Weill, of Lazard, Frees & Co., one of the heaviest gold-exporting houses, said, prior to his departure for Europe for the summer, that he did not look for any imports of gold at present. The shipment of a half-million lot this way, reported two days ago, did not furnish a precedent which could be depended upon. "When we saw exchange rates go down," he added, "we made inquiries as to the prospects of importations. We have been large exporters, as everybody knows, and we should have been exceedingly glad to be able to bring in gold. But, in spite of our desire to do so, we did not find that the situation justified importations. We cannot have importations without exports of wheat, or other products or securities. There is certainly no large movement of securities abroad at present. Now and then a disposition is manifested on the part of speculators in Europe to lay in American securities, with an eye to the repeal of our silver-purchase law, but they are not investors and they sell out again just as they have bought if they see a chance to profit or begin to fear a loss. A real investor is not buying on chances. They are waiting for the certainty which the repeal of the silver law will bring.

"It seems to me that lighter importations are likely, and that with short crops abroad more exports of our products are probable, unless the banks in the West continue carrying the grain holders and keeping the grain out of the market. It would be much better to set free a part of the holdings. Keeping the grain tied up is no real relief to the holder. They may go on carrying the matter perhaps for a year or more, paying big interest, only to find a loss in the end. Our great need just now is exports. We sell our products abroad and get the money, and that is just what we want."

Have Faith in Their Banks.

FRESNO, Cal., June 25.—The Loan and Savings Bank, of Fresno, announced yesterday that, owing to its failure to secure expected funds, it would be unable to open its doors to-morrow. The announcement created no excitement, as it is well known that the assets of the bank are four to one of liabilities. The merchants at once placed printed notices in their windows, stating that the checks of depositors of any bank of Fresno would be taken at par for merchandise. No statements of assets or liabilities are obtainable.

A Woman's Fatal Jump.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—Mrs. Jennie Johnson, a boarder at the Lennox Hotel, corner of Euclid avenue and Erie street, jumped from the window of her room on the fourth floor, at 6 o'clock this morning, and was injured so badly that she died in two hours. Mrs. Johnson was forty-six years of age and the wife of Walter F. Johnson. She had been melancholy for some time, and this is the only reason assigned for her suicide.

Woman and Two Children Drowned.

DENVER, June 25.—While H. T. Harris, wife, two children and a man were attempting to ford the Rio Grande to-day their carriage was upset and the woman and children were drowned. The men had narrow escapes.

NEW "GREEN-GOODS" SWINDLE.

Old Soldiers Robbed of Their Pension Money by a Gauzy Trick.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., June 25.—A party of clever swindlers have been working the old soldiers of Lincoln county, three miles from here. They represented themselves as agents of the United States government, and stated that their business was to organize lodges of old soldiers. They organized a lodge in Lincoln county. The lodge turns out to be a swindle. They told the old soldiers that the Secretary of the Treasury needed all the gold in hand to meet the stringent demands of the present times; that if they would assign their pension checks, which are payable in gold, they would receive greenbacks in return and the gold be forwarded to Washington. The swindlers then cashed the checks with bright new greenbacks, which have since proved worthless. The green-goods men have left for parts unknown.

FICTION AND BICYCLING.

M. Zola Discourses on the Great Advantage of Riding a Wheel.

New York Herald.

The Herald correspondent was to-day lucky enough to have a very interesting conversation with M. Emile Zola, who, both in theory and practice, has become quite an enthusiastic apostle of bicycling.

"You see, I am of a very nervous temperament and have a great deal of sedentary work," said M. Zola. "I found that my hands occasionally had a little nervous shake. All my friends said, 'Vous devriez faire de la bicyclette.' I was dining one evening with Dr. Pozzi. He looked at me and said, 'Vous devriez faire de la bicyclette.' Wherever I turned the same words confronted me, and I noticed thousands of bicyclists spinning along the streets of Paris and near Medan. I took some lessons and in a few days found that it suited me admirably. It clears my brain of blood and I feel much better for it.

"I think that the bicycle is destined to fill a most important role in our social conditions. After a certain number of years the bicycle will become a necessary institution. Every household—fathers, mothers, sons, daughters and children—will take to it. Bicycling in moderation is to be warmly encouraged. It is, moreover, a great mental relaxation for those who are overworked, for there is always present the preoccupation of maintaining one's balance. No matter how one rides, it is constantly in one's mind. Although the rider may be so skillful as to be unconscious of it, it always exists, however, and it is this that prevents the bicyclist from pursuing too sedulously any train of serious thought or reasoning while working the pedals, and it is just here that the desired mental relaxation comes in."

"The bicycle has not yet become a factor in modern novels, as is the case with the horse or the steam engine?"

"No, not yet; but the time will come most surely, for the future of bicycling is immense, and as I have already said, it will become a household necessity for men, women and children."

"Do you believe in bicycling for women?" I asked.

"Certainly," was the reply, "if they like it. Why not?"

"Some physicians have said that the constant trepidation of the saddle in bicycling will in the long run make people impotent. What do you say to that?"

"It is all nonsense. I never yet have heard of a physician who has had any actual experience as a bicyclist say so. Moreover, there is no evidence that I know of to support such a theory. This may be classed with those wild assertions that were made when railways were introduced. People used to say gravely, that when the St. Germain railway was constructed the wheels of the locomotive and carriages would simply turn round and round in their places and that the train would remain motionless."

GETTYSBURG DESECRATION.

The Proposition to Set Up a Dance House on the Field.

Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.

In 1863 Abraham Lincoln, speaking on the battleground of Gettysburg, said that "the brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract." And he besought the living that they here dedicate themselves to the unfinished work that the soldiery who had fought here had thus far so nobly carried on. Therein he expressed the inspiring thought which thenceforth sustained the country through the blood and suffering and sacrifices which preceded the peace of 1865.

Thirty years have passed. And now it is proposed, on this very battle ground so consecrated, and in the Valley of Death so lifted up as a dedication for the whole people, to establish, as an adjunct of the railway scheme, for the amusement of this generation, a dance house, from which the shouts and songs of revelry may arise to drown the screams of the suffering and the moans of the dying which then rose to heaven in atonement and expiation of a nation's guilt, and in appeal to the God of nations that He would not permit to fail among men government of the people by the people and for the people.

Where do these conspirators against the beauty, the verity and the prosperity of our field propose to stay their brutalizing hands? And what do they propose to leave us unsoiled of that spot on which the life of this Nation was saved?

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Altoona Times.

The work of the desecration of the Gettysburg battlefield is going on briskly, and, despite the attempts which are being made to prevent it, nothing effective has so far been done. The electric railway that is being built there intrenches upon and will considerably modify some of the most historic portions of the grounds. If the plans are proceeded with the Gettysburg battlefield of the future will be considerably different from the Gettysburg battlefield as it appeared in 1863. Yet as the projectors of the electric railway line probably have a legal right to do as they are doing, ineffective protests are about all that are possible. It is a pity that the scene of the greatest battle of the rebellion cannot be preserved from utilitarian uses. One of the most historic spots of the country might well be spared from the onward march of "improvement."

The Art of Writing Letters.

New York Tribune.

The daily newspapers have, of course, annihilated the old-fashioned letter in its old-fashioned sense. No one would tolerate the epistle of the old lady who, after declaring that the family was well, proceeded to write a "few thoughts upon patience and resignation." But a chatty, "newsy" letter is by no means to be despised, and is always welcome. Twenty years ago there existed a school in New York where the mistress, a most cultivated and exceptionally intelligent English woman, made much of note writing. Once every week an hour was devoted to this particular exercise. A subject was given for the required note, such as writing an informal dinner invitation; an excuse for an enforced absence from some appointment; a note to a clergyman asking him to visit some poor woman, or to a dressmaker, making an appointment, or to a tradesman, giving some orders. Invitations and answers to every conceivable form of entertainment—anything and everything was chosen for a subject.

Five minutes were allowed, and during this brief period deep silence reigned, broken only by the scratches of the numerous pens. The notes were then collected and read aloud, the teacher commenting and correcting the various styles. It was a most useful lesson, and many a fashionable woman who is noted for her gracious and facile pen remembers thankfully that dreaded ordeal of long ago. In England it is unwritten law that directly after breakfast all notes should be written and all correspondence attended to, and much of an English woman's facility with her pen is doubtless due to this systematic observance. It is a far better plan than the American habit of utilizing odd moments, which tends to produce a careless, slovenly style, and belittles what should be the first duties of a woman of the world.

Cutting and Curing Clover.

Grange Homes.

Don't cut clover too early; let one-third of the heads turn brown first. Start the mower as soon after a rain as the grass is dry. Two or more days of good dry weather can usually be had before another rain comes. The next day, after the dew is off, stir the hay with tedder and cock up in the afternoon. Make the cocks small and narrow. Let it remain in cock until the next day; then turn the cocks over to air for an hour or more and immediately haul in.

It is not much trouble to cure clover when the weather is fine, but it is by no means an easy matter when showers are of almost daily occurrence. Don't cut down too much at one time, and get under cover what is already cut before cutting an extra lot. Clover hay put in the barn half cured is certain to heat violently, and may cause the loss of the barn by spontaneous combustion.

In the Connecticut valley and in portions of Lancaster and Chester counties, Pennsylvania, where the farms are small and the hay crop valuable, hay caps are very extensively used. These caps are made out of unbleached muslin, 16x16 inches, with ring-holes at corners, through which a stick is run to hold the cap on. The caps cost from 15 to 20 cents each, and thirty caps are required for an acre of heavy hay. The hay is put up in large-sized cocks, caps put on, and the hay cured mostly in the cock. Such hay is found much superior to the ordinary hay, being greener and of finer texture and of greater feeding value.

FINE OPALS IN IDAHO.

Stones Are Found in Large Quantities, and There Is a High Fever On.

Boston Herald.

Opals are supposed by some folks to be the crystallized and rock-imprisoned tears of some unfortunate nymph whose name has slipped from memory. If that be the case, she must have done considerable weeping out in the region now commonly known as Idaho, which, not content with having established a reputation for rich mines of gold and silver, says the Recorder, has recently entered the market of precious stones with a really fine output of diamonds, and finally opals, those lachrymose changelings of prophecy.

This new industry has attracted quite a crowd of prospectors to the field, and, though the fever has not yet attained the height of that which carried so many brave men to California in the late forties, yet there is a considerable influx of capital, brains, brawn and pluck. The new Eldorado is called "Opaline," a name applied to the entire gem-bearing region. Small camps scattered throughout the territory bear quaint and suggestive titles, such as "Gleam Hill," "Squaw Creek Camp," etc. Nampa, on the Union Pacific line, is the nearest railway station, and thence the fields are reached by stage.

Opaline, which will probably soon become a city, is on the foot hills of the Owyhee mountains, about twenty miles from Silver City, Ida. All around are numerous warm springs, the water of which is so hot as to boil an egg, while in sharp contrast there is an almost ice-cold spring near there that supplies the place with water. The formation of the country in the vicinity where the opals are found indicates that at one period in its history, far back in some remote geologic age, it passed through an ordeal of fire. Marks of the great heat are everywhere on the rocks, and lava abounds. It is in those favored spots where the temperature was just right that the opals are found.

The first thing to attract the attention of the visitor is the number of what at first seem to be large ash piles, but which on closer examination are found to be heaps of decomposed lava. In these piles are found fine opal glass, ground up by some unknown force, and these are sure signs that there are some opals near by. Another sure sign is what is called opal "bloom," composite rock that powders easily, of a bluish green hue, which displays color and a slight degree of heat when touched to the tongue. Wherever this bloom is found opals are not far off.

The opals found so far vary in size from that of a pea to a small acorn, and are worth all the way from $7 to $40 to the karat. Several of them have been sold at $40. Quite a number have been shipped to New York and have been examined by experts, who pronounce them very valuable and genuine opals beyond all doubt. The opals are found in the rock, imbedded thereal like raisins in the depths of a huge cake. They are scattered around in the rock, and not in any particular way, nor in accordance with any plan, but seemingly at haphazard. They are obtained by blasting. Care must be exercised in putting in the blast lest, by using too much powder, the opals be shattered to pieces. Some valuable stones have been lost in this way. The gems are enveloped in a rocky shell that must be cut away before the beauty of the stone is disclosed. So far only a few mines have been opened to any considerable depth, the miner being content to skim over the surface. They are beginning to sink deeper with very satisfactory results. The theory is that when they get down below the water mark of the district the gems will be of greater purity, fire and value.

Odds and Ends.

To keep lemons, cover them with fresh, cold water, and change every week. They ripen and become more juicy, and may be kept this way for several months.

To prevent hair from coming out, take one pint of bay rum and half an ounce of quinine; mix, and apply to the scalp twice a day with a woolen cloth, rubbing it in well.

Beef tea, as ordinarily prepared, is of little nutritive value, but if the white of an egg be mixed with a cupful of beef tea and heated to about 160 degrees Fahrenheit, the value of the beef tea is greatly enhanced.

Thread drawing for hemstitching may be made easy by taking a lather brush and soap and lathering well the parts where the threads are to be drawn. Let the linen dry and the thread will come out easily in the finest linen.

When one is using lemons plentifully, an excellent essence may be made at the slightest cost. Put the grated rind of a dozen lemons into a pint of alcohol, add a teaspoonful of lemon oil, bottle and cork tightly and set in a warm place; shake every day for two weeks, when it will be ready for use.

Mrs. M. DeBruler, of Rockport, is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Stella Anderson, at No. 390 North Delaware street.

Fine Port Wines.

Just received, an elegant shipment of port wines from Portugal. Sold in any quantity from one bottle upwards. Bottle prices, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2. The cheapest may be used for any medicinal purpose. This is the finest shipment of port wines ever brought to this city.
CASPAR SCHMALHOLZ,
No. 29 South Meridian street. Direct importer of foreign wines, ports, sherries, Rhine wines, etc.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

WITH what complacency must the lady who uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap glance at her mirror, for there she sees reflected a complexion devoid of blemish. This peerless purifier may be relied upon to remedy all skin irritations. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Largest in the World.

In the department of flavoring extracts, the Price Flavoring Extract Co. has the largest and most completely equipped laboratory in the world. Thousands of pounds of the true Mexican Vanilla Beans are consumed every year in

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

of Vanilla. This immense business is accounted for by the purity and excellence of their productions, a determined effort to make articles as perfect as can be made.

A Veteran's Story

Jos. Hemmerich.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with Consumption. Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

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— OF —

STRAW : HATS
In the City.
DANBURY HAT CO.
23 West Washington St.

White Sulphur Springs
MONTEZUMA, IND.

Remember while you are suffering the heat that the RIVERSIDE HOTEL is the coolest and best ventilated hotel in Indiana. A dive in the great pool cools down the blood and makes you comfortable.

EDUCATIONAL.

Girls' Classical School,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Twelfth year opens September 27. Prepares for all colleges for women. Boarding pupils received into the school residence. THEODORE L. SEWALL, MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 343 North Pennsylvania street. For catalogues and further information address 67 Maple street, Chicago, until September 20.

SUMMER SCHOOL—ENTER NOW.
Indianapolis Business University.
WHEN BLOCK—ELEVATOR.
Large airy rooms. Individual instruction. 500 students annually. Catalogue. 'Phone 499.
REEB & OSBORN.

WILLISTON SEMINARY—PREPARES BOYS for any college or scientific school. New laboratories with electrical plant. All buildings heated by steam. Fall term opens Sept. 7, 1893. Address REV. WM. GALLAGHER, Principal, Easthampton, Mass.

Flanner & Buchanan
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant.
172 North Illinois Street.

DIED.

INGERSOLL—John Nelson Ingersoll, killed in a railroad wreck, June 24, 1893, near West Superior, Wis. Funeral notice later.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HOTEL HELP of all kinds; also, dining room girls, at once. Address NEW TREMONT HOTEL, Wabash, Ind.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS EXPERIENCED soap salesman; must be a hustler and know his business. State experience, reference, etc. Address SOAP, Journal office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN IN Indiana by the Northwestern Benevolent Society of Duluth, Minn. Pays sick, accident and death benefits at a cost of $1 per month. Write for terms to agents.

WANTED—WE WANT AT ONCE—RELIABLE men everywhere (local traveling) to advertise and keep our show cards tacked up in towns on trees and fences along public roads. Steady work in your own county. $70 a month salary and $3 a day expenses, deposited in your bank when started. FRANCO-GERMAN ELECTRO CO., Box 831, Cincinnati, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE UNION SHOE CO. 79 E. Wash. 79 E. Wash.
F. E. LAND, RESIDENT MANAGER.
For our opening, Wednesday morning, June 21, 1893, we will offer a gent's Russia calf, lace, hand-sewed shoe, always sells for $5; for this sale at $3.75.
Special sales on fancy tan Oxfords, all styles in ladies' and children's, at prices that will astonish you.
A fine calf shoe for workingmen for $1.
Big lot infant's shoes, 25c.
Ladies' Oxfords 50c up.
A fine calf shoe for $2.25.
We manufacture a complete line of shoes to measure from $2.50 to $5.
Leave your order. The special opening sale at these prices only until July 1, 1893. Don't forget place: 79 East Washington.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES—TERMS reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street. MCGILLIARD & DARK.

LOANS—MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street.

LOANS—SUMS OF $100 TO $100,000. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWEST market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—A 50-FOOT LOT on Ash street, between Lincoln and Seventh sts. Cheap if sold now. Terms to suit purchaser. Address "LOT," Journal Office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—THREE ACRES of land, pleasantly situated in a quiet town in the gas belt. Substantial house and barn. Good academy near. Price reasonable. Address MARTHA E. BROWN, Spiceland, Ind.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—AN EIGHT-ROOM house on Park avenue, south of Seventh street. Modern conveniences; fruit and small garden. Lot 46x170. For any one wanting a beautiful home or a good rental property this will merit investigation. Address "HOME," Journal Office.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND MULES. CITIZENS' STREET RAILROAD CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—D HANDLE factory. Address A. J. L., care Journal.

FOR SALE—GAAR, SCOTT & CO. PORTABLE Threshing Engine. Cheap for cash. Indianapolis Warehouse Co.

ASTROLOGY

DR. ELLIS—THE SCIENTIST—TELLS PAST, present and future by the planets; business best adapted to and most successful in; gives information on all subjects; of friends, relatives, enemies, love, marriage, health and happiness. 128 West New York street. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—240 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA ST. modern house of eleven rooms, furnished. Inquire of JOHN C. WRIGHT, Wright's Block.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT—OLD HATS AND RUBBERS repaired by WM. DEPUY, 47 Massachusetts ave.