board, and I directed a midshipman to observe closely the distance of the Camperdown. I reported to the commander that it would be too close, and asked permission to reverse the port screw. This was done, and just before the collision both engines were going at full speed astern. The ship had turned twelve or thirteen points when the Camperdown struck the Victoria on the starboard bow about ten feet abaft the anchor. The Camperdown's bow came right through into the ship as far as into the chain lockers and burst in the bulkhead between the fore mess deck and the stokers' mess deck. When the collision was seen to be inevitable orders were given to close the watertight doors. I called round and asked if everything was tight, and was answered with 'yes,' but by whom I could not say. I then heard the order for every one to go on deck, and the men in the flat where I was on the starboard side all went up. I then got up on the mess deck and aft and down into the starboard engine room. The engines were being worked, and I heard the gongs of the telegraph. There was no water in the engine room. I then went to the afterbridge, where all were at their stations, to get out the boats. The ship's company, in great numbers, was on the port side of the upper deck. I then went along the port fore and aft bridge to the Admiral, the ship having a heavy list to the starboard. Just as I reached the cutter's foremost davit, on the port side, the ship gave a great lurch starboard, and I clutched at the rail. I found myself sucked down, but I came up to the surface again among the wreckage. I, with many others, was picked up by the Nile's boats. The conduct and steadiness of all at their stations was beyond praise. There was no panic of any sort or description."

Staff Commander Hawkins Smith and Lieutenant Heath, of the Victoria, also made reports. The former says the Victoria was headed in for land to get into shoal water. She gradually filled by the bow and listed over to starboard. Heath was doing duty as executive officer. Lord Gillford, flag lieutenant of the Victoria, said the admiral wished the distance between columns to be six cables. Says he:

"I ordered three midshipmen to watch the speed and helm signals of the Camperdown, Edinburgh and Nile. No alteration, however, was reported to me other than the Camperdown's helm was being hard over. On the signal being hauled down and a collision appearing likely with the Camperdown, the port engines were reversed and almost immediately afterwards the starboard engines also. I reported to the Admiral that the Dreadnaught was lowering boats. He thereupon made a general signal to annul the sending of boats. After the collision the Admiral remained on deck. He asked the staff commander what water we were in and the staff commander replied: 'Deep water, seventy or eighty fathoms.' The helm was then put hard starboard and both engines went half-speed ahead. The ship made headway, swinging slowly to port. A minute afterwards the steering gear broke down, the quartermaster reported that he was unable to move the wheel. During this time the ship was gradually keeling more and more to starboard and the water rising rapidly over the forecastle, the Admiral ordered me to go down and ask the captain if the ship was making any water aft."

In endeavoring to carry out the Admiral's orders he was washed away by the rising waters, and when he came to the surface caught sight of the Victoria sinking, bow first.

SCORING FOR ALTGELD.

The Rev. Madison Peters Says Such as He Must Be Voted Out of Office.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Governor Altgeld and his pardon of the Anarchists was denounced in the most scathing terms from the pulpit to-day. The Rev. Madison Peters, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, said: "The pardon of the surviving participants in the Haymarket murder in Chicago, in fulfillment of a compact made with Anarchists before election, was detestable enough, and shows to what bargains our politicians will stoop for ballots. But the tirade the alien Governor sent forth as the excuse for executive clemency is still more to be condemned. He shows himself not only a foreigner by birth, but a continental European in his views and sympathies. He is not fit for American citizenship, and he rails as wildly at the administration of the law as Herr Most ever did. In his message of seventeen thousand words he not only brings reproach on his party, but disgraces the State and makes a most astounding exhibition of himself before the country, as well as sounding the most dangerous note for lawlessness ever struck in this country. He plainly shows that he is not in sympathy with the American political idea of individual liberty subject to the sovereignty of the law.

"The Governor has won the applause of the dangerous un-American element in our country, but made his name a stench in the nostrils of every American citizen. I do not find fault with Altgeld because he is foreign-born—many of our foreign-born are better Americans than the native born; but I do condemn his un-Americanism. I hate a traitor. The liberties we enjoy, secured to us and held intact by the expenditure of precious blood and untold treasure, can only be transmitted to posterity untarnished by the more respectable elements of American society seeking political power and office and thus rescue our municipal and State governments from the unclean hands of rascally political demagogues of foreign birth."

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS.

Residents of Indiana and Illinois Whose Claims Have Been Allowed.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Original—Stephen E. Pool. Supplemental—George W. Schwink. Renewal and increase—Thomas Sheil. Increase—John Andrews, Dennis Spurrier. Reissue—Henry Rathburn, James Dobson, Henry Roberts, Franklin Freeman. Original widows, etc.—Agnes Harris, Rachel J. Delong, Mary Alexander, Lucy Martin, Rebecca Baugher.

TO RESIDENTS OF ILLINOIS.

Original—John W. Hoit. Increase—Francis M. Hefner, Louis Kohl, Benjamin B. Haydon, Harvey H. Lenner. Reissue—George C. Bennett, John Mountjoy, Charles Edwards, Benjamin F. Clark. Original widows, etc.—Laura A. C. Weibel, Harriet Castelio, Hannah B. Sebree. Widow Indian wars—Polly Bartley.

Sunday Ball Games.

At Chicago—(Attendance, 8,675.)

										H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—3	4	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2	8	1

Batteries—McGill and Kittridge; Breitenstein and Peitz.

At Cincinnati—Rain caused the game to be declared off, but at 4 o'clock another game was started. (Attendance, 4,700.)

										H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	*—7	14	3
Washington	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0—6	11	0

Batteries—Dwyer, King and Vaughn; Maul and Farrell.

Big Four Agent Kelley Disappears.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Michael P. Kelley, general agent of the Big Four railroad, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is feared by his wife and friends that he has committed suicide. Detectives have searched the city for him in vain. Kelley is one of the best known railroad officials in this city.

THE WAY OUT of woman's troubles is with Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Safely and certainly, every delicate weakness, derangement, and disease peculiar to the sex is permanently cured.

Out of all the medicines for women, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only one that's *guaranteed* to do what is claimed for it. In all "female complaints" and irregularities, periodical pains, displacements, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down sensations and kindred ailments, if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

So certain to cure *every* case of Catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy that its proprietors make you this offer: "If you can't be cured, permanently, we'll pay you $500 cash."

ON THE GETTYSBURG FIELD

Reunion of the Loyal Veterans Who Fought the Great Three Days' Fight.

Grand Reception to Major General Green in His Ninety-Third Year, at the Dedication of the Monument to New York Troops.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2.—With the bright sun above the field on which Gettysburg's decisive battle was fought, New York's monument to the heroes who fell in the battle was dedicated to-day with impressive ceremonies. It was the anniversary of the three days' fight. Several thousand of New York veterans, the Governors of two states, the surviving generals of the battle, and visitors from other States were present to lend impressiveness to a scene that will go down in history as one of the greatest at Gettysburg since its wheat fields ran red with the blood of confederate and Union dead. The wheat stood ripe on the stalk to-day, as it did thirty years ago, when the armies of Meade and Lee met, and the Union troops gleaned victory after seventy-two hours of varying conflict. Smoke again hung over the field, but it was from the salute in honor of the dead, and not the smoke of battle.

The first feature of the day was the reception to Maj. Gen. George S. Green by his brigade on Culp's hill. A platform had been erected among the trees where Green and his men held a most important point on the right of the line of battle of the second day's fight. Within view of a score of monuments erected to mark the places where comrades fell, the survivors and their guests gathered and saluted their brigade commander, who is in his ninety-third year, and is the oldest living participant in the battle of Gettsburg.

General Robert Avery acted as presiding officer. On the platform was Governor Flower, of New York, and staff; also General Sickles, General Slocum, Colonel Stedman, who was wounded not fifty yards away, and the representatives of the Sixtieth, Seventy-eighth, One-hundred-and-second, One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh and One-hundred-and-forty-ninth New York Regiments. Standing about under the trees or seated in carriages were nearly a thousand veterans of New York regiments and their friends. The Rev. O. W. S. Everson, of the One-hundred-and-seventh New York Volunteers, opened the proceedings with a prayer. The veterans then sang "America," after which General Avery introduced Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum. The veterans listened intently as General Slocum described the scenes in which they took part, and gave him three cheers when he closed. General Green then stood up and was cheered and cheered again as many of the veterans saw their leader for the first time since the war.

When General Green concluded Governor Flower was introduced. He said that it was not on the programme for him to speak at this time, but he could not forego the pleasure of coming and looking into the faces of the men from New York, who fought so well for both State and Nation. Continuing, he said: "While the soldiers of the old world fought to make their monarchs great, you fought to make your enemies your equal in all things, and to enable their children to enjoy the blessings of this country equally with your own. This was the turning point just here, and you may all consider yourselves lucky to have been in it. I wish to God I had been there myself. [Laughter and applause.] You had your opportunity and you used it well. No prouder epitaph could be placed on a man's tomb than 'He was a Union soldier.' But you soldiers do not die. You come here like General Green—ninety-three years old with the bloom of youth on his cheeks. I hope every one of you will live as long as he."

There were loud shouts for General Sickles as Governor Flower took his seat, and the General was given a hearty cheer as he stood, with the aid of his crutches, and congratulated the veterans on getting together on the old battle ground. After all had joined in singing "Marching through Georgia" and the Rev. Mr. Pray had pronounced the benediction, all the veterans formed in line and shook hands with Gens. Green, Sickles, Slocum and Avery, while Battery C of the Third Artillery fired a salute. Many of the veterans walked on with tears on their cheeks after the hearty hand-clasping of their old commander.

After the morning exercises there was a rush to the hotels and eating houses, where the crowds were fed with difficulty, as the hotels were simply swamped. At 1 o'clock the veterans went to the places assigned to them for the parade. The organizations formed on the four sides of the town square and along Baltimore street, their lines reaching all the way to the cemetery gates. The generals and guests of honor entered the carriages at 4 P. M., and took their positions in the square. The Soldiers' Home band, from Bath, N. Y., led the procession. First came the honorary marshal, Gen. George S. Green, and staff, in a carriage. He was escorted by twenty-five men of his old brigade, who walked at the sides of his carriage. Following them were veterans bearing twenty-nine flags of honor, out of respect to the memory of commanders of brigades or higher command in the battle of Gettysburg who were killed during the battle or are since deceased. Following the flags of honor came the grand marshal of the day, Major General Daniel Butterfield, who was chief of staff of the army of the Potomac during the battle of Gettysburg. Next were the regulars, acting as escort of honor to the generals, the Governors, the commanders and invited guests. With the escort were carriages containing Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. H. W. Slocum, Gen. Joseph B. Carr and Maj. Charles A. Richardson, of the Board of Gettysburg Commissioners of New York State.

TIME TO GET A MOVE ON 'EM.

[Concluded from First Page.]

value as between this authorized dollar and the gold dollar was 17.94 to 1, instead of 16 to 1, as fixed by the coinage act of Jan. 18, 1837. Silver had then been constantly declining for several years, and all Europe had closed its mints against its coinage except into subsidiary coins limited to legal tender. Of this fact the Congress of 1878 was surely advised, because the second section of the act makes it obligatory on the President to invite the countries comprising the Latin Union, which had been the last to reject the use of silver, and other nations of Europe to join us in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver and to secure fixity of value between the metals.

"To show beyond all cavil that the act of 1873, demonetizing the silver dollar as a tender for debt, was advisedly and considerately passed, we need only to examine the contemporaneous legislation on the same kindred questions. The provisions of the act of 1873, itself, are too plain to have been misunderstood, and to have made them different would have been a marked departure from the policy of the government as fixed by the coinage act of Feb. 21, 1853, which decreased the quantity of metal in the subsidiary silver coins and limited their legal tender character to payments of five dollars and less. Hence the act of 1873, dropping the further mention of the silver dollar from the coinage of the United States, expressly confines the use of all silver coins of the United States to payments not exceeding five dollars in amount. The act of June 22, 1874, was strictly in consonance with that of 1873. It had been our previous policy since the foundation of the government to make foreign coins, of both gold and silver, receivable for public dues, and as also between individuals. The value fixed by law for many of these coins, especially those of silver, were already beyond their intrinsic worth, and silver gave signs of continued decrease. Hence the act of 1873 declared: First, that all foreign coins should cease to be a legal tender; second, that the gold coins of the United States, when not reduced below the weight of tolerance, should be a legal tender for all debts; third, that the silver coins of the United States (including, of course, the silver dollar), shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5; and, fourth, that the minor coins, the nickles and copper coins shall be a legal tender for only 25 cents.

"It was obvious to the least discerning financiers of the country that the act of 1873 would eventually bring about, not a double standard, as pretended by its friends, but a single standard of depreciated silver. Hence, from the beginning, these dollars were received with great distrust. But Congress, having entered on this strange scheme of expansion, determined to use the power of the government to force the circulation on an unwilling public. The associated banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia adopted rules forbidding the use of these dollars, and also the silver certificates, in clearing balances among themselves. It really seems that when both debtor and creditor agree not to use a currency thought to be injurious to the public welfare they should be allowed to reject it in their own transactions without the fear of punishment. The national banks, however, held their charters from the government, and the discipline of Congress was soon brought to bear. It was decreed that no national bank should belong to a clearing house that refused silver certificates in payment of balances. When bank charters had to be renewed the renewal was conditioned on the receipt and circulation of a currency already bad, and getting worse day by day. The government now entered the field as a common carrier and, transported, without charge, this unacceptable currency to any part of the country that would deposit gold for it in the subtreasuries. Thus the government sowed the wind, and now, by the just law of retribution, reaps the whirlwind.

SHYLOCK WANTS HIS FLESH.

"The public demands back that gold, and the government must pay it or embark at once on the treacherous sea of depreciated currency. When pains and penalties failed to coerce the banks the persuasion of self-interest was resorted to, and they were offered the bribe that silver certificates received by them might be counted in their bank reserves. Finally, when the banks remained obdurate against their bank seduction, it was thought the general public might surrender to the temptation of small notes, and to that end, in 1886, it was exacted that the Secretary of the Treasury should hereafter issue silver certificates in denominations of one, two and five dollars, and the larger certificates, already issued under the act of 1878, might be exchanged for the smaller denominations.

"If greater expansion of the currency were really required by the legitimate demands of business it might have been secured, it seems to me, by inducing an increase of the national bank notes, a currency secured by United States bonds, payable in gold and always worth a premium. Instead of this, the contrary policy was most persistently pursued, resulting in a decrease in specie-paying bank notes from $358,000,000 in 1883 to $172,000,000 in 1892. While this better currency was being driven out by unfriendly legislation, the channels of business were being gorged by an issue of 410,000,000 of silver dollars, 335,000,000 of silver certificates, and finally, under the act of 1890, by the issue of 154,000,000 more of treasury notes in the purchase of silver bullion, at an enormous loss to the people and to the government. Of the five or six hundred millions of gold, with which we began in 1878, none can now be found in circulation. What has not gone to foreign countries, enjoying the blessing of a single standard, has been hoarded, not to reappear until its holders have some guarantee that, if loaned, it will be returned in money equally good. The gold certificates not already forced upon the government for redemption, of which the one-hundred-million-dollar gold reserve is supposed to be held by the government, constitutes the best security of the national banks, and the greenback is rapidly disappearing. The bank notes are necessarily held, if possible, by the banks issuing them, in fear that in the extremity of distress their redemption may soon be asked in gold. Nothing is left but silver certificates and treasury notes. The banks are unable to maintain their lawful reserve. Hence, they can do no relief to a suffering community.

MUST PAY THE BOND.

"The government treasury is depleted of its surplus. Government expenditures exceed government receipts. Extravagant appropriations, made on a silver basis, must now be paid in a medium of value. The heedless promise to pay has now run its brief course, and its performance comes with suffering and tears.

"What now is the remedy?

"First—The customs duties should hereafter be paid in gold alone.

"Second—The silver bullion in the government vaults should at once be sold for cash in gold and the proceeds covered into the treasury.

"Third—Three per cent. gold bonds to the amount of $300,000,000 should be promptly sold and the proceeds transferred to the treasury.

"Fourth—A day should be fixed, not later than Jan. 1, 1898, for the redemption and payment in gold coin of all circulating notes of every description heretofore issued by the government.

"Fifth—At least half of the silver dollars issued under the acts of 1878 and 1890 should be sold as bullion and the remainder minted into subsidiary silver coins, and made legal tender only in payment of $10 or less.

"Sixth—Provision should be made for the use of the $300,000,000 of gold bonds as a basis for banking, making the provisions as liberal as possible, consistent with safety, but under government supervision.

"Seventh—The basis of national banking should be so enlarged as to permit the issue of circulating notes on the deposit of other than United States bonds, the solvency of such bonds to be passed on by responsible government officials.

"Eighth—All bank issues to be redeemed in gold coin on demand.

"Ninth—All foreign gold coins should be made a legal tender for debt and receivable for government duties at their value as fixed by law.

"Tenth—Previous to the 1st of January, 1898, the surplus funds of the treasury, either loans or collections, to be placed with the banks in such sections of the country and in such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary.

"It is not poverty but distrust that afflicts the country. Our fabric of finance must be torn down and built anew. It was conceived in error, and every step increased the departure from truth. The act of 1878 was dishonorable to the government and ruinous to the people. The act of 1890 was a mere device to substitute silver for gold as a standard of value. Iron or copper is either more stable in value to-day than silver. We accepted the bad advice of the silver inflationists once—yes, twice. The cup is too bitter to continue the draught. They said that if America coined silver, England, France and Germany would be constrained to use it also, and that silver would soon take the par of gold. On the contrary, its fall has been rapid and without intermission. These foreign governments now have our gold and we are left with a currency discarded by the whole world and scarcely more valuable than copper.

"We shall again be told that there is not gold enough to furnish the world's exchanges. If every man's experience did not detect this fallacy the sophistry might be accepted as argument. It is universally admitted, as already stated, that less than 5 per cent. of human transactions require the use of circulation only. If more than this be needed it can be supplied by a paper currency redeemable in gold. It will be charged that a single standard is sought by capital as a means of extorting higher rates of interest. It is enough to say that in every country having a single standard interest rates are scarcely half the rates prevailing here.

"Give us a gold standard of value. Now is the most acceptable time. We have tried the double standard, and it is a most frightful failure. European nations are enjoying prosperity because they enjoy a uniform currency and the confidence it inspires. Let the American people be freed from the curses of bad legislation and they will attend to the rest.

"J. B. HENDERSON."

LOOKING TO AMERICA.

Opinions of German Financiers on the Silver Question.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The World's Berlin cable says: The absorbing topic of the day, overshadowing even the army bill, is the silver question. The correspondent called on Baron Von Bleichroeder, the head of the great German banking firm of S. Bleichraeder, and got the following: "We have been surprised principally by the unprecedented secrecy with which the Indian silver law was prepared and by its taking effect immediately on publication. The Indian legislators well knew that the discussion of the law would have caused large quantities of silver to flow into the Indian mints, there to be coined according to the late law. The new law has been felt here in the sudden and sharp depreciation of Mexican, Italian and American railroad stocks, which are held in considerable quantities in this country. What influence we may expect from the new law upon the German finances will mainly depend on the attitude taken by the United States government. At any rate keen distrust of foreign securities—especially so-called exotic stocks, such as Argentine, Portuguese, Greek and Mexican—has steadily grown here among investors, not altogether unjustly, considering that people have lost millions of them."

Dr. Siemens, president of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, acknowledged to be a shrewd financier, said, in an interview with the correspondent: "The silver question touches German-American relations mainly on account of American currency bonds. There are few other interests. Grain is gold. We buy and sell for gold. If the exchange falls prices rise for what we send. The question is, how much will currency bonds depreciate? That depends entirely on the nature of the future law replacing the Sherman bill. If a new panic should happen Germany will take fright and throw everything on the market. The European public willingly bought Americans, hoping for a rise in prices, but the past year and a half the rise has not come. Gold came over because Europe had good crops and consequently wanted no American grain. This year all is different. Europe has had bad crops except Russia. Russian grain exports to Germany have gone down much. Turkish and American grain has taken its place. We had a good crop when Russia had a bad crop. They had little but we needed no American grain. It is different this year. We shall import more from America than Russia, and will send gold for it. This will greatly facilitate the repeal of the Sherman law. Congress has been called to meet to consider this subject, and not too soon. All depends on the answer to the question, What will America do? American bond prices are so low now that Europe has no interest in sending them back, provided circumstances remain safe. Therefore Europe will send payment for grain in gold and few goods."

OTHER SILVER OPINIONS.

The Thunderer Hails Cleveland's Call of a Special Session with Delight.

LONDON, July 2.—The Times is the only morning newspaper that comments on President Cleveland's call for a special session. It says editorially: "Among all interested in sound financial and steady markets for securities, there is but one feeling of satisfaction at the return, however belated, of the United States to a sound monetary policy. The Sherman act is one of the unwise laws mentioned in the President's proclamation, but it is by no means the only one, nor is it solely responsible for the present disorder of American business. The fight in Congress seems likely to turn on the question of priority as much as any one. It will do no party any good to deny all necessity of remedial legislation, but plausible arguments will be adduced for handling other questions before the Sherman act. Mr. Cleveland seems to place the burden of reform upon the proper shoulders when he lays it on Congress. Talk will not relieve the question, but it is at least encouraging to see Americans beginning to face the issue squarely."

What Secretary Morton Says.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Post will to-morrow print a letter, written by Secretary Morton to Hon. J. F. Lee, of Manhattan, Kan., under date of June 17, on the silver queston. Among other things the Secretary says:

The continued purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month is very debilitating to the gold reserve in the treasury of the United States. Plainly stated in a wild Western way, the question is now, Which will hold out the longest, the gold of the United States or the silver of the whole world? It would be a good object lesson in money fallacies if the government could legally tender 412½-grain silver dollars in payment for the silver bullion which it buys each month under the compulsory provisions of the Sherman act. The giving of an ounce of silver bullion, which contains 480 grains of silver, for a dollar which contains only 412½ grains of silver, would soon teach the advocates of fiat money that the stamp of the government is merely a certificate of the weight and fineness of the coin, and not an enhancement of the metal it contains. If the government can by coinage create an artificial value of 45 cents to the ounce in silver why cannot the government create a 100-cent value in any kind of metal that it may coin and stamp "One Dollar."

Bynum and Brown Against Silver.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The free-silver followers of Representatives Bynum and Brown, of Indiana, may be interested to know that General Tracey, of Albany, who led the anti-silver fight in the last Congress and will lead the Sherman-act repeal forces next August, in a public interview counts these two gentlemen among fifteen members of Congress who voted for free silver last February, but have given every assurance that they will vote this time against silver.

George Fleming, of Fort Wayne, will to-morrow be appointed one of the special examiners of the Pension Bureau. Fleming was in the Pension Bureau under the last administration, but was twice dismissed for charges. After two reinstatements he was at last summarily removed, the Democrats thereupon taking care of him on the House roll.

Silverites Have Ordered a Council.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A secret council of war, comprising four chieftians of the radical silverites, was held at the meeting of the American Bimetallic League here to-day. Chicago and July 25 have been decided on as the place and time for a general gathering of the league's members and friends of free silver. The proclamation will be issued to the press to-morrow and will be the battle cry of the silverites.

Belgian Government to Act.

BRUSSELS, July 2.—The Belgian government is reported to be about to convene the Latin Union states for the purpose of considering what action they shall take in view of the recent fall in silver. This will precede the reassembling of the international monetary conference.

Losses by Fire.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A fire which started early this morning in the building at Park place and Church street, caused a loss of $166,000. It is distributed as follows: Damage to building, $40,000; Bradly & Hubbard Manufacturing Company, $30,000; F. A. Ringler & Co., $25,000; Smith's hat and umbrella store, $5,000; Maddock & Co., $5,000; Imperial Cafe, $1,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 2.—The Empire Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of agricultural implements, lost its extensive plant by fire this afternoon, entailing a loss of $60,000, with $33,000 insurance. Caused by spontaneous combustion.

PIOCHE, Nev., July 2.—The Bullionville reduction works burned to-day. Loss, over $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

Sudden Death of Georgie Drew Barrymore.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 2.—Georgie Drew Barrymore, actress, died suddenly this morning. She came to this city three weeks ago for her health, and had improved considerably. She was taken with hemorrhage about noon and died shortly after. Her daughter Ethel and her husband, Maurice Barrymore, the actor, were with her.

Mrs. Barrymore had been here three weeks, recuperating from the illness that attacked her in New York. The change of climate at first seemed to do her good, but to-day at noon she was seized with a bad hemorrhage of the lungs, and died in a short time. Her health first gave way in San Francisco, last year, while she was playing there.

Muncie, 6; Celina, 1.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 2.—The Muncie ball team defeated the Celina (O.) club, this afternoon, in the presence of a large crowd. This team claims the amateur championship of Ohio. Score:

										H.	E.
Muncie	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	*—6	7	3
Celina	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	4

Batteries—Muncie: Goar and Raffert; Celina: Dielk and Yeager. Base on balls—Off Dielk, 6. Struck out—By Goar, 11; Dielk, 3. Earned runs—Muncie, 4. Sacrifice hits—Muncie, 3; Celina, 1. Umpire—W. Rupert.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Arrived: Pennland, from Antwerp; Circassia, from Glasgow.

HAVRE, July 2.—Arrived: La Touraine, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 2.—Arrived: Trave, from New York.

"ADMIRAL"

Costing the dealer perhaps a trifle more is the only recognized high grade cigarette. "Admiral" is not made by a trust.

Be on your Guard.

If some grocers urge another baking powder upon you in place of the "Royal," it is because of the greater profit upon it. This of itself is evidence of the superiority of the "Royal." To give greater profit the other must be a lower cost powder, and to cost less it must be made with cheaper and inferior materials, and thus, though selling for the same, give less value to the consumer.

To insure the finest cake, the most wholesome food, be sure that no substitute for Royal Baking Powder is accepted by you.

Nothing can be substituted for the Royal Baking Powder and give as good results.

BANKER DREXEL'S WILL

It Will Show an Estate of $30,000,000 and Make Some Munificent Bequests.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The late A. J. Drexel's will, drawn ten years ago, but with numerous codicils since, will not be read until one week after his funeral. The estate will amount to over $30,000,000. The will directs a reorganization of all three partnerships in the great banking firms on the first day of January succeeding Mr. Drexel's death, and establishes the amount of interest the estate is to hold in them hereafter. Both Drexel Institute and the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers are remembered, and a good deal of money is given outright to charities. It is expected that Anthony J. Drexel, jr., and John R. Drexel will succeed to most of the banking interests, while George W. Childs Drexel will get, among other things, his father's interests in the Public Ledger. The Philadelphia firm of Drexel & Co. will continue on much the same lines as before. J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York partner, now takes Mr. Drexel's place as the absolute head of the firm whose prestige his genius has already increased.

RUSSIA.

A Jew's Reply to M. Botkine's Recent Defense of Russia.

Joseph Jacobs, Secretary of the Russo-Jewish Committee, in the Century for July.

It is indeed only an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the American public to suggest that the recent expulsions were due to the benevolent desire of the Russian government to protect the peasantry from the oppression of the Jews. That could not have been the reason why they were heartlessly driven forth from Moscow in the bitter cold of the winter of 1891-92, when even soldiers were not allowed to drill in the open air. Nor could that have been the reason why the permission granted them by ex-Ministers Markoff and Tolstoy was withdrawn, and they were driven from the towns outside the pale of Jewish settlement to towns within it; peasants do not dwell in towns. Nor could the protection of the peasant be the reason why Jews are not allowed to become shareholders in commercial companies. The recent restrictions on Jewish education cannot be of much avail to protect the peasantry.

If it had been the purpose of the Czar and his advisers to assimilate the Jew and the peasant they would not recently have put obstacles in the way of the Jews becoming agriculturists in separate colonies, where they could not interfere with the peasantry. Many thousands of these Jewish agriculturists exist in southern Russia, and have prospered and shown aptitude for agricultural pursuits for three generations.

It is further suggested by the secretary of the Russian legation that the recent restrictive measures were taken as much in the interests of the Jews themselves as of the peasantry. The peasantry hunger for the blood of their oppressors and the benevolent government has therefore thought it right, in the interests of both parties, to separate them by driving young Jewish maidens and little children through the snow and away from the towns where they had dwelt all their lives. So, at least, seems to run M. Botkine's argument. Now, it is a fact that the peasants live on very good terms with the Jews, and do not need to be prevented from flying at their throats. There have recently been very few riots against the Jews, and when they occurred at Balta, Saratoff and Starodub last year the authorities, far from repressing them, encouraged the rioters, if they did not actually initiate the riots. Thus at Balta the police urged on the people by telling them the government had handed over the Jews' property to them, while the soldiery shared in the plunder. If the protection of the Jews were the object of the recent expulsions, why were they not resorted to twelve years ago, in 1881, when, owing to the culpable laxity of the Russian authorities, no fewer than 167 towns and villages of Southern Russia were the scenes of violent attacks on Jewish life and property, and, worse still, on the honor of Jewish women. The government did nothing then to stop these outrages till a meeting at the Mansion House, in London, drew the attention of all Europe to the criminal apathy of the Russian government.

Interview with Harrison.

New York Mail and Express.

"What do you think of the prospects of Republican success in the near future?"

"Do you know what a teeter is? I don't suppose you do unless you were raised in the country. It is a seesaw. A boy is generally on one end of the plank and a girl on the other, and the plank is across a fence. It goes up and down, and the peculiarity is that one end is never up without the other end being down. Does any one pretend to say that at the present time the Democratic party is up? I think not."

He declined to speak of the probable candidates of the Republican or Democratic party for 1896.

Black Crook's Big Chicago Run.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Eugene Tompkins's Black Crook Company closed its engagement of fourteen weeks at McVicker's Theater. The engagement has been the most prosperous in the history of McVicker's Theater and the last night of the spectacle was a genuine ovation. The leading female members of the company were overwhelmed with floral tributes and the "Dead Tough" Bowery dance was cheered to the echo. The troupe goes to New York, where it opens Aug. 14 at the Academy of Music, after which it tours the principal cities of the country.

Went to the Bottom Fighting.

TOLEDO, O., July 2.—While on board an excursion steamer, in the river, to-day, John Hickey, James O'Brien and Patrick Dowling engaged in a fight. During the scuffle the side rail of the boat was broken, and all three of the men were thrown into the water. Hickey and O'Brien were rescued with difficulty, but Dowling was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Two Cincinnati Murders.

CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—Near Mount Healthy, at College Hill, to-day, in a drunken fight, John Schede stabbed Joseph Lux to death. To-night on Sycamore hill, this city, two colored laborers quarreled about a woman in her presence, and Alfred Patterson, one party in the quarrel, shot died Anderson Bixon, his enemy.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and Washington Streets.

TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:

*Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*3.55 am	*12.15 am
Philadelphia and New York	*5.00 am	*10.15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*5.00 am	*10.15 pm
Dayton and Springfield	*5.00 am	†10.15 pm
Richmond and Columbus, O.	†8.00 am	†3.20 pm
Martinsville and Vincennes	*8.00 am	*5.15 pm
Madison and Louisville	†8.05 am	†5.50 pm
Dayton and Columbus	*11.45 am	*7.55 am
Logansport and Chicago	*11.50 am	*1.00 pm
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*1.20 pm	*11.40 am
Philadelphia and New York	*3.00 pm	*12.50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*3.00 pm	*12.50 pm
Dayton and Springfield	*3.00 pm	*12.50 pm
Knightstown and Richmond	†4.00 pm	†9.00 am
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*4.00 pm	*10.15 am
Logansport and Chicago	*4.00 pm	*9.40 pm
North Vernon and Madison	†4.00 pm	†10.15 am
Martinsville and Vincennes	†4.40 pm	†10.15 am
Pittsburg and East	*5.30 pm	*11.40 am
Dayton and Xenia	*5.30 pm	*11.40 am
Columbus, Ind., and Louisville	*9.45 pm	*3.50 pm
Logansport and Chicago	*12.30 am	*3.45 am

VANDALIA LINE — SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am., 1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train.

Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle accommodation arrives at 10:00 am., and leaves at 4:00 pm.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. Dining Car on trains 20 and 21.

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Silver Conundrums.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

To go further with this catechism: If the partial suspension of silver coinage in India has reduced the demand for that metal, and that reduction has reduced the price, and that reduction of price is fraught with evil, will not the operation of the proposed repeal of the Sherman law further reduce the demand, thereby still further depress the price, and so add still more to the danger? Again, if gold is to become in such fierce demand, will there not be too little of it in the world to meet the demand, and when the world is once convinced of this will not the natural result be to demonetize gold and set up another standard? Have we never heard of the goose that was killed by a tremendous mistake?

Is it wise to attempt in the face of the possible answer to some of these questions to convince the people that the repeal of a certain law is all that is necessary, and risk the disaster that would come of disappointment on that point? Does not the evil lie deeper, and is there anybody in Washington wise enough to point to its precise center? If anybody can answer any of these queries the field is open and the replies urgently needed.

Gladstone Has a Fall.

LONDON, July 2.—Mr. Gladstone slipped and fell this morning while descending a staircase in the Petersham residence of the Earl of Dysart, with whom he is visiting. Beyond spraining one of his ankles, he was not seriously hurt. It is expected that Mr. Glanstone will return to London to-morrow.

One-Leg Beedleson Wheels Into Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 2.—S. S. Beedleson, the one-legged bicyclist, who is riding from San Francisco to Chicago, arrived, to-day, forty-eight days out from San Francisco.

Deaths from Cholera.

LONDON, July 2.—Seventy-six persons are reported to have died of cholera at