

DEAD TO THE WORLD

Is the Democracy in the Rural Districts of Indiana at the Present Time,

WHERE GRAY'S STRONGEST

The Ex-Governor and His Friends Not Shouting for the Ticket.

STEVENSON HAS HARD WORK TO DO

Harrity Outspoken in His Opposition to McAlister's Re-Nomination.

SELECTIONS OF COUNTY CONVENTIONS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—General Adlai Stevenson was in this city July 15 minutes to-day, from 11 o'clock to 11:15. He will have to return soon, though, for it will take several months to bring his business here to a satisfactory conclusion. The way Uncle Isaac Pusey Gray and his friends in Indiana have been throwing up their hats and yelling for the ticket since the Chicago Convention has been calculated to inspire anything but enthusiasm among the rank and file of the mossback Democracy of the State. Ever since the day the colors of Gray were draped in the streets, a mad mad of the celebrated wigwag on the lake front almost absolute apathy has reigned among the rural Democracy in Indiana, and even in Indianapolis, where the Cleveland sentiment was strongest, the efforts at club organization have been sporadic and feeble. It will be remembered that prior to their State Convention in April the Democrats were embroiled in an exceedingly bitter fight between the Cleveland and Gray factions, precipitated by a speech delivered in this city by T. G. Shanklin, editor of the Evansville Courier, then a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.

How the Fight on Gray Began.

It had been taken for granted all along that Indiana would send to Chicago a solid delegation to urge Gray for first place, in the hope of capturing for him the tail end of the ticket, but Shanklin kicked this supposition into a cocked hat by sarcastically declaring that Indiana had made a tool of herself often enough by going to conventions with "first-place pretension and tail-end expectations; that the people of Indiana were overwhelmingly for Cleveland and ought to have the opportunity to express themselves."

This was in March, and it was followed up a day or two later by the Indianapolis Standard, the State organ of the party, which printed a double-headed "creamer" advising Gray to clear the track and declaring that it had made a careful canvass of the situation and fully 90 per cent of the Democrats of Indiana were for Cleveland.

Then the fight began. Uncle Isaac did not clear the track. He and the rest of the ten per cents went to work. Mud slinging began, and backhanded courtesies were exchanged with a freedom that was inspiring. The warfare grew as bitter as that between Voorhees and Gray, and upon the suggestion the State Committees and leaders of the opposing factions were called together just before the convention, and a truce was patched up, by the terms of which Gray was to be given three of the four delegates at large, and the remarkable instructions were prepared for the convention to pass, which directed Cleveland the logical nominee, and instructed the delegates to vote for Gray.

Gray Ahead for a Little While.

In the district meetings Gray captured 14 of the 16 delegates thus elected, which, with the lion's share of the delegates at large, gave him 15 of the 30 delegates accredited to the State.

In the convention Gray's followers captured everything; defeating Shanklin with a vicious cheer; nominating Claude Matthews for Governor, and submitting upon Isaac Pusey Gray as the only man who had been seen on the surface. At every point they took delight in showing how much stronger they were than the "90 per cent" Cleveland crowd could not accomplish by strength they gained by strategy. Though Gray had on the delegation such well known names as Senator Voorhees, ex-Congressman John E. Lamb, James E. Murdock, Charles L. Jewett and Hugh Dougherty, with the redoubtable James H. Rice on the outside, they were led into a mousetrap at Chicago and caged just as neatly as could be wished at the critical moment for the German Cleveland. Gray's friends were then given an intimation by Whitney that if they would declare for Cleveland, Cleveland's friends would see to it that Gray got second place. That deal was intrusted to Dougherty and Morse. They called upon Whitney and were assured that he would do all he could for Gray.

The Bait Gulped Down Whole.

Dougherty swallowed the bait, with the understanding that this meant that all the Cleveland forces would come to Gray. Indiana declared for Cleveland the day before the convention met, the rest followed like a pack of sheep, and the German boom went up in smoke. Then when the vote for Vice President came, Dickinson threw Michigan's vote away and Vilas did the same with Wisconsin's, and Gray was defeated.

"I told you they were traitors," howled Lamb, as the votes were being tallied. He went to Stevenson, and the rest of the Gray contingent echoed his sentiment. They declined to meet Stevenson, and by a strange coincidence, all his friends likewise declined. They would not consent even to go to the depot and shake hands with him. Chairman Taggart, of the State Committee, and Chairman Wilson, of the County Commit-

tee, both of whom were Cleveland partisans in the ante-convention fight, met the nominal convention at the depot, and were met by his wife this morning, and whiskered in his ear that it was no use, and that to avoid embarrassments he had better proceed homeward on the next train, which he did.

A Cleveland Crowd at the Depot.

The crowd that Taggart and Wilson were able to marshal at the depot to meet Stevenson was not large, and the political friends of Gray were conspicuous by their absence. The collection was composed of original Cleveland woodcock and a few Democrats. General Stevenson dismissed a query about his mission by saying that he knows nothing about Indiana politics and the reporter passed the matter over.

"What have you to say, General," was asked, "in relation to the story published this morning about your connection with the Knights of the Golden Circle and your selling revolvers to the Knights to protect themselves?"

Mr. Stevenson replied: "All of these stories are absolutely lies. There is no shadow of foundation. They are about as true as the statement that I was drunk in New York. It must have amused my people at home, because I do not drink at all. But these things have ceased to disturb me."

HER MAJESTY SPEAKS.

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GLADSTONE URGED TO DEFINE HIS BILL

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The speech informed Her Majesty's Lords and Gentlemen that by command of Her Majesty the present Parliament has been assembled in obedience to the terms of Her Majesty's proclamation of June 28, by which the late Parliament was dissolved.

Previous to that dissolution, the speech added, the business of the session was completed; therefore it is not necessary for Parliament now to continue its session at an unusual period of the year for the transaction of financial or legislative business.

Her Majesty expressed the hope that when Parliament met again, at the customary season it will again direct attention to measures of social and domestic improvement, and that it will continue to advance in the path of useful and beneficent legislation, which has been so judiciously followed in previous sessions.

Gladstone Takes the Oath.

Before the opening of the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Mr. Gladstone entered the House and took the usual oath administered to members. He was the recipient of hearty cheers from his supporters.

Neither the speeches of Mr. Barton in moving the address, nor that of Mr. Cross, who seconded the address, attracted any attention. The House was listless until Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, Gladstone's minister for the East division of Fife, rose to move the address, which was read in the House had no confidence in the Government. He was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering by the Liberals.

Mr. Asquith declared that Parliament had met for the obsequies of a dead majority. The House ought not to dally over a practical question, but should as speedily as possible place in power a Government representing the decision of the country as expressed at the late election.

Mr. Thomas Burt (Gladstonian), member for Morpeth, Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association seconded the no confidence amendment. He contended that the question of a dead majority Ireland must dominate all other questions to which the Liberal party pledged.

Some Defined Policy Wanted.

The Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he hoped the House would hear something definite about home rule.

Mr. Gladstone, he declared, could no longer shift explaining his home rule scheme, nor could Sir William Vernon Harcourt evade the question of going out of the House instead of responding to it. Mr. Justin McCarthy said that the Irish party expected that coercion would cease when the Liberal Government home rule bill did not satisfy the people of Ireland there would be an end of it. [Conservative cheers.] He believed in the integrity of the Liberal Government, but he believed in the right of the people of Ireland to their own government. The Irish party also wanted an early measure for the relief of evicted tenants and an inquiry into the conditions of the prisoners wrongfully convicted of offenses against the crown. They further desired that the term of imprisonment of other Irish prisoners be shortened.

Mr. John Redmond said he would support Mr. Asquith because he considered it the duty of every Irish member to assist in ousting the present Government regardless of the question of home rule. He would fare better at the hands of his successors. He could not assent in any way to Mr. Labouchere's suggestion to give the Newcastle programme precedence over the home rule question. He would not consent to certain English reforms concurrently with home rule, but he would not consent to any policy placing home rule in the second rank. He would not hold Mr. Gladstone responsible for the suggestion of the home rule question, but he desired to remind the Liberals that nothing had been heard of this delay during the six years the Irish had co-operated with the Liberals and assisted them to win the election.

Redmond Wanted No Delay.

He could not support any measure looking to a redistribution of political power impairing in the slightest degree the influence of Ireland. He hoped they would not have to wait until February for the proposals of Mr. Gladstone. He was less for the Liberal party to live in a fool's paradise. They were going to be placed in power by Irish votes and they must fulfill their pledges. The suggestion suggested that the autumn session of Parliament should deal with the evicted tenants and the Irish political prisoners' measures. The speech elicited much laughter and cheering from the Conservatives.

Mr. Goschen, in continuing his speech, denied that home rule was the paramount question which had been submitted to the country in the recent campaign, and declared that it had occupied in a large number of electoral addresses a very subordinate place. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] The Irish members seemed to think that they had nothing to do but evict the present Ministers in the way they had done. [Cheers from the Irish members.] Did the mover of the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne know the policy of his party regarding home rule? Beyond the question of the operation of the law, and a few of his followers nobody knew the exact nature of the measure.

The country had not given the members a mandate on this question, as it had not been before the country. The question against the principle of home rule. The majority of Great Britain stood against the Irish majority in demanding the repeal of the Union. [Cries of "No."] So, if home rule was passed it would be by the Irish minority coersing the British majority. [Cheers.]

If the Unionists were defeated by the Irish vote, it would not be the final trial. Defeat would mean the separation of the Unionist forces. The Unionists would still remain rampant, against which the forces of rapine and disorder would throw themselves in vain. [Cheers.]

No Party Bound to the Speech.

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Lord Salisbury admitted that the speech was like a sealed envelope put into the hands of a preacher going into a pulpit, and when opened found to contain nothing. The Government had no measures to present to Parliament. He confessed that he had been disposed to stand by the speech, but found, owing to the conservatism of the opposition, that that could only be done by general consent. They had now arrived at a stage where the House of Commons was exercising a prerogative

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AMERICAN BUILT SHIPS.

The Cramps to Construct Three Steamers That Will Beat the Record of the City of New York—The Contract for the Ocean Greyhounds Already Signed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Cramps, of Philadelphia, have secured the contract to build the ocean greyhounds that are to beat the records of the City of New York and the City of Paris. For a couple of days past rumors to this effect have been going around, but until to-day no one could be found who would state anything definite on the subject.

According to the Brooklyn Eagle, one of its reporters to-day asked Mr. Dallett, of Boulton, Blins & Dallett, the owners of the Red D line, about the matter. Mr. Dallett said: "The contracts are signed. I saw Charley Cramp at Philadelphia a few days ago, and he told me they had the drawings and specifications. The bill called for two ships of 11,000 tons each, but we understand that three vessels, each of 11,000 tons, are contracted for. This will give Americans a chance to show what they can do in building ships. I remarked to Charley Cramp that they should build a ship not only the peer of the Paris or New York but one that would far exceed either, and he agreed with me."

Mr. Dallett was asked what he thought of American shipmasters. He said: "There are no finer seamen than Americans, and I do not see how Congress can admit Captain Watkins, of the City of Paris, to naturalization except by a special bill. I tried several times to have foreigners certified as engineers, but never succeeded. I believe the same law holds good with deck officers. It would certainly be very wrong to admit foreign ships and at the same time have them offered by Englishmen."

CHARPENTERS FAVOR SUNDAY OPENING. Their Convention Calls Upon Congress to Repeal the Closing Law It Passed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in national convention here to-day adopted a resolution in regard to the World's Fair at Chicago, demanding of Congress the repeal of the clause of the act recently passed closing the Fair on Sunday; also calling upon the American Shipmasters Association, the Directory of Chicago to use all means in its power to keep said Exposition open, thereby keeping faith with the people from whom they have solicited and received subscriptions.

All labor unions of the craft were called upon to use every honorable means in their power to compel their Representatives in the House of Congress to vote for the opening of said World's Columbian Exposition. It was further resolved that in the opinion of the convention of carpenters it will be wiser from a moral standpoint that said Exposition should be open Sunday than that strangers visiting the city of Chicago should be compelled to run the gauntlet of the numerous saloons, confidence games and gambling dens which already, in anticipation of a large harvest, are establishing themselves in that city.

SONS OF VETERANS ASSEMBLE. Five Thousand of Them Hold a Reunion of National Encampments.

HELENA, MONT., Aug. 8.—The eleventh reunion of the National Encampments, Sons of Veterans, convened here to-day. There are about 5,000 members of the order in attendance from outside States, and 100 members of the Ladies' Aid Society.

There was a public reception to-day. Beyond this the sessions were not of importance. The States represented are: Alaska, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington, and West Virginia. The real business of the Encampment will commence to-morrow.

ATLANTIMER'S. COME AND SEE THIS WEEK'S PRICES. THEY ARE THE LOWEST EVER KNOWN.

We struck the right key when we started our LOW-PRICED SALE to clean out all Summer Goods. Our prices have kept us busy without a halt so far, and in order to keep up during "dog days" we make further concessions this week. Here are SOME of them:

About 20,000 yards CHALLIES 23c Were 6c last week.

1,489 yards Mourning Challies 5c. These were 8c last week.

Girls' Reefers \$1.50 Now.

500 Grey Blankets 75c A PAIR. Just the thing for camping parties.

Ladies' Percalé Waists 37c, Worth 65c.

50c CORSET SALE.

The news at our Corset Counter will be surprising and important. This 50c occasion will double sales this week.

All Sizes Ladies' Waists 25c, 35c and 50c.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests Down From 25c to 10c.

Stainless, Seamless Ladies' Black School Dress REMNANTS.

Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs 12 1/2c. Down from 30c.

Just one week of these. They are less than cost price.

GINGHAMS 8c.

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LIABLE TO COST SOME MONEY.

Syrians Who Were Beaten by Roughs Complain to Their Country's Consul.

HIWATHA, KAN., Aug. 8.—The family of Syrians named Aborah, father, daughter and two sons, who were attacked and beaten by the drunken mob, entered a complaint with the Syrian consul, located at New York.

He in turn has reported the matter to his Government. It is not unlikely that the affair will cost the United States several thousand dollars.

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