TEST PENSION CASE

Justice Long, of Michigan, Appeals to the District Court.

He Asks Judge Bradley for a Writ of Mandamus to Compel Lochren to Pay a Suspended Pension.

AN EX-HOOSIER ARRESTED

Fought Under a False Name and Pensioned Under His Right One.

Southern Bulldozers Scored by Mr. Murray—Democrats to Caucus on the Election Laws.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A petition has been filed in the District Supreme Court by Judge Charles D. Long, of Detroit, a member of the Michigan Supreme Court, for a mandamus upon the Commissioner of Pensions to compel him to pay a pension illegally suspended. The petition states that on Sept. 23 last he was informed by the pension agent at Detroit that payments on his claim had ben suspended "pending special medical examination to determine his present degree of disability." He denies that he ever received notice of this suspension other than as stated, although he was once ordered to report to the examing board at Detroit. Judge Long then states that he believes this order was not made by the Secretary of the Interior, who is empowered by Section 4739, Revised Statutes of the United States, to strike from the pension rolls names put thereon by fraudulent presentations. But even this cannot be done, he maintains in his petition, without due notice to the pensioner, who shall have full opportunity to be heard. Judge Long further objects that such a proceding is in violation of the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no citizen shall be deprived of "life, liberty or property without due process of law." His pension, he claims, is valuable property, of which he has been deprived without such process.

The Commissioner, in suspending the pension, held that while Judge Long was drawing a good salary as a member of the Supreme Bench of Michigan he could not also draw $72 per month for total disability. Judge Bradley, after hearing the petition, granted a rule returnable Oct. 19, calling upon Commissioner Lochren to show cause why the writ should not issue.

Speaking of the case to-day Commissioner Lochren said: "As to the question raised whether the Commissioner has the power to suspend a pension I will say that this rule is not a new one, as has been charged against Secretary Smith and myself in the newspapers. It is an old rule, and has been in practice in the bureau from the beginning. The ground is taken that the action is contrary to the Constitution in 'depriving a man of his life, liberty or property, etc.' Now a pension is not property until the pensioner gets the money. The mere privilege of drawing a pension does not constitute property. If it is a property right, even Congress could not interfere with it, and yet nobody would question for a minute that Congress can repeal all the pension laws if desired. Particular stress appears to be laid on the word withdraw. Suspension is merely withholding payment; withdrawing is taking it away. Suspension of pensions is merely a precautionary measure. If, on inquiry, the person is found to be entitled to his pension he gets it in full; if not, the government is protected during that time.

"So much misrepresentation has appeared in the newspapers about pensions recently that I am really glad the matter is to come before a court for adjudication. If I have no power to suspend a pension, and it is not my duty, then I shall be glad to be relieved; but if the court decides that I have the power and that it is my duty, then it is incumbent on me to use that power and perform that duty. I am also glad that it is Judge Long who is to test the matter, for I presume he is a man of wealth, and will have the matter carefully examined. He is a lawyer himself, and a very able one. However the court decides this case, I trust it will put an end to the matter."

Outrage on an Ex-Hoosier.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Information comes here of a most outrageous treatment by pension office detectives and sneaks of a former Indiana soldier, who now lives on a farm near Tacoma, Wash. George W. Abbott, who emigrated to the Pacific slope from Indiana, and has many friends and relatives in the Hoosier State, served through the war, then enlisted as a private in the regular army, and served there about fifteen years. He enlisted in both the volunteer and regular service under an assumed name because he did not want his family at home to know that he was only a private and in the ranks. A short time ago he lost his health, and, being poor and having a large family, he thought he would seek a pension under the disability act of 1890. He has hernia and rheumatism. He aplied for the pension under his real name, explaining, when he did so, why he served under an assumed name. His record as a soldier was perfect; his character was unimpeachable. He was granted a pension of $12 a month. He has just been arrested and thrown into jail upon a charge of "obtaining a pension fraudulently." He cannot learn what the specific charge is, or what evidence there is that he has done a wrong.

A BLACK MAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Murray Denounces Methods of Bulldozing Southern Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Interest in the elections debate is not sustaining expectations. It is flagging instead of increasing. To-day the only speeches that attracted any attention were those of the colored man, Mr. Murray of South Carolina, and Mr. Money of Mississippi. Mr. Murray was accorded unusual attention, largely, perhaps, out of curiosity on account of his color. The public gallery was packed to the doors with negroes, who applauded his utterances. Secretary J. Sterling Morton was, by a bill passed to-day, placed in the line of presidential succession. The position of Secretary of Agriculture had not been created when the succession bill was passed in 1887. The bill passed turning over the property of the Mormon church now in the hands of a receiver to charitable purposes marks the official winding up of the affairs of the Mormon Church under the Edmunds-Tucker act.

The House passed a bill authorizing the sale of the old custom house at Louisville, Ky., after which Colonel Oates called up the bill repealing the statutes requiring affirmative proof of loyalty of pensioners of wars previous to the late war, and also permitting such pensioners to secure bounty lands earned by service in Mexican and Indian wars. At the suggestion of Mr. Burrows the bill was withdrawn. Mr. Oates then called up the bill disqualifying United States judges from sitting in cases in which they have ever been interested as counsel or by ties of consanguinity, and it was passed. A bill permitting boiler inspection at places of manufacture was passed, and also a bill including the Secretary of Agriculture in the list of presidential successors. The bill to restore the property of the Mormon Church now in the hands of a receiver, in accordance with the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker act, to that church created some opposition, and Delegate Rawlins explained that as polygamy had been given up the property should go back to the original purposes for which it was designed. The Supreme Court of Utah so held, but the passage of this bill was necessary to permit the receiver to make this restoration. After further debate the bill was passed.

Consideration of the Tucker bill was resumed, Mr. Murray taking the floor for the completion of the speech he began yesterday. The colored man declared that no "gambler or conjurer" ever devised more plans to defraud his victims than were conducted by the Southern Democratic politician to rob the men of his race of their votes. He applied such epithets as "murderers," "thieves" and "ballot-box rapers" to the Southern Democratic politicians, and appealed eloquently to Northern Democrats, Western Populists and patriotic Republicans everywhere to resist the passage of this nefarious bill. The black people were the most traduced and slandered on earth. They never attempted to dominate in the South. They were submissive and law abiding. He announced that this bill was a step in the direction of the abrogation of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and called on the people of his race to mark well every man who voted for this bill. "But even if this bill is passed," he said, "I cannot believe but that the good and philanthropic man in the White House is too humane to strike down the legal walls that protect the black man." During the progress of Mr. Murray's speech members crowded about him and gave him close attention. At its conclusion the Republicans on the floor and in the galleries applauded vigorously.

Mr. Russell, of Georgia, followed in advocacy of the measure. In speaking of the "decay of the Republican party" and the speech of Mr. Murray he said it was fitting that the requiem gun of a once great party should be fired by a son of Ham.

Mr. Money, of Mississippi, was the next speaker. He devoted himself to a defense of his State, which had been assailed by every Republican who had spoken. He said the Republicans misunderstood the situation in the South because they knew no more about the African than they knew about the Kaffirs of South Africa. In speaking of the passage of the "black law" in 1867, in Ohio, Mr. Money asserted that the Legislature at that time was Republican. This aroused General Grosvenor, who explained that, on the contrary, the Legislature was Democratic in both branches. That Legislature elected Allan G. Thurman to the Senate.

Mr. Money—Well, Rutherford B. Hays was Governor and he was not a Democrat, was he?

General Grosvenor—The Governor of Ohio exercises no influence on legislation. He has no veto power.

"You can' say that of the President of the United States," retorted Mr. Money. This allusion to alleged executive interference elicited laughter on both sides of the chamber.

Mr. Hainer opposed the bill. At the conclusion of his speech, at 5:35, the House adjourned.

Democratic Caucus Called.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Democratic members of Congress will meet in caucus next Monday to consider the federal election bill. The caucus is called to consider certain amendments proposed to the bill, but its principal object will be to determine whether it is part of the policy to send the bill to the Senate pending a disposition of the silver bill by that body.

Representative Tucker, author of the bill now being discussed in the House, says that the caucus was called for the purpose of determining whether or not the Democratic party was earnestly in favor of the repeal of the election laws, as demanded by the platform. "We are either in favor of the repeal or we are not," said Mr. Tucker, "and we might as well find out just how we stand. If Mr. Fitch's bill is to be adopted as the party measure it seems to me we might as well abandon the fight. If his bill incorporates all there is objectionable, then we've got no cause. I am pretty well satisfied, however, that the caucus will make a satisfactory declaration on the subject."

Mr. Tucker said the caucus would represent the friends of both measures (his own and Mr. Fitch's), as he understood the call had been initiated by those in favor of the Fitch bill. The vote on the bill and pending amendments is to be taken at noon next Tuesday. So far but one amendment has been offered—by Mr. Lacey, of Iowa. This is said to be largely identical with the bill drawn by Representative Fitch, chairman of the committee reporting the bill, which he has proposed as a substitute. It differs from the Tucker bill in that it leaves on the statutes Sections 2002 to 2012, inclusive, which the Tucker bill repeals, along with all others affecting the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals.

Brief Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—When the Senate met this morning Mr. Hill gave notice that at some future day he would move to amend the rules by providing that upon any roll call, other than one to expressly determine the presence of a quorum, any Senator who is paired may announce such pair, and his presence and the announcement shall be entered in the journal, and the Senator so present and paired, but not voting, shall be counted as present for the purpose of making a quorum. The repeal bill was then taken up. Mr. Call, of Florida, technically resumed the floor, and on motion of Mr. Voorhees the Senate proceeded to consideration of executive business. The Senate remained in executive session until 5:15 p. m., and then adjourned till to-morrow.

VOTED AGAINST HOME RULE.

The Senate Confirms Cleveland's Objectionable Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Senate spent the entire day, except a few minutes in the morning, behind closed doors in the consideration of executive business. The greater part of the day was devoted to the discussion of the alleged violation of the home-rule principle in the appointment of men as Indian agents of one State who live in another. There were five of these cases, and in each case a Republican had been removed to make place for a Democrat. The appointments were as follows: W. L. Hargrave, of Indiana, at Western Shoshone agency, Nevada; Isaac J. Watters, of Delaware, at Nevada agency, Nevada; Robert N. Allen, of Illinois, at White Earth Minn.; James A. Smith, of Mississippi, at Yankton, S. D.; Joseph Robinson, of Missouri, at Nez Perces, in Idaho. The Senators of the various States to which these men had been appointed took exceptions to the appointments and merely expressed in the executive session to-day the opinions they had given out very freely on all occasions before when the subject was under discussion. They complained, as one man, of the violation of the home-rule doctrine, and called attention to the fact that in making the appointments the President had violated the pledges of his own party platform. They also showed that in no instance were the States into which men had been imported for the purpose of filling the offices Democratic in politics, and asserted that in making the appointments the President was hardly treating his own party fairly in those States. The first vote taken was upon the confirmation of Allen, and he was confirmed by a vote of 24 to 21, while the vote in the other cases stood 24 to 22 in favor of confirmation.

After the Indian agencies were disposed of the appointment of Henry W. Smith, of Virginia, to be Chief Justice of New Mexico was taken up and the same fight was made upon him as upon the Indian agents, except that it was not so fierce or so long drawn out. He also was confirmed by a party vote.

The appointments of J. J. Van Alen as embassador to Italy and Robert Preston as Director of the Mint went over, as there was not time for their consideration. There will be opposition in the Senate on both of these, notwithstanding the recommendations of the committees which have reported them, but both will be confirmed beyond question. The nomination of Mr. Hornblower for Justice of the Supreme Court was not reached.

Seeking Place for a Hoosier.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Senators Voorhees and Turpie and Representative Taylor called on Attorney-general Olney, today, and urged the appointment of Mr. Leroy Wade, of New Harmony, to the position held in the Department of Justice, until recently, by Mr. John C. Chaney, of Indiana, who has retired to private life and opened a law office in this city. Mr. Wade is a smooth-faced but bright young lawyer. The position pays $3,000 a year, and the duties require the officer to represent the interests of the government before the Court of Claims and other minor tribunals, and calls for a good all-round lawyer. Mr. Wade has been seeking the place for several months.

To Amend the Interstate Act.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Mr. Storer, from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, reported to the House to-day, with the recommendation that it pass, his bill amending the interstate-commerce law so as to provide that copies of schedules and tariff of rates, fare and charges filed with the commission shall be preserved as records, and shall be prima facie evidence for the purpose of investigations by the commission and in all judicial proceedings. The measure is the same as one reported from the committee last Congress and passed by the House.

New Indiana Postmasters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Indiana fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: Fairfield Center, DeKalb county, A. W. Gardner, vice G. A. Lippsett, resigned; Mecca Mills, Parke county, R. C. Murphy, vice W. A. Tewbrook, resigned; Midway, Spencer county, S. W. Gwaltney, vice J. E. Meyer, removed.

Ransdell's Possible Successor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINTON, Oct. 5.—It was reported in official circles to-day that William C. Jones, of Kansas, would shortly be appointed marshal for the District of Columbia to succeed Daniel M. Ransdell, of Indianapolis. Jones was marshal of Kansas under President Cleveland's first administration.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—M. G. Bland and wife, of Indianapolis, are at the Randall.

Vice President Stevenson laid before the Senate to-day the memorial of the International Typographical Union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, asking that the employes of the government printing office here be provided with safer and more desirable quarters in which to work. The document was referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds.

C. D. Crites, of Lima, O., will be the Democratic national bank examiner for the Buckeye State. Mr. Crites, who is an intimate personal friend of Senator Brice, is now in Washington, and expects to carry away his commission, although his appointment may not be made for some days yet.

Hon. J. N. Huston, of Connersville, has retired from the treasuryship of the American Gas Company, of this city. Michael V. Tierney, of Washington, takes his place.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hunter and young son Ross leave to-morrow evening for a visit to Bloomington.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. W. A. L. Gresham, of Delphi, a clerk in the Pension Office, and Bertha Gerolte-Kennaugh, of this city, at St. John's, Oct. 18. Miss Kennaugh is a relative of the Baron Gerolt whose daughter Bertha entered the convent in Washington.

Fifty-seven employes of the Census Bureau were dismissed to-day.

Controller Eckels has called for a report of the condition of national banks at the close of business Tuesday, Oct. 3.

ROBBERS HUNTED DOWN.

One Shot to Death and Four Wounded and Captured.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 5.—The last of the Northern Pacific train robbers were captured to-day at 11 o'clock, near Kalispel, Mont. One robber, John Shipmen, was killed. The captured men are: Charles Jones, alias Charles Kincaid, wounded; Ben Hall, alias Ben Matteicks, shot through the thigh, not expected to live; Charles Brown. The report to General Superintendent Dickinson here says the men were taken to Livingston for trial.

MR. POE'S PREDICAMENT.

Highly Respectable Old Farmer Who Purchased Stolen Goods.

J. J. Poe, a highly-respectable farmer, living near Valley Mills, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of receiving stolen goods. The arrest was made by Sergeant Wilson and patrolmen Scott and Thomas on information that Poe was in possession of some of the stolen property for the theft of which a man named James Curtis was last week arrested. Poe made no attempt to secrete the goods, and produced a table cloth and several articles of woman's apparel which he said he had bought. He stated that on his way home in company with his wife, one evening last week, they stopped at the house of Curtis, west of the river. While there Mrs. Poe looked at the articles, and, not knowing where they came from, purchased them for a dollar. Poe is sixty-five years old, and enjoys an excellent reputation. He chafed considerably during his confinement yesterday, but was released on bail and returned to his home last night.

Sommerlad At It Again.

The matrimonial ventures of Christ. Sommerlad, a dairyman south of the city, would make "mighty interestin' readin'" if they were all published in one volume. He has figured conspicuously in divorce suits, breach of promise suits, and applications for marriage licenses. Last summer he applied in the county clerk's office for license to marry a woman named Lida May. She had been granted a divorce but a few hours previous, and the decree contained a prohibition from marriage for two years. The license was refused, but Sommerlad secured a license in another county and married the woman. This week they were divorced, and yesterday morning Sommerlad again appeared in the county clerk's office and asked that a marriage license be issued to him. It was refused.

HAPPY indeed are the homes which contain "Garland" stoves and ranges.

"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.

Only $5 to St. Louis.

Commencing October 4, the I., D. & D. Railway will sell tickets to St. Louis at $5. Two trains each day, leaving Union Station 8:30 a. m. and 11:10 p. m. Reclining-chair cars on night train. For tickets and full information call at city ticket office, 134 South Illinois street. Telephone 1026.

J. G. HOLLENBECK, Passenger Agent.

Harvest Excursion—Pennsylvania Line.

On Oct. 10 the Pennsylvania Line will sell excursion tickets to the Northwest, West and Southwest at one fare, plus $2, for the round trip. Tickets good for twenty days. For details apply to nearest ticket agent, or address W. F. BRUNNER, D. P. A., Indianapolis.

INDORSED by the medical fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is undoubtedly the most popular purifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuries, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold by all druggists.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Harvest Excursion,

Oct. 10th, via the Monon Route, to the West and Southwest. For further particulars call at ticket offices, 26 South Illinois street, Union Station or Massachusetts avenue.

$3.50—Chicago and Return—$3.50,
Saturday, October 7th,
Via Pennsylvania Line, from Indianapolis.

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.

VICTIMS INCREASING

Deaths by the Gulf Storm and Tidal Wave May Reach 2,500.

Only a Few of the 1,800 People Who Lived on Cheniere Arminada Escaped the Gale's Fury.

CAPT. TERREBONNE'S WORK

Sixty-Two Persons Saved with Great Risk to Himself.

Hundreds of Bodies Lying in the Marshes Unburied—Relief for the Survivors.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The loss of life by Sunday night's tidal wave and hurricane is now estimated at 1,756, as follows: On Cheniere Carminada island, 1,650, out of a population of 1,800; on Grand Isle, 24, out of 700; at Bayou Andre, 72, out of 75; at Bayou Dufort, 10, out of 75. Reports from other places may swell the total number of victims to 2,500.

The hero of the hour around French market is Capt. Rudolph Terrebonne, the big, bluff commander of the lugger Good Mother. He is being lionized by his countrymen, and from what is said of Captain Terrebonne by the refugees from Cheniere, he deserves all of the praise and credit that is accorded him. Captain Terrebonne, during the height of the cyclone, risked his life half a dozen times in saving the lives of men, women and children who were unable to help themselves. While the storm was at its fury the house Captain Terrebonne occupied began rocking to and fro. There was two feet of water on the ground, but, nevertheless, the captain caught hold of his wife and one child, while his seventeen-year-old son seized another one of the children and they left the house. Captain Terrebonne weighs 250 pounds and is powerfully built, but it took all of his strength to keep from blowing away. Some distance from his house was a two-story house, and to this place the captain made his way with his family. In the house he found several people crouched in fear on the lower floor. The captain then left in search of those who were in need of assistance. At almost every step he found some unfortunate whom he took to the house where his family was. He continued doing this for over an hour and during that time managed to save sixty-four people, who were on the point of giving up when he came to their aid. After the sixty-four people had been safely landed in the lower portion of the house the building began to sway to and fro. The crowd became panic stricken, and would have dashed out into the storm had not the captain placed his burly form in the doorway and prevented them. He requested everybody to go up stairs, knowing that if the house went in those on the second floor would have a better chance of escape than the people on the ground floor, who would be crushed to death by falling timbers. All but three obeyed the captain's orders. As soon as the majority reached the upper floor the building collapsed. The sixty-two people on the second floor escaped injury, while those below were crushed to death. The second floor sank down and rested on the debris on the ground. Everybody held on to the timbers, and were prevented from blowing away. The sixty-two people remained in this situation until daylight, when the wind lulled. Captain Terrebonne lost a sister, who was drowned.

WHERE THE LOSSES OCCURRED.

With the information that has reached the city to-day from Grand Isle, from Cheniere Carminada, from Bayou Cook country and the territory adjacent thereto and from that section lying upon this side of the river, from the upper line of the parish of Plaquemine to the quarantine station, from the lake coast and elsewhere, it is now possible to give a fair calculation of the loss of life and extent of the damage done by the late storm. In the Pointe a la Hache country the death list to-day has been swollen to eighty, and the searching parties are still out, with the prospect of increasing the number to an even hundred at least. The destruction of property and crops in the same community will go into the thousands. Around Shell Beach and St. Malo island the list of dead is in the neighborhood of thirty. On the Mississippi sound and vicinity probably a score of people have been lost, with reports coming in that the Chandeleur islands were swept away and that great damage resulted, with attendant loss of life. The loss to shipping will amount to many thousands of dollars. It is believed now that the loss of life in the Bayou Cook country will approximate two hundred. Scores of fishing smacks and luggers have been destroyed and the country swept clean of its houses. The loss of life on Cheniere Carminada will be over 1,650. The Chinese camps on Bayou Senet and Bayou Andre have suffered severely, and many were drowned there. It is fair to estimate, therefore, that between seventeen and eighteen hundred people perished in the storm.

The property loss will be several million dollars. There were three or four hundred craft engaged in the oyster or fish industry, and half of these have been wrecked, turned bottom up or sunk. The result is a severe blow to the oyster business, with a scarcity of oysters for part of the season, at least, in prospect. New Orleans obtains a large proportion of her oysters from Bayou Cook, Bayou Barataria and the lower end of Jefferson parish. From persons arriving on the Shell Beach train this morning it was learned definitely that the loss of life at Pointe a la Hache has now reached eighty. Fifty-seven bodies were found yesterday in the vicinity of Grand Prairie and the old quarantine station, the larger part of whom were Austrian colonists who were engaged in the oyster business on the bayous near Grand Prairie.

The majority of the bodies were washed out to sea or far into the marshes. The unfortunates were found in every imaginable place. Some were lying high and dry on the land, where it is supposed they were washed by the water after death had relieved them from their sufferings. Some of the dead were buried under the wreckage of their houses, which evidently collapsed without warning. The bodies were mutilated and torn in a most horrible manner. Arms and legs had been pulled from the bodies and were seen floating in the pools in the depressions in the field or lodged on an elevation, where the water had brought them. Coffins were out of the question, and the bodies not claimed by relatives or friends were interred in trenches, four or five bodies being placed in one trench. The suffering of the survivors is being relieved as fast as possible, and provisions were sent out this morning. The entire population of all the places named are now in absolute need of food and drink. Dead bodies are floating around on every side, and the situation is unparalleled in the history of the South.

Dead May Reach 2,500.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The Republic's special from New Orleans says: "The return of several of the relief parties sent to the storm-stricken districts of the State fully confirm the news of yesterday. The corrected lists puts the total number of dead at 2,041. This may be increased some five hundred by the news from the St. Bernard marshes, Lake Borges swamps and from the vessels lying off the Louisiana coast. Such news as is had from the latter show them to have suffered greatly, few of the smaller ones escaping. There is great complaint all throughout the Bayou Cook section of the stench from the dead bodies lying in the swamp. A large number have been taken out and carried to Tropical Bend for burial, but there are still over two hundred unburied. It is claimed that an examination of some of the bodies shows them to have been robbed. Some of the victims were known to have large sums of money in their pockets when they were drowned, but not a cent was found when the bodies were recovered.

The damage at the Chandelier islands, lying off the coast of Louisana, east of Mississippi, proves to-day more serious than was thought at first. Nearly all the vessels anchored there were wrecked. The United States quarantine station was destroyed and everybody on the quarantine island was lost except the United States government physicians. The islands are very low, rising only a few feet above high tide. The immense waves which dashed over and then washed miles of soil away, and a large portion of the main island is gone, nothing but a bar or reef submerged at ordinary tides is left, and the service will be temporarily suspended and transferred to Ship island. The loss to the government in the destruction of the buildings and the wreck of the transfer steamer W. H. Welsh will be $130,000. The steward, nurse and three patients were drowned. Relief for the sufferers has poured in to-day. The city of New Orleans subscribed $2,500. The Red Cross Society, the Seamen's and several other benevolent societies have taken action. Relief boats with clothing and provisions and eight physicians will be sent out at once.

Over One Hundred Perished.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 5.—Reports received here are to the effect that thirty lives were lost at Ship island and one hundred in Biloxi and vicinity during the storm.

NANCY HANKS LAME

The Queen of Trotters Will Not Go at the Evansville Track.

Flying Jib Defeated by Robert J., Who Paced in 2:06¾—Two World's Cycling Records Broken.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 5.—Robert J. carried off the racing honors at the tri-State track to-day, pacing a mile in 2:06¾ in the second heat of the free-for-all pace and capturing the three heats of the race, with Flying Jib and Prince T. as opponents. The race was a hotly contested one, and the seven thousand spectators were wildly enthusiastic.

Hal Pointer was brought out at 5 o'clock to go against his record of 2:04½. Geers was behind him, and the appearance of the horse on the track was the signal for great applause. Hal behaved very badly after leaving the quarter pole, and went off his feet several times. Once it seemed as if he were trying to jump the fence. He made the mile in 2:21, and the crowd was greatly disappointed. Geers says he will not put the harness on Hal again this year.

Nancy Hanks, Stamboul, Directum and Arion were exhibited in front of the grand stand at 4 o'clock and created considerable enthusiasm. Nancy will not go against her 2:04 record at this meeting. A lameness developed from her effort on the Terre Haute track last week, and her keeper deems it unwise to start her here. The races close to-morrow. Summaries of to-day's results:

Crescent City stakes; purse, $2,000; for four-year-olds; 2:18 class.

Trevilian, b. c., (Thayer)	2	1	1	1
Henrico (McVey)	1	4	4	2
Ballona (Dickerson)	4	6	2	4
Jessie McCorkle (Chandler)	3	2	3	3
Bill Lindsay (Davis)	6	3	5	dr
Oneida (Curry)	5	5	6	dr

Time—2:15, 2:14¾, 2:15½, 2:16½.

Mackey stake, $1,500; for two-year-olds; 2:40 trot.

Cut Glass, b. f., Glen Lake farm, by Onward (Macy)	1	1
Norvin (Settle)	2	2
Baron Dillon (Fuller)	Dis	
Director's Flower (Kelly)	Dis	

Time, 2:20¼, 2:30.

Stake No. 11, $1,500, 2:15 trot.

Pixley, b. m., by Jay Gould, (Dickerson)	3	1	1	1
Florida, (Kenney)	1	3	3	3
Wardwell (Geers)	2	5	4	dr
Nellie W. (Settle)	5	4	dis	

Time, 2:17, 2:15, 2:16, 2:15½.

2:23 trot; purse, $1,000.

May Morgan, b. m., by Onward (Macy)	3	7	1	6	1
Harry Wade (Ellis)	2	1	2	2	2
Isabelle (Hudson)	4	3	4	1	4
Estelle	1	5	5	5	5
Gypsey Queen (Gurney)	8	2	3	3	ro
Herrmann (Bryan)	5	4	6	4	ro
Eggnogg (Van Meter)	6	6	dis.		
Barada (Neal)	7	dis.			

Time—2:19, 2:19, 2:19½, 2:21½, 2:24, 2.25.

Free-for-all pace; $1,000.

Robert J., b. m., by Bageird (Geers)	1	1	1
Flying Jib (Keely)	2	2	2
Prince T. (Thompson)	3	3	3

Time—2:13, 2:06¾, 2:08½.

Special; against record of 2:04½.

Record	1
Hal Pointer	2

Time—2:21.

Trotting at Chillicothe.

CHILLICOTHE, O., Oct. 5.—The races to-day were the best of the week so far. The attendance was six thousand, and the crowd was enthusiastic. The 2:19 trot, unfinished yesterday, was won by Commodore Porter, with Dan Cupid second. The unfinished three-year-old trot was won by Barnet easily, with Anthelia a bad second. Summaries:

Yearling consolation purse, $200; mile dash. Ella Foley first, Emerson second, Anteemoyoine third, Ashtabula fourth, Barietta fifth, Royal Garter sixth. Time, 2:40½.

2:16 trot; stake, $1,500.

Pamlico	1	1	1
Gertrude	2	2	2

Time—2:19, 2:14½, 2:15½.

Three-year-old trot; 2:22 class; stake, $1,200.

Eoline	1	1	1
Georgie Lee	2	2	2
Wilkes Maid	3	3	4
Luzelle	5	4	3
Dan Court	4	5	5

Time—2:14¾, 2:14¾, 2:14¾.

Three-year-old pace; stake, $1,000.

Lottie Lorene	1	1	1
Joe Wilkes	2	2	2
Fern Clin	Dis.		

Time—2:16, 2:19, 2:19.

2:24 trot; stake, $1,000; (unfinished.)

Clorine	3	2	1
Civiltine	6	1	2
Kasline	1	3	5
Raven Wilkes	2	4	4
Frou Frou	4	5	6
Orianna	5	3	3
Arlington	Dis.		

Time—2:19¾, 2:17¾, 2:18¾.

Heavy Track at Pimlico.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The Pimlico track was very heavy to-day, on account of the rains yesterday, and record-breaking was neither loked for nor accomplished. There were only two races on the card—the 2:35 trot and the 2:20 pace. The latter is unfinished, but will be paced out to-morrow by the heat winners of to-day. Results:

2:35 class; trotting; purse, $1,000. Daylight, b. s., J. E. Turner, Ambler, Pa., won; Overholt second, Dexter third. Best time, 2:29¾.

2:20 class; pacing; purse, $1,000—(unfinished.) Hadley, jr., b. g., E. A. Trumbull, York, Pa., first, Dalgetty second, Jim Wilson, jr., third. Best time, 2:19½.

Close Finishes at Goshen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GOSHEN, Ind., Oct. 5.—A heavy track interfered with fast time in to-day's races. All the events, however, were close and exciting to the large crowd in attendance. Results:

2:17 pace; purse, $300. Ergoe won; Dr. Snyder second, Lady Vivian third. Best time, 2:21.

2:28 trot; purse, $300 (unfinished). Molly Work took two firsts; Rollie and Harry Almont each one. Best time, 2:26.

Three-year-old trot; purse, $250 (unfinished). Major Ross took two firsts, with one second and third each for Elata and Admiration. Best time, 2:32½.

Alix Did Not Start.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 5.—The attempt by Alix to lower the record of Maud S. (2:08¾) to a high-wheel sulky was postponed until to-morrow. To-day's results:

2:24 Trot—Swigert K. won; Milton second, Valusia third. Best time, 2:22.

2:20 Trot—Prince H. won; Stroulia second, Kate Phallamont third. Best time, 2:17½.

2:30 Trot—Phallamont Sprague won; Judge Brown second, First Born third. Best time, 2:27¼.

At Independence.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 5.—By far the best attendance of the season witnessed the sport at Rush Park to-day. The two races scheduled were the 2:50 trot and the 3:10 trot. The time, though slow, was good for the classes. Results:

2:50 trot; for three-year-olds. Blanche N. won; Desmond second, Teller third. Best time, 2:25¾.

3:10 trot. Brown Davis won; Belle D. second, Georgiana third. Best time, 2:25.

Small Attendance at Crown Point.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 5.—There was only a small crowd in attendance at the races to-day. Results:

2:40 class trot. Jersey Lilly won; Eddie McGregory second, Starfield third. Best time, 2:42¼.

Two-year-old pace. Minnie Boone won; Verone second, Lucille third. Best time, 2:47¼.

Winners of Running Races.

At Morris Park—Lizetta, Raceland, Dobbins, Stonenell, Beansey and Kengtingerna.

At Guttenberg—Blue Garter, Airplant, Sun Glimpse, Vestibule, Panway and Marghetta.

At Gloucester—Brooklyn, Sweet Alice, Apollo, Artillery, Chance and Lettoon.

At Latonia—Miss Dixie, Eyelet, Gascon, Fraulein, Domingo and C. B. Cox.

At St. Louis Fair Grounds—Fonceshway, Hi Henry, Veiled Prophet, Mezzotint, Belfast and Alphonse.

MILE CYCLING RECORDS SMASHED.

Tyler Goes in 2:01 3-5 and McDuffee and Clark (Tandem) in 2:01 1-5.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 5.—Harry Tyler broke the world's record for the mile from standing start, and McDuffee and Clark broke the world's record for the mile for tandem, with flying start, to-day. The day was perfect, and not a breath of wind impeded the speed of the races. Tyler was paced from the start to the quarter by Windle, the half by E. A. Nelson, and for the rest of the mile by McDuffee and Clark on a tandem. The mile was made in 2:01 3/5, breaking the world's record for the distance three and three-fifths seconds, the best previous effort having been made by Windle, Oct. 8, 1892, when he rode the distance in 2:05 2/5. Tyler also broke the world's record for the half and three-quarters. His quarters, in order, were: :32, 1:02, 1:30 3/5, 2:01 3/5. In the trial for half-mile tandem F. A. McDuffee and James Clark appeared first, with F. A. Nelson, who announced that he would try to follow them for the mile. The start was a flying one, the tandem riders being paced by Olmstead, Measure and Broadhead on a triplet for the first half, where Chub Nelson made a poor attempt to pick them up. McDuffee and Clark rode the last half pacing themselves and Nelson, who hunged them, finishing in 2:01 1/5, beating the world's record four seconds. The time for the quarters was :29 2/5, 1:00 1/5, 1:30 1/5, 2:01 1/5.

A question which has for more than a year troubled the entire bicycling fraternity was also settled this afternoon by the announcement by E. C. Dumbleton that, in the presence of Tom Eck, Billy Rhodes and himself, John S. Johnson confessed that he did not ride the fast miles which have been credited to him as being made on a kite track. This statement from Johnson himself would entitle the records to no consideration.

Legislating for Cigarmakers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 5.—The Cigarmakers' International Union spent another half day discussing the practice of referring all matters to a popular vote of the members of the unions throughout the country. It was finally decided to submit two propositions to the unions. One proposition is to continue the practice of submitting all questions to, and have the elections of officers, by a popular vote, as heretofore, and the other is to modify this system by electing officers at the annual conventions, leaving the referring of questions to a popular vote as heretofore.

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