The New York Store
(Established 1853.)
Only Two Prices
On all the Parasols left in our entire stock. Your choice at
98c and $1.50
THAT'S A SAMPLE
Of how we are doing things at the
Third Week Of Our Grand
Midsummer Sale
COME TO-DAY
Pettis Dry Goods Co.

16,000 GO ON STRIKE

HEBREW CLOTHING MAKERS CALLED OUT BY NEW YORK UNION.

Indiana Miners Believe President Penna Has an Interest in the Mines at Clinton.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Hebrew clothing makers of this city, to-day for the first time, observed the American Sunday. They were on strike. Trouble has been brewing between the tailors and the contractors for some time, and to-day it culminated in the general strike of the workers, which was forecasted yesterday. It is claimed by the strikers that 16,000 workers have responded to the call of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, and that not only this city, but Brooklyn, Newark and Brownsville are affected. The number out in this city is estimated at 9,000. The United Brotherhood of Tailors had hoped that a strike might be averted until September, when the agreement for the year between the workers and the contractors would expire, and when work would naturally cease until a new agreement had been arranged. The workers assert that the contractors were not willing to wait, and that now when there is plenty of business they wished to force a strike. They say that the contractors broke through the terms of the existing agreement by refusing to pay their hands on the day specified, and that they, the better to insure the success of their scheme to force a strike, locked out several hundred of their employes.

The contractors allege that work is slack, and that their orders for clothing that they were compelled to knock off some of their men. They deny having any unwillingness to live up to the terms of the agreement, and that they were anxious to force the men to the action taken to-day. But, however these things may be, one thing is certain, that the tailors were dissatisfied, and that they have demonstrated this by responding instantly to the call issued by the United Brotherhood of Tailors, the leading spirit of which is Meyer Schoenfeldt, who styles himself "Official Organizer of the United Garment Workers of America."

Schoenfeldt told the strikers that the strike would be over in a week or ten days if the wholesale manufacturers would not interfere, as the strikers had been called out in a busy time, and the contractors were not in a position to leave their orders unfilled. The minimum wages demanded is for operators, $12; basters, $13; pressers, $10; bushelers, $10; trimmers, $10; twisters, $9. They also insist that all members of the brotherhood are to be reinstated, and that the representatives of the brotherhood have access to the shops to investigate grievances and see that the employes have their "day-books" as proof of their membership to the union.

Revolt in D. A. 30, K. of L.

BOSTON, July 28.—The members of D. A. 30, K. of L., the once famous banner district of the order, are in open revolt against the general executive board. The recent suspension of the district by the general executive board for reinstating Martin J. Padden, who, it is claimed, D. A. 30, was suspende by the latter body on the account of having preferred charges against M. J. Bisrop, the general worthy foreman of the order, was referred to the local assembly for action at a meeting held to-day. Twenty out of twenty-one local assemblies attached to the district indorsed the action of D. A. 30 in reinstating Mr. Padden, and voted to stand by the reinstatement. The action and the tone of the meeting are taking as evidence that the locals in this State will no longer recognize the general executive board.

A Rumor About President Penna.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBURN, Ind., July 28.—Six local assemblies of Greene and Sullivan counties have issued credentials and forwarded by registered letter the same to other locals to be represented by delegates at a meeting for the purpose of calling a convention at Terre Haute immediately. Several of the managers of the different mines have pulled loose from the operators' organization and are paying the sixty-cent scale. A rumor was current here this evening that a committee of miners had visited Bloomfield, the county seat of Greene, and examined the records and found that P. H. Penna, national president of the miners' federations, was an interested party in one of the mines at Linton.

Grand Lodge of Theatrical Mechanics.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The sixth biennial convention of the Grand Lodge of Theatrical Mechanics' Association was called to order to-day by President William E. Meredith, of Toronto, of Havlin's Theater. Delegates from forty-eight lodges were present, besides the grand officers. President Meredith, Grand Secretary Benjamin F. Forman, of New York, and Grand Treasurer James Smith, of Brooklyn, made their reports, which were referred to the appropriate committees. Over forty constitutional amendments have been filed, and the disposal of them will occupy much of the lodge's present session. The ritual will probably be revised. The session will continue until Thursday.

A. R. U. Organizing in the East.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The American Railway Union, of which Eugene V. Debs is president, has had organizers at work in the large cities of the East for some time, and this afternoon a local branch of the union was formed at a well-attended meeting of railway men. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Addresses were made by C. W. Archibald, an American Railway Union organizer, of Chicago; Edward McNulty, president of the Kensington Reform Club; Dr. Gibson, United Labor League, and Mr. Fock, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Roll Mill Workers to Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., July 28.—It is more than probable that the one thousand members of the Roll Mill Workers' Union in this city will strike on Thursday next for an increase of 12½ per cent. in wages. The men have already made their demands, and they will hold an informal conference with the mill owners on Wednesday, but it is believed that the manufacturers will refuse to grant the demand. In that case a strike will be ordered to begin on the following morning.

Missing Express Agent Short.

NEWARK, O., July 28.—John A. Hoagland, agent of the Adams Express Company here, disappeared last Friday. An investigation of his accounts show that he is short $1,186. Hoagland left the safe locked, and it is not known whether it contains cash to cover the shortage or not. Hoagland has been in the employ of the company for five years.

Knocked Out.

Kansas City Journal.

In addition to the bicycle hump and bicycle face we now have the bicycle teeth.

All Tiles set by experts. Jno. M. Lilly.

NEW ELECTRIC ROAD

SIXTY-FIVE-MILE TROLLEY LINE TO START FROM RICHMOND.

Young Chicagoan Confesses to Attempted Train Wrecking Near Terre Haute—State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 28.—It was announced here to-day that an electric railway touching the principal points in the counties of Wayne, Fayette and Union, with terminals in this city, is to be built. Meetings have been held and a general scheme of the road promulgated. Articles of incorporation and by-laws have been adopted, stock is being solicited, and, while the work is being pushed quietly, it is, nevertheless, making rapid progress. The road is to have its start at a convenient point in this city and touch at the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, a short distance west, then return to the National road, and thence to Centerville. From the latter place it will take a southwesterly route by Doddridge Chapel, touching Connersville, thence east to College Corner, O., and Liberty, and then back to Richmond by way of Fair Haven and Boston. The country through which the line is to pass is the finest in eastern Indiana, and the line will be sixty-five miles in length.

The estimated cost of this line, roadbed, franchise and rolling stock, is placed at $700,000, or about $10,000 per mile. The road is to be equipped with the most approved machinery for carrying freight as well as passengers. Powerful motors will be used for freight traffic. Two new lines of traffic will thus be opened to Richmond, one by way of College Corner to the southeast and the other to the southwest, by the way of Connersville, giving quicker and cheaper transportation to all southern Indiana.

A YOUNG TRAIN WRECKER.

Placed Obstructions in Front of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 28.—A young man who gave the name of William Ruhle, who says he lives with his parents at 2236 Archer avenue, Chicago, was arrested by the train crew of the Nashville train on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois road last night near Perrysville, in Vermillion county, Ind., and brought to this city, where he confessed that he had put the obstructions on the track which nearly wrecked the train. As it was, the engine struck the ties that had been placed on the track and the passengers had a lively shaking up, but no serious damage was done. The train was running down a steep grade at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour when engineer Butterfield saw a man on the track, who, as the engine almost struck him, waved his coat and jumped to one side. The train was stopped, but not before it struck the ties. Brakeman Boyden ran back and with drawn pistol commanded the stranger to come up to the train. He there asserted that he had discovered the obstruction and flagged the train to prevent a wreck.

Conductor Ballou pretended to believe his story and promised to see that he was passed on to Evansville from here as a reward for his act. The train had among its passengers a number of Iowa farmers who were going South on an excursion, and they were in a humor to deal summarily with Ruhle, who now says the reason he did not confess on the train to having placed the obstruction on the track was because he was afraid the passengers would kill him. He says that his brother, Henry Ruhle, made a wager with another cooper that he, William Ruhle, could not beat his way to Evansville. He started on Tuesday and had been put off of many trains. He was sitting at the station at Perrysville last night when it occurred to him that he could put the ties on the track and by pretending to have found them there be rewarded with a ride and perhaps some money from the passengers. The idea, he says, came on him so unexpectedly that he hardly knew what to do and was late in flagging it.

Ruhle says he is nineteen years old, was born in London and came to this country seven years ago, since which time he has been living in Chicago. His father is a mechanic and he himself was working in a soap factory until a few weeks ago.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

No Evidence that Disbennet Had a Hand in the Terre Haute Murder.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 28.—Prosecutor Huston will move to dismiss the cases against Henry Seibert and William Disbennet, arrested at Anderson, this State, a few months ago on the charge of murder. Seibert told the story that he was present when Disbennet murdered the unknown man whose body was found in this city in April, 1890, and whose identity as well as manner of death has remained a mystery. Affidavits taken in Anderson and Muncie show that both men were in that part of the State in April, 1890, and did not move to Terre Haute until June of that year. Seibert says he was induced to make the statement by detective Chappel, of Anderson, but Prosecutor Huston says that he learned at Anderson that Seibert's brother-in-law, Frank Disbennet, out of the way, as he was enamored of Mrs. Disbennet. The families are not prominent. There were witnesses who would testify that Disbennet had boasted of committing murder here, but it is thought he did this to make a reputation as being a bad man.

THE TIN BOX SWINDLE.

It Is a Better Scheme than Gold Bricks and Less Costly.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 28.—A. D. Hensler and other farmers of Liberty township, this county, were made the victims of the old tin box swindle last week. A man giving his name as John Schmidt, a horse buyer, went to Hensler several days ago, engaged boarding and Mr. Hensler's assistance in buying horses, they purchasing a large number of animals, some being paid for and some not. Schmidt brought with him a small tin box which he said contained $2,000 in cash, which he kept at the Hensler home while buying and shipping. Friday Schmidt mysteriously disappeared and has not since been heard of. The defrauded farmers brought the tin box to town Saturday, expecting to be made whole out of the $2,000 it was supposed to contain, but when Sheriff Sumption cut it open with a hatchet there was revealed to sight two ordinary clay bricks, nothing more.

OKLAHOMA DIVORCES.

Embarrassing Position of a Shelbyville Man and His Second Wife.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 28.—The announcement of the verdict of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in declaring the divorces granted by probate judges to be illegal was the talk of the town to-day. George M. Ray secured a divorce from his first wife in that court and was married to his second wife, a daughter of George H. Dunn, ex-postmaster of this city under Harrison, months before anyone here knew of it. This decision places all the parties in the above case in an embarrassing situation and has caused quite a sensation here.

New Fair Association.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LA FONTAINE, Ind., July 28.—At a large meeting of citizens at this place yesterday it was decided to organize a tri-county fair association to give annual exhibitions here. The gathering was composed of representative citizens of this and adjoining communities, giving the movement substantial footing. The following persons were selected as directors for the first year: John Paul, John Harper, Samuel Parker, T. W. Logan, E. M. Thompson, W. R. Hunt, J. E. Bloomer, Nathan Fisher, William Streib, Dan Sayre, Henry Thomas, F. M. Grant. The shares of stock will be $10 each.

Church Anniversary Celebrated.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 28.—The Christian Church of this city to-day celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its existence. The attendance was large and the meeting interesting. Joseph I. Irwin was master of ceremonies. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, Rev. Henry R. Pritchard, of Indianapolis, spoke of the early history of the church; Elder J. B. Cobb retold the history of the church from 1860 to 1870, while Rev. Z. T. Sweeney gave the history of the church during the last quarter of a century, and pictured its future in glowing terms. Rev. Pritchard occupied the pulpit to-night.

Threshing Machine Accidents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 28.—Yesterday John Cuthrell, a thresherman near Greentown, ran his engine over a gas pipe along the roadside. The heavy wheels of the engine broke the pipe, permitting the gas to escape and ignite from the engine fire. In the explosion Mr. Cuthrell was horribly burned about the face, hands and feet, but he will recover, it is thought.

Daniel Brittenhame, near the Tipton county line, had his arm drawn into a threshing machine Friday and the member was terribly mangled, necessitating amputation to save his life. His recovery is doubtful.

Has Homicidal Mania.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 28.—Calvin Compton, who is a well-known man, has been declared insane and will be taken to the insane asylum at once. He was formerly in the employ of E. G. Hill, the florist, a trustee of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and of late has been suffering with a mania to kill, his special object being to take Mr. Hill's life. He also threatened to end the lives of other persons. One night last week he was seen hanging around Mr. Hill's home and his arrest followed, with the result that he was found insane.

Order of Modern Women.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 28.—There is a prospect that the Benevolent Order of Modern Women of America will soon be introduced here. James L. Garver has been appointed deputy head counsel for Wayne county. The order is operating successfully in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan and Missouri, and is being introduced into Ohio and Indiana.

Camping on the River.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 28.—The Wayne County Humane Society has had its attention called to a boy who has been sleeping in the woods south of the city for three weeks or more. According to the story the boy is the son of a well-to-do citizen, who has had a falling out with his father and will not live at home. Some of his companions furnish him with food each day and he is apparently enjoying his outing along the river.

New Bicycle Works at Kokomo.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., July 28.—Local capitalists organized a company Saturday to manufacture bicycles in this city. The capital stock is $50,000 and three hundred men will be employed. The main building will be a two-story brick, 50x400 feet. The plant will be erected at once. The directors are G. W. Landon, Joseph Rosenthal, Fred Youngman, D. C. Spraker and W. G. Johnson.

Killed by a Freight Train.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 28.—Commodore McCammon, aged forty-one, was struck by a south-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania road late last night and instantly killed. The accident occurred at Speed's Station, eight miles north of here. McCammon leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

McCartney-Bishop.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., July 28.—The marriage of Prof. J. E. McCartney, superintendent of the public schools of North Falls, S. D., and Miss Sadie Bishop took place at the home of the bride's parents Friday evening, Rev. Treich, of the M. E. Church, officiating.

Death of Lorenzo Powell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 28.—Lorenzo Powell, aged sixty-five, died at his home near Manilla, yesterday. He was the owner of a six hundred-acre farm and was considered wealthy.

SCHOLARSHIP AND BRAWN.

What Wrangling Among College Athletes May Bring About.

Harper's Weekly.

The other day while the journals of this country were filled with the news of the athletic contests going on between our various colleges, and the wrangling concerning them, while the cheers which followed the Cornell crew down the harbor had not yet died out, the English papers were printing the portraits of the young men who had won the senior wranglerships and other scholastic honors in their great universities.

It may not be wise or timely or sportsmanlike to suggest that men with trained minds ought to play a larger part in the world's economy than springers, jumpers, oarsmen and ball players, but it may not be taken amiss if we say that in giving recognition to the young men who win scholastic honors the English papers are not wholly wrong. Certainly most of the students of a university are there for the improvement of their minds, and the ostensible object of a university is teaching.

The sound of the modern college challenge, and the tone of the modern intercollegiate contest, have little about them to resemble too much the swagger of professionalism. A little more of this spirit, and these manners would put an end to intercollegiate sport altogether. And this would be regrettable. The body of the young American of to-day has been vastly bettered by the athletic contests in which he has engaged as a student. The stimulation which intercollegiate contests have afforded to physical exercise has been so marked that the physical condition of the whole body of students has been greatly improved. Rather than have intercollegiate contests abandoned we would see them secreted, but we must become once more the recreation of amateur gentlemen, or they must be abandoned. There is a tendency to make the track, the ballfield and the boathouse the school of professionalism. Manners ought to be, and are, softened by generous rivalry, and the manliness and self-respect are thereby increased. Properly conducted contests develop character as well as muscle, and there is no reason why the danger that threatens should not be averted before the intercollegiate games bring about that boastfulness and that trickery which inevitably characterizes professionalism, and that thoroughly unsportsmanlike feeling which puts the prize of victory above the pleasure of a fair contention for it.

But all this cannot be gained unless the athlete is taken down from his pedestal and put upon a level with his fellow-students. When he goes out into the world, if he has been an athlete and nothing else in college he finds that many a classmate whose name was never in the newspapers in youthful days is vastly his superior in the the important affairs of life. Why should not the real student have some recognition in undergraduate days? Why should he wait until he is a judge on the bench to find himself on a par with his old-time muscular demi-god who passes his old age as a judge of boat races? Even more important, however, than the rights of the scholar are the fine results in athletic contests themselves that would follow their proper subordination to the real work of the universities.

The Tariff Issue.

Boston Journal.

Our "independent" contemporary, the one whose patriotism can be gauged by its allusion to the American flag as a mere "textile fabric," is still shrieking in the face of the gale, declaring that the tariff must not be the issue of the next national campaign. It has great solicitude for the welfare of the Republican party, and it thinks it will be for everybody's good to dodge the tariff question. The deficit end of the present tariff it drops like the heated end of a poker, but it adds coaxingly: "The Republicans have excellent prospects of electing the next President without touching the tariff. They have, "independent" friend, but they also have the privilege of choosing their own platform. The Greeks still bear gifts!

A Coming Misfortune.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is a story to the effect that W. C. P. Breckinridge will visit the East and North on a lecture tour this fall and winter. We are having a delightful summer season and a bright and joyous time in many ways, and it is sad to think that what ought to be pleasant memories will be clouded by the shadow of a great misfortune.

For Indigestion
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. W. Danforth, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "It is in daily use by my acquaintances and patients, principally for stomach troubles, indigestion, etc., with the best of effect."

THE PRINCETON BOYS

JOHN GARRETT AND TWO OTHERS RETURN FROM THE WEST.

They Were in Sight of Jackson's Hole and Camped One Night with Shoshones on the Warpath.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Messrs. John A. Garrett, of this city, E. R. Otheranan, of New York, and L. P. Pease, of Germantown, Pa., members of the Princeton College geological expedition that was thought to be annihilated by the Indians, arrived here this evening. Mr. Garrett said:

"We left Dubois, Wyo., just two weeks ago for Yellow Lake. By the route we took the trip was expected to occupy five days, but it required nine days, and provisions ran rather short. We named the route the Princeton trail, as it was heretofore unnamed. We crossed a recently traveled Indian trail, evidently made by the bands of Lemhis who had gone to join the Bannocks. Later we came across a small party of Shoshones, and camped with them one night. They seemed to be in bad humor, but did not tell us that they were on the warpath. In the band was George Wasakie, son of the chief of the tribe. We passed within sight of Jackson's Hole. From what we heard the Indians had more reason to be afraid of the settlers than the latter had to be afraid of the Indians. The impression prevailed that the white people were very anxious to fight the redskins. For four days we traveled through snow. We were well armed and prepared for a fight, although we knew of no danger until we reached Cooke City. We passed over country never before traveled by white men and saw much large game, mountain sheep, deer, bear, etc. We left the main party on Wednesday last.

FROM JACKSON'S HOLE.

Dispatch from Gen. Coppinger Says Nothing of a Massacre.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Dispatches received at army headquarters here to-day from General Coppinger show that the force of cavalry ordered to Jackson's Hole, the scene of the Indian trouble in Wyoming, is making its way there and will probably reach the place by Tuesday night. In addition, other troops have been ordered to Market Lake from Fort Russell, so as to be in readiness for active work should their services be required. No mention is made of further trouble and with the known peaceable attitude of the Indians on Washakie and Duschesne reservations, the situation is regarded as very much simplified. General Coppinger's latest dispatch reads substantially as follows:

"Major Chaffee squadron of cavalry left Market Lake at 5 p. m., Saturday, and will probably reach Marysvale (near Jackson's Hole) on Little Grove Tree lake on Tuesday night. Constant communication between the two points (Marysvale and Market Lake) will be kept up by courier lines. Two Indians and the chiefs of the Shoshones and Bannocks from the Fort Hall reservation left Market Lake this (Saturday) morning to join Major Chaffee."

Another dispatch from General Coppinger states that the road to Marysvale, except ten miles through Teton pass, is reported as good. Five companies of the Eighth Infantry left Fort Russell this (Saturday) afternoon, to be held at Market Lake as a reserve force. The commanding officers of Fort Washakie, Wyo., and Fort Duschesne, U. T., report that the Indians on their respective reservations are not involved in the hostile movement. Agent Teter, of the Fort Hall reservation, is en route with the department commander to Marysvale. The companies of the Eighth Infantry will reach Market Lake to-morrow (Monday) morning.

The statement that the Indians on the Washakie and Fort Duschesne reservations are not involved in the present movement is regarded by the officers of the army as very important. The Shoshones are under the direction of the agent of the former reservation and the Utes under the agent of the latter, so that it is felt here that there will be no trouble experienced from them. This condition of affairs, it is believed here, makes the situation much easier to handle, for with but one tribe of Indians to deal with, the uprising can be much more easily suppressed.

There are now four troops of cavalry on their way to Marysvale, and five more will be at Market Lake to-morrow, which makes the available force all that it is hoped will be necessary to quell the disturbance.

VERY PROBABLE.

An Idaho Man Says the Indian Trouble Was Started by Cattle Barons.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 28.—L. A. Southern, of Wardner, Ida., is in the city. Speaking of the reports from Jackson's Hole, he pronounced them false, and charges that irresponsible correspondents are responsible for them.

"The truth of the matter is," he said, "that cattle barons with ranges in Wyoming and Idaho are determined to secure the Bannock reservation for pasturage for their cattle. With this object in view they have systematically and deliberately provoked the Indians for the past three years. If they can cause an uprising, they will strive to secure the Indians' removal to another district. Perhaps some settlers have been killed, but you will eventually learn that not one murder was committed by a white Indian. It is a notorious fact among the people of Idaho and Wyoming that cattle barons in the Teton valley country have caused all the trouble in that section. Their robberies are not entirely confined to stealing land and cattle from Indians. It is invariably the case that when a white man settles in that country under the homestead law that in a few months the news will be sent around that he is a "rustler" or cattle thief. The final outcome will be that his neighbors, all in the employ of large cattle owners, will ride up and fill him full of lead, his claim is again open for settlement and his small herd of cattle is lost in the countless herds of the barons. You may think this is a wild story, but it is the history of hundreds of murdered settlers. My brother, Clarence L. Southern, was one of the recent victims. He was killed six weeks ago, near Smith Fork, about twenty-five miles from Fort Bridger. I am now on my way to Crary's Mills, N. Y., to break the news to my mother."

Nothing New from Jackson's Hole.

POCATELLO, Ida., July 28.—Companies A, B and E, of the Eighth Infantry, United States army, from Fort Russell, commanded by Major Bisbee, arrived in this city this evening at 5:20 and left at 9 o'clock for Market Lake. There are 275 soldiers in the companies. They do not expect to leave Market Lake until something is heard from the United States cavalry which left Market Lake yesterday afternoon for Jackson's Hole. It is hardly probable that the detachment will go further than Market Lake, but camp there to await the result. News from Market Lake this evening says nothing has been heard from the seat of trouble for five days and that all other reports are false. The four companies of cavalry should reach Jackson's Hole at noon to-morrow.

Arms for the Settlers.

SALT LAKE, U. T., July 28.—The Salt Lake Hardware Company shipped on the train going north this afternoon a large consignment of arms and ammunition. The order came by telegraph from Saint Anthony, and as that is the entrance to the Big Hole country it is evident that the settlers there are expecting Indian troubles.

CORNELL'S CONDUCT AT HENLEY.

English Hypocrisy Scored by an English Authority.

London Truth.

The Leander-Cornell incident has given rise to a lot of unnecessary ill-feeling. Our visitors have been held up to opprobrium as being persons without an atom of sportsmanlike feeling in them. The start was a false one. The umpire, Mr. Willan, erred in declaring it a good one, and in allowing the race to proceed. The Cornell men were in a nice little difficulty. They were new to Henley and English regattas. As the straightforward letter of their captain shows, they considered themselves in the hands of the umpire, and if he had ordered them back they would have returned at once. It is scarcely to be wondered at that they should not have realized that the existence of the umpire could be ignored and the crews go back to the start. There was, on the spur of the moment, no time for consultation. Yet they were called all sorts of bad names because they did not act as any English crew would have done under like circumstances. And yet a dim recollection comes over one of a certain French crew being bored into the piles by a Thames crew at Henley. The Frenchmen did not protest, and yet Thames never offered to row again. But we have changed all that. To give our visitors an object lesson, St. John's, Oxford, when Eton catches a crab at the third stroke in the Ladies' Plate, at once stop and the race is rowed again. So also at Kingston regatta. The Kingston boat is over a length behind Thames and is dead beaten, and for some reason or another the coxswain pulls it into a pleasure boat, and Thames row again.

What hypocrites we make of ourselves! Has a college boat captain at either Oxford or Cambridge ever refused to let his boat go up a place because the bump was made owing to the boat above catching a crab or being badly steered? Be a boat ever so smart, it does not deserve to win at Henley or anywhere else after catching a crab unless it does so on its merits and without any concessions from the other side. Goodness only knows where all this sportsmanlike spirit is going to end. A revoke in whist must not be scored because it is a pure mistake. If Grace is bowled first ball the balls must be replaced because it was sheer bad luck. His average is so high. On his merits he cannot score a duck. Therefore, he must be allowed to make runs. Fitzherbert must give up the quarter-mile championship to Bredin because the latter has done better times than the holder, and if Bredin had not run the half the same day, he would have won. These are the logical and absurd conclusions of the whole matter. Mere physical superiority is not the test of a true sportsman. He must be able, as well, to put up with defeat when, through some slip of his own or of some other person over whom he has no control, he finds himself out of court. Leander was cruelly treated, but it is too bad to cast the regrettable blunder of the umpire upon the shoulders of the Cornell men. The rules of boat racing or any other sport are valueless if they are to be cast aside at pleasure, and an umpire becomes a nonentity if he is not to be held responsible for his actions. Every one was in a difficult position. The umpire said that the race was all right. In the face of that decision the committee could not order the race to be rowed again. How, then, could the Cornell men offer to set aside the umpire's ruling? It would not have been fair on the competitors in the other heats for them to do so, and Leander, having regard to their own dignity and to that of rowing, would have shown themselves sportsmen indeed if they had decided to abide by the wrong ruling of the umpire, even if the visitors had offered to row again. I will go further and say that Cornell had no right to row Leander again unless the winning crews in the other heats consented. So far as I am aware, neither New nor Trinity Hall ever suggested that whoever was successful should row the holders. They profited by the umpire's mistake, and, therefore, I suppose they are not sportsmen. It was, of course, ridiculous for a match to be arranged between Cornell and Leander until the racing was over. If the visitors had been victorious they would, I believe, have rowed Leander. There was no need for the Englishmen to row a beaten crew. The fact that the erring umpire at once offered a cup for this race seems to show that the disappointment in not meeting the Americans caused the fact that the event was only a heat in the Grand to be forgotten. If it had been the final, or a solitary race, then it would have ill become Cornell to row again. As it was, every one was in a dilemma, which was best solved by a strict adherence to the rules.

JONES WILL OBJECT.

Kentucky Whisky Men Propose to Stop the Stills for One Year.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—A meeting of the wholesale liquor dealers of Louisville was held at the Board of Trade today for the purpose of taking steps indorsing the action of the distillers in the matter of a stoppage of production for the ensuing year. Resolutions were adopted recommending and approving the efforts of the board of managers of the Kentucky Distilling Association to have all the distillers in the State agree to make no whisky during the season of 1895-96, and tendering them the support of wholesale liquor dealers in their efforts to attain that end. Wholesale whisky dealers throughout the United States were requested to express their views on the subject by united action and private communication with their correspondents in Kentucky.

BARON DE HIRSCH.

His Long Line of Benefactions Part of the Present History.

Harper's Weekly.

The story of Baron de Hirsch's long line of benefactions has become part of the history of our era. Over two continents—Europe and America—his bounty stretches, while in the Orient his name is a household word. In the United States the work of the Baron de Hirsch Fund Trust, founded by a gift of two and a half millions a few years ago, has been directed along educational lines—the maintenance of agricultural and similar colonies, chiefly in New Jersey, where a fair number of Russian immigrants can be taught the lesson of self-help, and take part as producers in the development of their adopted land.

It is now four years since the Hirsch Trade School was organized at Nos. 225 and 227 East Ninth street. Last year the entire course of instruction was reorganized under the management of Mr. J. Ernest G. Yalden, and the first class of twenty-three young men was graduated in February, the second, of twenty-three, in June. It is expected that the classes, which are taught by five teachers, will largely increase under the present thorough and comprehensive method of instruction. In equipment and system this school bears favorable comparison with any existing school of its special character.

What a modern miracle—to take these young Russian and Roumanian lads, wholly ignorant of English, foreigners of the most foreign type, fresh from a land of political and social disfranchisement, and to convert them after a few months' training into sturdy, self-reliant American citizens.

The courses of instruction, offered free, extend over six departments—plumbing, carpentry, wood turning, machinery, house painting and sign painting. Each course is five and a half months in length, but so satisfactorily is the work done that the graduates without exception find no difficulty in securing remunerative employment. Two classes are entered yearly, in January and August. In addition to technical instruction, English and arithmetic are subjects of study, while from time to time evening lectures are given on general, scientific and ethical topics.

From his entrance the pupil in any course realizes that his work is serious. Every exercise must be neatly and thoroughly done. There is no attempt to hurry the student, but his anxiety to advance is properly curbed until his progress can be assured. It is often pathetic to watch the young men, whose ages average about twenty. Their earnestness and enthusiasm make them apt scholars. They are grateful, like children, at a word of praise. They appreciate the opportunity they enjoy and the advantage they possess, and are inspired by a genuine love of labor which means future independence for themselves and their families.

MRS. VANDERBILT DEFIANT.

She Ignores Etiquette at Newport, but Is Well Received, Nevertheless.

Newport Letter in Boston Globe.

It was no error, that signature on the Casino register, "Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt." It is the same on the book at the new Country Club, where Mrs. Vanderbilt has also registered, and, furthermore, she has said that she desires to be known by her late husband's name. It is a breach of etiquette and a serious rupture of custom, and what the lady's purpose is can only be conjectured. It, however, is another thrust at the Vanderbilt family, and one which they sorely feel. The divorce was a bitter pill for them at first, but now that it is evident that Mrs. Vanderbilt appears to want only a little separation, as it were, they are more hurt than will ever be told. At the Casino and golf clubs Mrs. Vanderbilt is officially known as Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. Her cards of entrance are so made out, and the officers of those institutions must recognize her as such.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is a governor of the Casino, but that cannot affect the situation, and could it, he is too much of a gentleman to allow it.

In the meantime, the petite figure of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, moving here and there nervously through society here, is the most conspicuous object of the summer. Miss Consuelo is ever at her side, aiding and comforting her mother. She is destined to become one of the world's famous beauties in the coming, and even now she is the prettiest Vanderbilt child, though no doubt some would favor her cousins, the Sloanes, were the charms of old Commodore Vanderbilt's grandchildren under discussion. "Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt" goes everywhere, and, despite promises to the contrary, she is well received on every hand. No doubt some people, to gain favors with her brothers-in-law, will proceed with caution in their relations with her; most cottagers will preserve a dignified and honorable course, siding with neither faction, for there are two factions here, but treating "Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt" well when they meet her, and likewise preserving a proper bearing toward her brothers-in-law.

At the Casino Wednesday Tom Cushing, of Boston, who is nothing if not a leader here, really received Mrs. Vanderbilt and chatted with her for half an hour. Still, Mr. Cushing is a bosom friend of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He, like scores of others, knows nothing about the Vanderbilts' family quarrels, and does not care to engage in them.

CHICKAMAUGA'S FIELD

WHILE ITS GLORY IS ECLIPSED BY GETTYSBURG'S SPLENDOR,

It Was Certainly the Scene of the Fiercest Struggle of the Rebellion of Thirty Years Ago.

Philadelphia Ledger.

The glory of Vicksburg and of Gettysburg have not unnaturally obscured the glow of heroism and the record of splendid strategy which mark at every point the achievements of the Army of the Cumberland under Rosecrans and Thomas. The Tullahoma campaign, by which General Rosecrans flanked Bragg out of Chattanooga; the desperate two days' battle at Chickamauga, the most protracted example of valor in the world's history; the capture of Missionary ridge, and in part the assault on Lookout mountain must be chiefly credited to the Army of the Cumberland. These fields, on which valor displayed itself as never before in the world's military history, are now for the first time so marked and rendered accessible in every part that even those who have heretofore thought themselves familiar with the plans of battle and the movements of opposing forces can find much to learn, and still more to unlearn. Next September will witness an impressive dedication of the Military National Park, which comprises almost the entire area of the great battlefield. Magnificent roads run for thirty miles through its forests and clearings. Iron tablets mark the positions of the commands, both federal and Confederate. Many monuments of granite and bronze have been erected by States, by organizations and by individuals, with inscriptions which record the part taken in action by gallant men which they commemorate, and the losses endured by the organizations whose memory is perpetuated. The houses and buildings on the field have been repaired, and every effort has been made to restore the field to the condition in which it was Sept. 19, 1863, when the struggle began.

Riding in carriages over the beautiful roads, with their stone bridges and with their surfaces as smooth as those of a city park, the visitor, as he passes here a field gun, there a monument, and everywhere memorial tablets, recording some successive stage in that fearful two days' struggle, is enabled in part to realize, what is now admitted, that the battle of Chickamauga was the most stubbornly contested engagement of the civil war. The record shows that. The percentage of losses amounted to more than those incurred by the British army in a century, Waterloo and the Crimea included. There were over a score of regiments on each side whose loss exceeded 49.4 per cent., which was the heaviest loss sustained by a German regiment in the Franco-Prussian war. We recite with a feeling of awe the famous "Charge of the Light Brigade." Thirty regiments composed of Western soldiers who fought at Chickamauga lost 10 per cent. more men. When cold type records the statement, verified from official returns, that about 33 per cent. on each side of the troops actually engaged were listed among the casualties, and that a large number of organizations on both sides came out of the battle with a loss of every other man who entered it, killed or wounded, some conception of the dreadful desperation which marked the struggle can be obtained.

ON SNODGRASS HILL.

The pulse quickens as the visitor stands on Snodgrass hill. Here, where the long line of stately monuments marking regimental positions lines the crest, General Thomas made his magnificent stand, from 2 o'clock until sundown, against an overwhelming force, and for three hours, with only two thin brigades, beat back the splendid charges of Longstreet's corps from the Army of the Virginia. With his right swept back toward Chattanooga, with ammunition gone, and even the last cartridge taken from the bodies of their comrades lying in front of them, the men of the "Rock of Chickamauga" repelled successively sixteen desperate charges of Longstreet's brigades, and occupied the position at the end of the engagement.

"Lie down, Tennesseeans, and see Virginians go in," called out Bushrod Johnson's brigade, as, flushed with its successes in the East, it formed to make its first charge up Snodgrass hill.

"You'll find you ain't fighting no Eastern bounty jumpers here," retorted the Tennesseeans, who, a few minutes later, screamed out, "Rise up, Tennesseeans, and see Virginians come out," as the assailants, hurled back in confusion, came rushing down the slope to reform for another charge. In an hour and a half on that bloody Sunday afternoon Longstreet's corps lost nearly 44 per cent. Steedman's and Brannan's commands, which confronted a portion of Longstreet's assault, lost, the first, 49 per cent. in four hours, all killed and wounded but one, and the second had an average of 38 per cent. One brigade, Van Derveer's, in which Gen. H. V. Boynton fought, lost only a small fraction less than 50 per cent. Where else in the world's history is better fighting recorded? As one stands before the Snodgrass House, the headquarters of General Thomas during that fateful September afternoon, it is not difficult to picture that intrepid soldier silently chewing a toothpick and facing what seemed inevitable defeat, as report after report of disaster on the right reached him. "He was beaten by every rule of war when the North Carolina troops turned his right flank, and he ought to have surrendered. Any European general would have done so," said a Confederate general to me. But at that moment Gordon Granger's reserve of three thousand men providentially appeared, swept up the gully back of headquarters, assaulted the victorious Confederate forces with incredible fury, hurled them back down the hill, and, with the loss of one man out of every two, breathless, but exultant, extended that thin line of almost exhausted fighters on the right, and held the ridge until the battle closed.

TWENTY HOURS OF GLORY.

"Heroes as great have died and yet shall fall," s