to any permanent mental or physical disability not the result of vicious habits, to such a degree as renders claimant unable to earn a support by manual labor.

Third—Disabilities incurred while in the service and line of duty, and incapacity for earning a support befalling a claimant for pension after his service had ceased, are placed by the pension laws on an entirely different footing.

Fourth—Disability incurred during service and in line of duty is pensionable without regard to capacity to earn a support, and is rated under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, without reference to this condition.

Fifth—Disability resulting from causes other than of service origin are pensionable only under the provisions of the second section of the act of June 27, 1890, when incapacity to labor joins with incapacity to earn a support, and the grades of rating thereunder are dependent upon these two conditions.

Sixth—When, by order No. 164, it was declared that disabilities under the act of June 27, 1890, should be rated as if of service origin, the very principle which governed ratings under said act was displaced and a rule applicable to a different law was substituted.

Seventh—Neither the secretary of the interior nor the commissioner of pensions can, by order or by practice, supersede an act of Congress. The power of the department, so far as its orders and practice are concerned, is limited to an execution of the law; it ceases when an effort is made to supersede the law.

The above decision was approved by the attorney general, and order No. 225 was then promulgated (May 27, 1893), revoking order No. 164, and establishing the above rules as governing the ratings under the act of 1890.

CONSTRUING THE ORDER.

Order No. 225 also directed an examination to be made to determine what pensions have heretofore been allowed under Section 2 of the act of 1890, in disregard of the terms of said act. In compliance with these instructions, a board of revision was organized in the Bureau of Pensions, and the action of said board resulted in dropping a large number from the rolls and reducing the pensions of many others. The work of the board of revision was only partially done, and it is fair to state that nothing in that direction has been done under the present administration. Order No. 225 has never been revoked, although a much more liberal construction of the law, as well as of the order itself, has long since been put in force.

A recent decision of Hon. Assistant Secretary Webster Davis, made upon an appeal, asking for the revocation of order No. 225 and the reinstatement of order No. 164, holds that Order 164 was an extremely liberal construction of the law as to rating under the act of June 27, 1890; indeed, it could not be consistently maintained when the terms of the act were compared with former laws. On the other hand, order No. 225, as put into effect and as formerly construed, went to the other extreme, and in many cases resulted in great injustice to claimants. This was remedied in a large measure by a more liberal construction of said order, which, on its face, is not regarded objectionable, properly construed, but much depends upon how it is construed.

In construing said order, it should be borne in mind that the average age of the surviving soldiers who were in the war of the rebellion is sixty years or upward. It is not an unreasonable presumption that nearly all are in some degree mentally or physically disabled. The spirit of the law and the circumstances attending its enactment certainly warrant the conclusion that a liberal interpretation should be given and relief granted, at least at the minimum rate, if an appreciable disability which impairs ability for self-support by manual labor is shown to exist.

The above-stated principles necessarily govern the action of the Pension Bureau in rating pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, and the commissioner is powerless to grant relief in cases that do not come within the rule. It is very evident that the act of June 27, 1890, creates conditions which are not applicable to claims under the general law, and that very much of the misapprehension and dissatisfaction with the operations of the Pension Bureau arise from a want of understanding as to these conditions. Thus, for example, a soldier is entitled under the general law to $17 per month for the loss of an eye, but under the act of June 27, 1890, he can receive only $6 per month, as it does not incapacitate materially from earning a support by manual labor. So in the case of deafness. A man who is suffering from a degree of deafness entitling him under the general law to $10 or $15 per month has no pensionable status under the act of 1890, as the slight degree of deafness in question does not incapacitate him from earning a support by manual labor.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

When the soldier or sailor dies of causes shown to be due to his service his widow is entitled to pension regardless of her possessions; while under the act of June 27, 1890, the enjoyment of an income in excess of the amount she would receive as pension is a bar to pension under that act. Now, when these different conditions arise in the same neighborhood people seldom stop to inquire under which law application has been made by the claimant, and when a widow who is in affluent circumstances is granted a pension under the general law, while a claimant not nearly so well off is denied a pension under the new law, because she is not without other means of support than her daily labor, it seems to the public to be an unjust discrimination on the part of the Pension Bureau.

The same may be said regarding invalid pensions. When a claim is allowed under the general law at a high rate for a degree of deafness which does not entitle to a rating under the act of 1890 it necessarily results in criticism of the bureau. Yet the law creates these conditions and it is not within the power of the commissioner to do otherwise than execute the law as construed by the department.

The third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which makes provision for pension to widows where the death of the husband was not caused by his service, creates a pensionable status only when the widow is "without other means of support than her daily labor." The language used in the act has been the subject of considerable controversy as to its proper meaning. Assistant Secretary Bussey, in March, 1893, (case of Jennie D. Lewis), decided that "the language used in the act seems unmistakably to point to those only who are ordinarily under the necessity of daily labor for support. Where the income aside from the proceeds of daily labor is a comparatively small and insignificant part of the necessary expense of living it should not be taken into account. But it surely was not intended that the bounty of the Nation should serve as an encouragement to lax habits of industry or tend to secure immunity from labor for self-support on the part of persons many of whom are still in vigorous middle life. Such would plainly be the tendency of the administration of the law so construed as to include every widow who by ex parte evidence can show that she is not possessed of ample means of support aside from the proceeds of daily labor. The effect would be to compel those who, as day laborers, contribute toward the burdens of taxation, to aid in the support of others enjoying far more of the comforts of life than themselves—in fact, to relieve many from the necessity of labor of any kind as a means of livelihood—and this solely because of the widow's relationship to a soldier of limited service during the war of the rebellion." General Bussey laid down the rule that "when the income, aside from the proceeds of daily labor, is such as to render the securing of comfortable support a task within the reach of reasonable effort on the part of any claimant, there is not a case for pension under the said act."

Assistant Secretary Reynolds held that "when a widow is shown to have an income considerably in excess of the pension provided by the third section of said act from sources independent of her daily labor, she does not occupy a pensionable status thereunder." Assistant Secretary Davis holds that "'in construing this section and in administering the law thereunder the department has not imposed upon claimants the rigid and inflexible requirements of showing absolute destitution as a basis of pension, as might be done by a strictly literal application of the statute. It would, however, be clearly inconsistent with the obvious purpose and intention of Congress to bestow a pension upon a claimant who is already in possession of the very means of support which the statute provides for such as have no recourse except their daily labor. The statute offers $8 per month as a supplement to the daily labor of such widows as do not possess the means therein provided. The claimant is already in the enjoyment of the very means which the statute would bestow upon a less fortunate applicant who had nothing upon which to rely for subsistence except her daily labor, and for that reason she does not occupy a pensionable status under the act of June 27, 1890."

The above represents the views of the department since the enactment of the law, and establishes the rule under which the Pension Bureau is bound to adjudicate claims of widows under the act of 1890, the right to construe the law relating to pensions being vested in the secretary of the interior. The commissioner of pensions being subordinate to the secretary of the interior, must be governed in the adjudication of claims for pensions by the decisions of the department.

LAST YEAR'S PENSIONS.

The appended figures show the number of pensions allowed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899:

—General Law—

Original invalid	3,624	
Original widows	4,246	
War with Spain	295—	8,165
—Act of June 27, 1890—		
Original invalid	20,641	
Original widows, etc.	12,185—	32,826
General law increase		22,460
Act of 1890 increase		25,603
Total		89,054

It will be remembered that the disability which entitles to the maximum pension ($12 per month) under the new law is substantially the same as would entitle to a pension of $30 per month under the old law, viz: total disability for manual labor.

The following table shows the number of invalid pensioners now on the rolls under the different laws at the rates given:

—General Law—

46,583	receive	$12 per month
21,970	receive	$24 per month
15,498	receive	$30 per month
—Act of June 27, 1890—		
105,787	receive	$6 per month
128,143	receive	$8 per month
26,540	receive	$10 per month
160,406	receive	$12 per month

This shows that there are more persons pensioned at the maximum rate than any other under the act of 1890, and that the number receiving that rate for total disability under the new law is more than ten times the number receiving pensions for total disability of service origin. These figures emphatically dispose of the charge of insufficient ratings under the act of June 27, 1890.

The total payments on account of pensions during President Grant's first term were	$116,136,275
During his second term	114,395,357
During President Hayes's term	145,322,489
The payments on account of pensions during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, were	138,253,922

Thus it appears that the payments for the year 1898 were largely in excess of the entire amount paid during the first or second administraion of President Grant, and almost as much as was paid during the entire four years of President Hayes's administration.

THE BUREAU EMPLOYES.

There have been reinstated as employes of this bureau during the present administration 139 ex-Union soldiers and sailors who had been discharged by former administrations. During the same period 279 ex-Union soldiers and sailors have been promoted and sixty-four widows and orphans of soldiers have been reinstated or promoted.

The entire organization of the Pension Bureau is controlled by men who served in the Union army. It is essentially a "soldiers' bureau," and in all matters pertaining to the organization of the different divisions, in appointments and promotions, the ex-Union soldier and sailor has had the preference. The statute which gives preference to the Union soldiers of the rebellion has been faithfully observed by the officers of the bureau.

It is well known that the foundation of much of the criticism that has arisen against the administration of the bureau will be found in the refusal of the commissioner to allow the claim agents to run the bureau. He has striven to afford claimants who are not represented by attorneys every facility for the prosecution of their claims, and has often found it necessary to take action which some of the claim agents do not like, and as a result they have organized a systematic attack upon the bureau in all directions, thereby endeavoring to create a sentiment of hostility among the soldiers to the administration of the Pension Bureau, when, as a matter of fact, all the officers and clerks are putting forth their best efforts to adjudicate claims justly and speedily and in accordance with the law as it exists.

Upon assuming the duties of his office the commissioner realized that it would not be an easy nor a pleasant task, and, therefore, he selected for the positions of responsibility the most competent ex-Union soldiers that he could find in the bureau, believing that the soldiers of the country would appreciate the fact that their old comrades in arms were to have charge of the settlement of their claims upon the government for pensions.

The work of the bureau has fully justified the expectations of the commissioner, and it is believed that the determination of the commissioner to adjudicate claims in accordance with the law has received the approbation of all worthy claimants for pension and all others who believe that the pension laws should be administered in the spirit which prompted their enactment, but who do not ask the officers of the bureau to go beyond the law to satisfy the demands of the claim agents.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair Weather for Indiana, with the Temperature Rising.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

For Ohio—Fair Monday and Tuesday; probably warmer Tuesday in northern portion; fresh, northerly winds.

For Indiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in northern portion; fresh east to south winds Tuesday.

For Illinois—Fair Monday; warmer in northern and central portions. Tuesday fair; warmer in eastern portion; fresh east to south winds Tuesday.

Sunday's Local Observations.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Pre.
7 a. m.	29.98	67	72	North.	.00
7 p. m.	29.93	74	61	N'east.	.00

Maximum temperature, 81; minimum temperature, 63.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Aug. 13:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	74	.10
Mean	72	.00
Departure from normal	—2	—.10
Departure since Aug. 1	*16	*4.33
Departure since Jan. 1	—244	—2.68

*Plus.

R. H. SULLIVAN, Observer in Charge.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga.	..	92	78
Bismarck, N. D.	..	70	68
Buffalo, N. Y.	..	74	64
Calgary, N. W. T.	..	70	68
Cairo, Ill.	72	86	80
Cheyenne, Wyo.	42	72	62
Chicago, Ill.	64	66	64
Cincinnati, O.	68	86	82
Concordia, Kan.	64	..	..
Davenport, Ia.	62	72	70
Des Moines, Ia.	62	78	74
Galveston, Tex.	..	88	84
Helena, Mont.	..	78	74
Jacksonville, Fla.	..	88	74
Kansas City, Mo.	64	80	76
Little Rock, Ark.	76	96	78
Marquette, Mich.	..	56	54
Memphis, Tenn.	76	96	76
Nashville, Tenn.	74	92	80
New Orleans, La.	..	94	80
New York, N. Y.	..	84	80
North Platte, Neb.	60	68	66
Oklahoma, O. T.	72	96	92
Omaha, Neb.	64	80	76
Pittsburg, Pa.	60	82	74
Qu' Appelle, N. W. T.	..	72	70
Rapid City, S. D.	56	84	78
Salt Lake City, Utah	54	86	82
St. Louis, Mo.	68	76	76
St. Paul, Minn.	..	74	72
Springfield, Ill.	62	76	70
Springfield, Mo.	68	88	80
Vicksburg, Miss.	78	96	92
Washington, D. C.	..	88	74

PANIC ON LAKE STEAMER.

Steam Pipe Burst on a Chicago Boat Loaded with Excursionists.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The blowing out of an elbow in a steam pipe on the steamer R. J. Gordon, an excursion boat, to-day, plying between Manhattan Beach and Chicago, left the boat almost helpless a mile and a half from shore and with more than one hundred men, women and children on board. Only the prompt action of Captain Nelson and the other members of the crew prevented a panic, and, as it was, the passengers rushed from one end of the boat to the other in an effort to escape the clouds of steam that rushed up from the boiler room. A hasty examination showed that the damage was not serious, and that the boat was in no immediate danger, and when this information was imparted to the passengers they quieted down and waited until the Ivanhoe, which was following, came along and took them off.

Movements of Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Arrived: Steamer Centennial, from Nagasaki. The fourth-class German cruiser Geier, Commander Jacobson, arrived here to-day on a cruise, ten days from Acapulco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Arrived: Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne; La Bretagne, from Havre.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 13.—Sailed: Lucania, from Liverpool for New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 13.—Sailed: Barbarossa, from Bremen for New York.

HAVRE, Aug. 13.—Arrived: La Touraine, from New York.

SHAKE-UP BY REFORMERS

PORTLAND MINISTERS HOLD UNION MEETING OF ALL CHURCHES.

Daring Robbery by Tramps Followed by Pursuit and Capture at Waterloo—Other State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PORTLAND, Ind., Aug. 13.—The ministers representing the Ministerial Association of Portland gave the morals of the city such a shaking up to-day as they have not had for a long time. According to an agreement by the members of the association last Monday, every Portland minister preached this forenoon against "Sunday desecration," and at the opera house this evening a union service was held, at which the different wrongs were considered in short addresses, the law bearing on each of them being interpreted by local attorneys. Rev. J. S. Axtell, of the Presbyterian Church, talked of "The Gambling Den," and Attorney John F. La Follette gave the law; Rev. M. A. Harlan spoke of "The Brothels," and Attorney Sumner W. Haynes referred to the articles of law bearing on them; Rev. J. E. Stoops devoted his address to "The Saloon," the sections of statutes relating to them being given by Attorney Omer S. Whiteman. The closing address of the evening was by Evangelist George W. Green, whose remarks were on "The Remedy—Christian Citizenship." Rev. Green made his remarks rather pointed, applying them directly to the local situation, and was heard with deep interest. The opera house was crowded with a large audience representing all denominations. It is believed that this is the starting point for a move toward real purification of the city. In response to a cordial invitation many of the city authorities were present and listened to the discussions.

INDIANA OBITUARY.

John J. Jocquell, an Early French Pioneer in Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 13.—John J. Jocquel died to-day, aged eighty-seven. He had been in business in Fort Wayne since 1855, retiring in 1857. He was a native of France, came to America in 1832, settling at Logansport. Later he moved to Peru and then to Fort Wayne. In 1836 he married Lucy Drouillard, daughter of Capt. Louis Drouillard, a noted frontiersman. He was one of the leading Catholics in early days, and his house was headquarters for the missionaries, among them Fathers Bessonies and Benoit.

Price Fellows.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 13.—Price Fellows, a carpenter, aged sixty-five years, died suddenly yesterday while roofing a house. He was an old resident and prominent member of the Friends' Church.

FAMOUS OLD SETTLERS.

Annual Wayne County Gathering to Be Held Next Saturday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 13.—The near approach of another session of the old settlers' meeting of Wayne county, which will be held next Saturday, near Centerville, recalls the fact that this is one of the most famous organizations of old settlers in the country. The organization was first effected back in the fifties, and up to the time of the civil war much interest was taken, but during the four years of the war and for some time afterward interest lagged and it was not until 1869 that a reorganization was made. James Perry, at that time of this city, was chosen president, and the speaker that year was Governor Oliver P. Morton, whose home was at Centerville. He told of the many interesting happenings in the early days of the county, especially in the ancient town of Saulsbury, where he was born and where he lived as a boy, but which many years since has wholly disappeared.

Jacob Julian, Barnabas C. Hobbs and other men prominent in Indiana were speakers at some of the early meetings, and at the meeting in 1869 Col. James Blake, of Indianapolis, was present and told of the coming of the first pouch of United States mail into Indianapolis. It was on the morning of April 22, 1822, and half the inhabitants of the place were out awaiting the arrival of the mail carrier. Lewis Jones, a Centerville boy, was the rider of the pony that took the first pouch across the country to the capital city and he was present at the meeting when reference was made to him by Colonel Blake. The meeting in 1877 was made especially interesting by the presence of Governor "Blue Jeans" Williams, who made a speech.

ROBBED BY TRAMPS.

Victim Thrown Off a Train and the Robbers Afterward Captured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WATERLOO, Ind., Aug. 13.—A daring robbery was perpetrated in this city to-day. Three tramps jumped on a 'Lake Shore freight train going west at the first station east of here in pursuit of Albert Stone, en route from Springfield, Mass., to Chicago. They knew him to have plenty of money. For several miles before the train pulled into the station here there was a ferocious fight between the tramps and Stone, and after relieving him of what valuables he had besides $20, they threw him off, thinking they would be rid of him. Stone fell on his head and shoulders, but jumped up and climbed on the rear of the same train. He informed the trainmen, but the robbers jumped off on reaching this town and were soon hidden away. There was an exciting time during the search, and when the tramps again fled they were fired on. One received two bullet wounds. Stone was brutally treated on the train, being compelled to remove all his clothing. At the preliminary hearing of the robbers one turned state's evidence. All were sent to jail in default of bail.

TOD SLOAN IS WORTH $100,000.

The Jockey Writes a Letter to His Kokomo Foster Parents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 13.—Jockey Tod Sloan will sail for England again Tuesday morning. His ten days' sojourn in America did not give him time to visit his birthplace and relatives, but letters and telegrams to his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Blouser, of this city, explain that his time was entirely taken up in closing up his business affairs on this side of the water preparatory to an indefinite residence in London. Tod closed out his holdings in Kokomo by turning $500 in bank stock over to his adopted parents, who, twenty years ago, took the three-year old orphan and raised him, or rather boarded and sheltered him while he raised himself. Some time ago he brought joy to the household by paying off the mortgage on the home, and various other gifts. Mr. Blouser, acting as Tod's agent, closed a St. Louis deal that netted $20,000. New York brokers hold $50,000 in railway securities at the jockey's disposal and these will be sold, swelling his roll to about $80,000, which sum will be taken to London for investment.

Tod denies the report that he will renounce American citizenship and become a subject of Queen Victoria. He says he intends to spend a part of every year at home, not forgetting each season to visit his foster parents. He is said to be worth $100,000, all earned on the turf. Ten years ago he rode on a hog train from here to St. Louis to try his hand at riding on the East St. Louis tracks under the direction of his brother Cash Sloan.

An Honest Trial for Reform Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13.—The reform laws will have a fair and honest test in this county. The County Council has been organized by electing Hon. Milton Hanson, of Gray, ex-member of the Legislature, as president, and C. J. McCole, of this city as president pro tem. When the organization was made the general scope of the work was considered and Mr. McCole was selected to make a careful personal investigation of the expenses of the past year and of the requisions now on file in the auditor's office. By this method the work is systemized and will be well in hand when the Council meets in September. Yesterday nearly all the members of the advisory boards of the county met here in counsel with the township trustees. Each member was provided with a copy of the law and a general discussion followed. Judge Neal and County Superintendent Hutchens both spoke on the duty of good citizens which made a strong impression. The county and township officials are cheerfully co-operating in inaugerating the new system.

Chamness Family Reunion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., Aug. 13.—The seventh annual reunion of the Chamness family was held yesterday at Dalton, this county. A thousand people attended and at least three hundred were direct descendants of Anthony Chamness, founder of the family in America. Anthony Chamness was abducted by an unknown man on London bridge, when about five years old and sent to America. The captain of the ship sold him to the highest bidder when the vessel reached the new land, and the boy remained with his purchaser until he was twenty-one, when he removed to North Carolina, where he raised a family. Joseph, one of his sons, reared a family of six sons and when they became of age they moved from North Carolina to this county, and from these six sons all of the family trace their lineage. This is one of the most numerous and most important families in the county.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 13.—Joseph H. Roberts, a colored barber, of this city, threw himself in front of a trolley car this evening to commit suicide. He was knocked down and when the car was brought to a standstill his head was found next to the wheel. A stone had been forced into the skull, his right ear was torn off and his head was otherwise cut. He was taken to Hope Hospital and was unconscious for five hours. He died at midnight. Roberts was well known in colored Masonic circles.

Henry Boerschinger, a well-known gardener, is missing since last Friday. He stated shortly before he left that he would commit suicide.

Threatened Strike of Silverware Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 13.—The half hundred men employed at the Anchor silverware factory say they will not report for work to-morrow. The factory recently moved to Muncie from Oswego, N. Y., and will employ 200 hands in a short time. Saturday was the first pay day and in each envelope was a notice to the effect that the company would in the future pay semi-monthly, and that one week's pay would be held back continually until the employe quit work.

Street Car for a Hearse.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 13.—For the first time yesterday in this city street-cars were used as a funeral cortege. The child of Mrs. Maggie Miller, of Dunkirk, was brought here for burial and a train of cars waited at the depot for the coffin and friends and conveyed the party through the streets to the cemetery. The regulation speed of the cars was cut down. Two hundred children at the County Orphans' Home participated.

Stilwell Arrested at Bloomington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 13.—Harry Stilwell, representing the Hancock Insurance Company at Indianapolis, was arrested here and taken to Seymour to-day, charged with stealing a horse from a liveryman at Seymour. Stilwell says he had no intentions of taking the horse and would have returned it in a few days. Stilwell hired the horse at Seymour last week.

Big Craps Game Raided.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 13.—This afternoon ten members of the police force in citizens' dress raided a craps game in Whitely Woods Park at which it is estimated 150 colored men and boys were engaged. The police succeeded in getting one man each, the others escaping. The river was near by, and most of the fugitives took a cold bath in their haste to get away.

Hamilton County Reunion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 12.—The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Old settlers of Hamilton County was held at Eageltown to-day. A great crowd was present, estimated by some at 10,000 people. Hon. John L. Griffiths, of Indianapolis was the principle orator. Lieut. Governor W. S. Haggard, Non. E. E. Neal, Ira W. Christian and others also spoke.

Lightning Wrecks a Schoolhouse.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KOKOMO, Ind., Aug. 13.—During a heavy wind and rainstorm last night lightning struck the Courtland-avenue school building three times and all of the twelve rooms were damaged. Much of the brick walls and slate roof will have to be replaced. Loss, $2,500; insurance, $4,500.

Miss Slating Drowned in the Wabash.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COVINGTON, Ind., Aug. 13.—Miss Ella Slating, a beautiful young woman of twenty-one and a graduate of the high school, was drowned in the Wabash river at this place yesterday. Her two companions were unable to assist her.

HOMES FOR THOUSANDS.

Deal Completed to Buy 1,000,000 Acres from Crow Indians.

CROW INDIAN AGENCY, Mont., Aug. 13.—Government commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians which will become a treaty when ratified by Congress. The session lasted five days, but the subject has been under conideration for months against formidable opposition. About a million acres of land will be purchased on the northern end of Crow reservation from Fort Custer to Yellowstone river and from Pryor creek to the eastern boundary of the reservation, embracing the lower Big Horn and other smaller streams. This leaves the Crows two and one-half million acres and will make them independent in time and furnish homes for thousands of civilized people. The price to be paid is about $1 an acre in payments. Considerable land is arable but most of it is excellent for grazing, with timber on the streams. The Northern Pacific Railway runs along the northern border and the Burlington diagonally through it from east to west.

WIFE AND LOVER SHOT.

The Husband Waited Until Satisfied of Their Guilt.

READING, Pa., Aug. 13.—Solomon Quinter, a well-known citizen and former railroad employe, shot and instantly killed his wife, Annie, aged forty-eight, and her paramour, Edward H. Kitsmiller, aged twenty-eight, at an early hour this morning. Quinter suspected that his wife was unfaithful, and lying in wait for several hours he caught the couple in a compromising position. He sent two bullets into his wife's brain and an instant later turned the weapon on Kitsmiller. Quinter surrendered to the authorities and was committed to prison. Quinter and his wife had frequent quarrels regarding the wife's misconduct.

CUT OFF STOKES'S LEG.

The Millionaire's Condition Said to Be Still Serious.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 13.—The condition of Anson Phelps Stokes, who was seriously hurt Saturday by being thrown from his horse, remains practically unchanged. Mr. Stokes bore the amputation of his left leg heroically, and before the operation knew that he was about to have his leg taken off. The horse that the millionaire was riding was a five-year-old English hunter and one that has just been broken to the saddle for his use. Mr. Stokes was considered an expert rider and horseman, and the animal must have run with full force against the tree where the millionaire was found.

Will Be Invited to New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—President McKinley, who is now at Lake Champlain, will be waited on Tuesday by five representatives of the Dewey committee and a formal invitation will be extented to him to be a guest here during the Dewey celebration. The members of the committee will leave here for Lake Champlain Monday night and have been informed that the President will see them Tuesday afternoon.

ANTI-GOEBEL PLANS.

Wednesday's Convention May Not Be Largely Attended.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13.—The returns from the different county meetings yesterday indicate that the State will not be as fully represented here next Wednesday as was expected for the anti-Goebel State convention, but there will be small delegations from nearly all the counties. There will be no contest to attract interested parties and their followers. It is conceded that the State ticket will be headed by ex-Governor John Young Brown and Mayor P. P. Johnson for Governor and lieutenant governor against the Democratic nominees of the Louisville convention. The rest of the ticket will be named without opposition. The resolutions are also known in advance as reaffirming the Chicago platform, indorsing Bryan and free silver, denouncing the Goebel election law and its author and the chairman and the action of the Louisville convention.

No Fresh Issues in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 13.—Everybody is at sea regarding the ticket and platform of the Democratic State convention, which meets here Wednesday. Only the head of the ticket has been talked of as yet and for it three names are mentioned as candidates. Rev. H. H. Bashor, of Waterloo, is at present the favorite, as he is known to be right on the 16-to-1 side of the silver question. Cato Sells, of Vinton, who will be temporary chairman, is also being pushed by his friends for Governor, but he does not want it and the tone of his speech will have much to do with his success as a candidate. As yet no one knows just exactly what his views will be. Judge M. J. Wade, of Iowa City, has also been brought out in the last few days as a gubernatiorial candidate, but apparently has little show of success as his position on the main issue is doubtful. For the rest of the ticket absolutely no names have been mentioned. It is believed that the Chicago platform and Bryan will be indorsed, but not unanimously, as there will be several contesting delegations from various counties and both sides will make a fight for the ascendency. The platform will be anti-imperial and anti-trust. There are no State issues on which to make a successful campaign.

W. J. Bryan will speak here Tuesday evening, when all the delegates to the convention are expected to be in the city.

Jones Talks to Railroaders.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 13.—Mayor Sam'l Jones, of Toledo, to-day addressed employes of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway at a picnic at Meyer's Grove, twelve miles north of here. His speech was not political. It was strictly within the limits of his "Golden Rule" theory and did not differ from his well-known utterances on that subject. Mayor Jones had a large audience at the picnic. To-night he is in conference with R. S. Thompson, of Springfield, chairman of the national committee of the Union Reform party, and Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, chairman of the Cincinnati Anti-imperialist League. Participants in this conference say it has no political significance. It was behind closed doors and was protracted.

THE CHINESE ACTORS.

Hong-Kong Boat Sails with 250 for Philadelphia Exposition.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—A special cablegram was received to-day by Yan Phou Lee, from Hong-Kong, stating that 250 Chinese men and women intended for the Chinese village feature of the National Export Exposition, had sailed from that port on one of the steamers of the Nippon Maru line for San Francisco, where it is expected they will arrive Sept. 1. They will leave for Philadelphia as soon as the United States officials give them permission, arriving for the opening of the big show. The rest of the 450 originally intended for the Chinese village feature will sail in a few days on one of the steamers of the same line.

Arriving in San Francisco each member of the contingent will be photographed by government officials, a thorough description taken and a guarantee exacted from the exposition agents that each one of the Chinese will be returned in due time to that port.

The bringing over of these Celestials is allowed by special permission from the secretary of the treasury given some months ago to the exposition management which is held responsible for the return of each member of the party.

MONTANA WHITECAPS.

Hoosier Civilization Being Introduced in the Northwest.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Aug. 13.—George Henson, of Paradise Valley near Chinook, on Milk river, is the victim of the first whitecap outrage in Montana. He was to have been a witness against the defendant in an assault case at Chinook Saturday morning. Seven men masked in white called about midnight Friday night at his house, enticed him out and after beating him terribly put a rope around him and threw him into the river, dragging him out again and again until he promised not to testify. They then left, threatening to kill him if he appeared at the trial the next day. Henson failed to appear at the trial and has apparently left the country.

OBITUARY.

Hon. George Laskey, Founder of Ohio Drainage System.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 13.—Hon. George Laskey, an Ohio pioneer and the founder of the Ohio drainage system, is dead. Mr. Laskey began his campaign for better drainage when he was state senator in 1859. He was seventy-five years old.

Dr. F. H. Fincke.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Dr. F. H. Fincke, of Baltimore, a member of Commissioner General Peck's staff, died here to-day of heart failure. Dr. Fincke had been assigned to duty as expert in medicine, surgery, dentistry and chemistry in the Department of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries at the Paris Exposition.

Reuben Holden Arrested.

ASHTABULA, O., Aug. 13.—A United States marshal and a postoffice inspector arrived in Kingsville Sunday and arrested Reuben Holden for alleged unlawful use of the mails and took him to Cleveland. Holden was a school director and through his influence his niece, Miss Lillian Holden, of Geneva, was employed as a teacher. Later he took an unaccountable dislike to her and asked the board to release her, which they refused to do. It is alleged that Holden then sent letters defaming Miss Holden's character and they reached the board, who demanded his resignation. The girl's relatives sent the letters to the postal authorities and the arrest is the outcome.

Florist Delegates Arrive.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—Many of the delegates arrived to-day for the convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, which is to be held this week. The feature of the convention is expected to be a floral and plant exhibition in Harmonic Hall, where the sessions will be held.

Writing War History.

Saturday Evening Post.

Never before have the chief actors in a war recorded their experiences in print as rapidly and as explicitly as since the Spanish-American conflict. Nearly every commander of note and many of lesser fame have contributed articles upon the war to magazines.

It has been a matter of wonderment among laymen that these obviously untrained writers should have been able to turn out such finished literary compositions as most of them have. This was explained the other day by the editor of one of the leading magazines. He said that one of the chief naval heroes of the war, whose articles had attracted considerable attention, had been the guest of a member of the editorial staff of the magazine. By having the writer for a guest it was possible to extract from him the promised work, but a good deal of patience and tact were required. Both author and editor were heartily glad when the task finally reached completion.

Third Parties in Strikes.

Elkhart (Ind.) Review.

Until matters between the employer and the employed reach such a state that the public order and safety are threatened, no third party has any right in the controversy unless by the mutual consent of the disputing elements. Even the State has no right, it seems to us, until good order is threatened or actually occurs, and then the State has not only the right but the duty to stop the discussion by force, if necessary, by arbitration, if possible. In our view, no third party except the parents or guardians of a minor employe has any right to participate in any differences between employer and his employe unless by mutual agreement. The labor unions make their first mistake here. They object very strongly to a third party in the employing class interfering between the employe and his employer, but they insist with equal violence on the right of a representative of a union to mix in the controversy, and call a strike if he is refused an exercise of what they call that right.

TURNED INTO "BUM BOAT."

Unholy Use for Frances Willard's Old Evanston Church.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Evanston's famous old Methodist Church, the building in which Frances E. Willard read her essays as a girl graduate, the building in which Abraham Lincoln spoke and a landmark in Evanston since its erection in 1857, is to pass the rest of its days in ignoble service. Mounted on a raft and anchored in the lake off Evanston, beyond the pale of the local prohibition laws, the old church will be used as a "bum boat," from which beer, whisky and all the ordinary brands of hard drinks will be dispensed.

The old structure has been unused for a year and a month ago the Northwestern University, which owns the ground, declared the building a nuisance and ordered its removal. It was sold for $50 and as the liquor ordinances of Evanston do not apply to shipping on the lake beyond the shore line, the purchaser decided to secure a government license and turn the church into a floating saloon and dance hall. The Methodists are trying to regain possession of the building, but as the sale was legal they are powerless.

BEVERIDGE AND ST. JOHN.

Both Are at Banff and the Englishman Is in a Bad Temper.

BANFF, N. W. T., Aug. 13.—Friends of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who is taking the waters in the Canadian National Park, are crowding him with dispatches of inquiry concerning his health. To all the senator has answered that he is well.

Lieutenant Commander Percy St. John, of her Majesty's ship Peacock, is also here and can scarcely contain himself with indignation on account of his reputed criticism of General Otis and the Filipino campaign. American papers to hand containing the reported interviews at Victoria have made the commander furious. He denies the correctness of his interviews and through his attorneys has demanded to be set right.

FIRST BLOOD.

(Concluded from First Page.)

is now a fervent partisan of Duc D'Orleans.

The situation is believed to be less dangerous than is pretended. The arrests serve to turn attention from the Dreyfus affair, while the seizure of papers may enable the government to make further examples among the superior officers of the army. A reporter of the Temps, who obtained admission to the offices of the anti-Semite League, found the place a veritable fortress. The grand hall contained twenty Winchester repeating rifles and plenty of ammunition, revolvers and side arms.

Monarchist Will Interpellate.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—M. Denys Cochin, Monarchist and one of the deputies for the Seine Department, has written to the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, announcing his intention to interpellate the government when Parliament reassembles regarding its general policy.

THE COMPOSITE ROOSEVELT.

The Historian Writes About the Soldier with Frank Kindliness.

E. S. Martin, in Harper's Weekly.

Governor Roosevelt's veracious narrative of the rise and procession of the Rough Riders has been the means of bringing a new sensation into the experience of the London Daily Chronicle's reviewer. He says: "We have never before met such vanity in print from one who was notoriously a brave soldier." He thinks that no modest person could read Colonel Rooosevelt's book without a qualm.

The Chronicle does not seem to understand Colonel Roosevelt, or to appreciate how many men there are of him. Each of us is of a dual or triple individuality, and in Col. Roosevelt the several individuals which make up the man are exceptionally distinct, numerous, independent and lively. There is Roosevelt the soldier, Roosevelt the historian, Rooosevelt the politician, and divers others. Each takes an enormous interest in everything and incidentally in all the component Roosevelts. Roosevelt the practiced historian writes about Roosevelt the soldier with the same enthusiasm he would feel in writing about any other soldier, and Roosevelt the politician shows a warm and kindly interest in having the soldier and the historian get their due when the whole man runs for office. No one who reads our Governor's war stories, and thinks of him merely as one person, can possibly do him justice. He must be viewed in squads and platoons, and credit given or denied to him according to the harmoniousness and effectiveness of his evolutions. A regiment is not considered vain because the colonel proclaims that every man did his duty. Neither is it fair to call the Governor of New York vain because the author of the "Winning of the West" tries to do justice to the colonel of the Rough Riders. There is no question about Roosevelt's interest in the composite Roosevelt, but it is a catholic sentiment, based on a confidence which is a sign of strength, as well as on a childlike capacity for enthusiasms. Best of all, it is not incompatible with confidence in other men and warm appreciation of their merits.

In this issue of the Weekly is presented an attractive picture of a Roosevelt who is neither a soldier, a Governor nor a historian, but an exemplary domestic character who lives at Oyster Bay, L. I., rides a bicycle and splits kindling wood and rails with the ax which rests upon his shoulder. There has never been much in print about this Roosevelt, and there need not be, for the picture speaks for itself.

The Carriage for Women.

The Criterion.

One reason for the popularity of the automobile among women is that it is such an absolutely clean conveyance. There is no dust to speak of; no mud thrown up by the hoofs of horses, and the most immaculate costume loses none of its freshness after the drive. Then there is a safety about the horseless carriage which also appeals to every woman who has been condemned to drive behind what are known as "ladies' horses," those staid old slow-going animals that are tagged safe and reliable enough to be trusted under a feminine rein. Women like good horses, but very few have the strength, nerve and skill necessary to drive them. That they are advancing in this particular accomplishment is proved by the fact that at recent horse shows women have carried off many of the first prizes. But the automobile, at present, is the chosen conveyance, and there is little doubt that New York will soon see many of the carriages propelled by fair hands that have been trained to handle the brakes, to back and steer in the very adept fashion that Newport women are exploiting this summer. The fact that the electric carriages have been exiled from the park drives has militated against their use in town; but that restriction is to be removed shortly, and this autumn the girls will probably glory in the use of these newfangled driving machines, rejoicing in them all the more in that they eliminate from the life of womankind one persistent terror, the cabman.

Raised $55,000 for Missionaries.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 13.—At the Christian Alliance convention here to-day Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson raised $55,000 for foreign missions. The greater part of the sum was raised during the forenoon service, but a second collection was taken in the afternoon and pledges continued to come in at the evening meeting.

Why Not?

Philadiphia Times.

On the other hand, if William Waldorf Astor is the descendant of a butcher, why should he not claim he is of blooded ancestry?

A Scrupulous Man.

Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—Gill wouldn't think of fishing on Sunday.

Jill—No; but he'll sit around and lie about it, all the same.

CAPTURED A BURGLAR.

Colored Man Caught and Held by William Murphy, of Garden Street.

Early yesterday morning Patrolmen Hoffbauer and Smith arrested a colored man giving the name of Charles Moore, residence, Anderson. He had a bottle of "Dr." Cooper's famous remedies, which he said had been purchased Saturday. He also claimed to have had nothing to eat for five days. He was charged with entering the house of Mrs. Murphy, 508 Garden street, with intent to commit a felony. Mrs. Murphy, with her sick child, was in a front room and, thinking she heard a noise, sent William Murphy, her son, to investigate. He saw a colored man jump the fence and run. Murphy gave chase and finally caught the man and held him until the police came up. Moore said he had been in the house before and took the patrolmen into an alley, where he showed them two pairs of shoes, a skillet and a hat taken from the house. He was just going back for more when frightened away. It was learned yesterday that another house in the same neighborhood had been entered and a lot of butter and a dozen eggs taken. Moore claimed to have lived in Birmingham, Ala., and said that a hole in his scalp was received by being shot by a man with whom he had fought because he would not pay him (Moore) money due him. The police think Moore a professional thief.

CITY NEWS NOTES.

Grant Richardson and Solomon Henry, of West Indianapolis, fought last night. Richardson's head was badly cut. Both were arrested and charged with assault and battery.

George Williams, 2116 Valley street, was arrested last night by Patrolmen Butcher and Vaughan and charged with assault and battery on his wife. The police were called there and Williams claimed his wife hit him with a hatchet. The police could not notice that Williams was injured.

Accident in West Indianapolis.

Elmer Boyce, a saloon keeper, 135 North Alabama street, was driving with a woman in West Indianapolis last evening, and at Ray street and River avenue their vehicle struck a horse and buggy standing at the curb. Boyce was unable to manage his horse, and he and the woman were both thrown to the pavement. The woman's leg was broken, the end of the bone protruding through the flesh, and Boyce was severely bruised.

Man Ran as Fire Started.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning a man was seen to climb over the fence at 902 North Capitol avenue and run away. Just then fire was discovered in the stable in the rear. The fire alarm was turned in and a loss of but $25 resulted. The fire is thought to have been started by the man seen running from the place.

LINCOLN'S UNREPORTED SPEECH.

Mr. Medill Thought It the Greatest of the Speaker's Life.

Saturday Evening Post.

In May, 1856, the first Republican state convention was held at Bloomington, Ill., and Mr. Medill was there as a reporter and a delegate. Mr. Lincoln came also, and by chance delivered what Mr. Medill termed "the most eloquent speech of his life."

"After a full ticket had been nominated," said Mr. Medill, "there came a season of speech-making. Among the speakers was W. C. Lovejoy, and when he finished a cry went up for Lincoln. The convention was held in a church, and Lincoln sat in the back part of the meeting place. He got up as his name was called, and came forward with a giraffelike lope—he never walked straight, like other men—and stood in front of the pulpit. After he had spoken a few sentences the delegates shouted to him to get into the pulpit. He did so, and there finished his speech.

"It is the regret of my life that this speech of Lincoln's was not preserved. It was easily his greatest, and very likely it was the first of the series of events which made him President. I have often tried to reproduce it from memory. Once at the request of the late Thorndyke Rice, of the North American Review, I attempted to reduce my recollections to paper, but I failed. I had to give it up. I will tell you how the speech came to be lost. Lincoln, after he had mounted the pulpit, began something like this:

"'Gentlemen of the Convention—I am not here as a delegate; I have no credentials, and might be called an interloper. But you have given me a "call" to speak, and, like a Methodist minister, I have responded.

"'A few of us got together in my office at Springfield yesterday and elected ourselves sympathetic visitors to this convention. We have no Republican party in Springfield. I foresee perturbations that will tax the wisest of men to keep American citizens from embruing their hands in the blood of their brothers.'

"Then he drew a picture of slavery, and delivered the most terrible invective upon that institution I ever heard. I remember he said at the close: 'Come what will, you may count on Abraham Lincoln to the bitter end.'

"I do not pretend to remember more. When the speech was finished I found myself standing on the top of the table shouting and yelling like one possessed. I had no notes. My fellow-reporters were in the same fix. The speech was not reported and never can be. There were but two shorthand reporters in Illinois at that time. I went back to Chicago and hired one of them for the Tribune. He was 'Bob' Hitt, since better known as the Hon. Robert Hitt, congressman from Illinois, and long chairman of the committee on foreign affairs."

Ingersoll in Clover.

"Magargee," in Philadelphia Times.

Some of Ingersoll's critics among a portion of the clergy appear to think that the dead man could only talk entertainingly when attacking Christianity. This is far from the truth. He was a natural poet. This fact is well illustrated in a letter which he wrote to the secretary of the Clover Club, the late Charles R. Deacon, over fifteen years ago, which is now before the narrator, and in which Ingersoll regretted his inability to attend an anniversary dinner of that organization in these words:

"I regret that it is impossible for me to be in 'clover' with you to-morrow, first anniversary dinner, 1883. A wonderful thing is 'clover.' It means honey and cream; that is to say, industry and contentment; that is to say, the happy bees in perfumed fields, and at the cottage gate 'Old Bos,' the bountiful, serenely chewing satisfaction's cud, in that blessed twilight pause that like a benediction falls between all toil and sleep. This clover makes me dream of happy hours, of childhood's rosy cheeks, of dimpled babes, of wholesome, loving wives, of honest men, of springs and brooks and violets, and all there is of stainless joy in peaceful human life. A wonderful word is clover! Drop the 'c' and you have the happiest of mankind. Take away the 'c' and 'r' and you have left the only thing that makes a heaven of this dull and barren earth. Cut off the 'r' alone and there remains a deceitful bud that sweetens breath and keeps peace in countless homes whose masters frequent clubs. After all, Bottom was right, 'Good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow.' ROBERT G. INGERSOLL."

Are Bankers Narrow?

Detroit Free Press.

"I think that, as a rule, bankers are a very narrow-minded class of people," said one of the best known financiers in Michigan, "and I say this in all kindness and realizing that I am included in the category. It has been my experience that the man whose life is devoted to securities, discounts, credits, etc., as developed in the banking business has extremely limited pleasure in anything else. Show me a banker who has any genuine interest in and knowledge of music, painting, sculpture, architecture, theology, philosophy or any of the sciences. I know of no such banker."

When the late author of "David Harum" was suggested the reply was: "Well, he didn't do anything outside of banking, except to sing well in a church choir, until after his health failed him. Then he took to story writing and has written an excellent story which, after all, is only a word picture of what he saw as a banker."

"But he shows in his work that he must have been a close observer and very successful in analyzing human nature."

"Ah! There you hit it," resumed the banker, "the banker, be he director, president, auditor, cashier, teller or clerk, has a good possible opportunity to study human nature and if he has analytical ability or can develop it there is no man who knows men more thoroughly on short acquaintance than does the banker."

Did Not Know Her.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The pirate looked down on his helpless victim.

"Beauteous one," he said beneath his silky black moustache, "let us stroll about a little before I lead you to the altar."

So they strolled.

Alas, he did not know that she was the leading golfer of her neighborhood, and four hours later she was strolling rapidly towards civilization and liberty, leaving the exhausted pirate lying on the green sward struggling for his breath.

For he wasn't a stroller.

Bad Complexions Need

Champlin's Liquid Pearl, 50c. A lovely, harmless beautifier. No equal.