# THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

## PALMER AND BUCKNER CHOSEN.

### A Permanent Organization Effected—Forty Two States Represented.

Forty-two states and three territories, represented by 824 delegates, met on the 2nd in Tomlinson hall, Indianapolis, as a climax of a six week's campaign to repudiate the action of the Chicago convention and put forth a declaration of principles and name a presidential ticket. Senator Palmer, who called the body to order, termed it the first convention of the National Democratic party, while others referred to it as the Democracy which held its last convention in 1892. Admission to the hall was confined strictly to ticket holders. As a result, many people were denied admittance. Inside every seat in the space reserved for the delegates and alternates was taken up and the galleries, except an upper balcony in the rear of the hall where the band was located, were comfortably filled without being crowded, while the chairs in the rear of the platform, reserved for the distinguished guests were nearly all occupied. The decorations were brilliant and lavish. There was a profusion of flags and bunting, trailing smilax. Spanish moss and potted flowers, but the most noticeable feature was the prevalence of gilt, symbolical of the spirit of the convention. Gold wreaths were everywhere in the decorations and half the delegates wore sprays of golden rod in the lapels of their coats.

The time fixed for the assembling of the convention was noon, but the passing of the noon hour was only marked by the rendering of "Old Hundred," by the band. At half-past twelve Senator Palmer, who had taken a seat on the stage, as temporary chairman, rose and called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. John A. White, Episcopal bishop of Indiana.

Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, read the call for the convention. The reading was frequently interrupted by cheers. All references to sound money were loudly applauded. Terrific applause followed mention of Cleveland's name. When New York was called, the whole delegation rose en masse, amid cheers. The call showed 41 states represented in convention, the states not being represented being Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming.

The recommendation of ex-Governor Flower, of New York, for temporary chairman was greeted with applause. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Ex-Gov. Flower, the temporary chairman, and Senator Caffrey, the permanent chairman, both delivered addresses, and Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, and John P. Irish the Pacific coast orator, voiced the spirit of the convention during intervals in the proceedings. The temper of the delegates was displayed in the vigorous fashion with which the denunciation of the Chicago platform and its candidates were received.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the convention was the adoption of the recommendation to make the organization permanent and to empower the national committee appointed to call future conventions. This indicates a contest four years from now over the regularity of the two organizations, and may prove far reaching in its effects.

**Second Day.**

At 11:40 o'clock Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana, as chairman of the convention, rose and stated:

"The chair desires to announce to the convention that the opening of the convention is delayed for a few moments to ascertain whether or not the committee on resolutions is ready to report. The chair is informed that the committee will report shortly. I beg you, therefore, to be patient for a few moments to see whether that committee is ready."

That was the signal for a renewal of the shouts for Breckenridge, which finally became overwhelming, though a few hisses were heard intermingled with them. Mr. Breckenridge, advancing to the platform, was received with great cheering. He delivered a speech of great power and eloquence, which was listened to with profound silence and attention, except when broken in upon by burst of applause.

When Mr. Bynum retired Controller Eckels arose to announce that the committee on resolutions had agreed on a platform and would report in a few minutes, but the convention insisted upon a speech, and he made his way to the stage. Mr. Eckel's remarks were continually interrupted by applause.

Senator Vilas made a speech, saying that the platform needed no argument. He moved its adoption, and it was adopted by a rising vote.

The roll was called for the nomination of a candidate for president. Alabama gave way to Kentucky, and A. J. Carroll, of the latter State, stated that Henry Watterson had cabled from Switzerland that he did not desire his name to be presented. E. L. Kilbourn, of Michigan, nominated Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois.

Senator Palmer's nomination was briefly seconded by a delegate from Michigan.

Burr W. Jones, of Wisconsin, placed Gen. E. S. Bragg in nomination. He eulogized Gen. Bragg as the commander of the famous "Iron Brigade" the hero of 50 battles.

Hartridge, of Florida, and Corrigan, of Georgia, seconded the nomination of Palmer. Mr. McCutcheon said that Minnesota would not present the name of Daniel W. Lawler. Mr. Lohman seconded the nomination of Gen. Bragg and said that Col. J. O. Brodhead had forbidden the use of his name.

Gen. Bragg's motion that the nomination of Palmer be made unanimous was put to the convention and carried, and the chairman announced officially that Gen. John M. Palmer is the nominee of the National Democratic party for President of the United States.

When Chairman Caffrey instructed the secretary to call the states for nominations for vice president the latter called but one state, Kentucky, and the band struck up "My Old Kentucky Home." William F. Broder of Russellville, Ky., placed Gen. Buckner's name formally in nomination, and the nomination was forthwith made unanimous.

## TRAMPS HANGED.

### A Minnesota Lynching Party Disposes of Two Murderers.

At 20 minutes after 1 o'clock Sunday morning Charles Cingmars and Norman Musgrove, who murdered Sheriff Rogers in June, were hanged to the railroad bridge, a quarter of a mile out of Glencoe, Minn. One of the men was hanged from the north side of the bridge and the other from the south side. The deed was done by 100 citizens of McLeod county, who thus expressed their disapproval of the verdict that Musgrove be confined to the State prison for life, instead of being sent to the gallows.

Cingmars had not yet been tried. The verdict in Musgrave's case was due to the efforts of W. W. Erwin, who defended him. The mob came quickly upon the jail, overpowered the turnkey and guards and by means of a sledge hammer soon had custody of the men within.

### Turkey Must Do Better.

Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Turkey, who started on his return to Constantinople on Monday, left England with instructions in dealing with the Sultan to act independently of other ambassadors to the Porte if the occasion should require it. Sir Philip is also to have free command of British naval aid to enforce such demands as he may make. The Sultan will be advised of the change in England's policy in Turkey immediately after the arrival of Sir Philip in Constantinople.

Several conflicts occurred in the Heraklion and Sfakia districts of the island of Crete on

## THE NOMINEES.

### John McAuley Palmer.

John McAuley Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., was born in Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison county, Illinois, in 1831; attended the common school in Kentucky and Illinois and entered Alton (now Shurtleff) college in 1835, where he remained a year, paying his expenses, which were very small, by his labor; in 1838 taught school and studied law; in December, 1839, was admitted to the bar. In 1843 was elected probate judge of Macoupin county; in 1847 was elected a member of the convention to amend the state constitution; in 1848 he was re-elected probate judge, and in November of the same year, 1848, was elected county judge, an office created by the new constitution, which office he held until 1852, when he was elected to the state senate to fill a vacancy; was elected again in November, 1854, as an independent anti-Nebraska candidate, and at the session of the legislature, which convened in January, 1855, nominated and voted for Lyman Trumbull for senator, who was elected in 1856, having declined to act with the Democratic party, he resigned his seat in the senate; was a delegate to the Republican state convention, and was made its president; was delegate to the convention in 1856 in Philadelphia, which nominated John C. Freemont.

JOHN M. PALMER.

In 1859 he was a candidate for congress; in 1860 he was one of the electors-at-large on the Republican ticket, and was elected; in 1861 was a member of the police conference at Washington; on the 9th of May, 1861 was elected colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of Illinois infantry; was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in November, 1861, and was promoted to major-general in 1863, and served to the close of the war.

He was elected governor of Illinois in 1868; was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the presidential election in 1876; was nominated as a candidate for United States senator by the Democratic members of the legislature in 1877, and was afterward twice nominated for the same office and defeated; was delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in 1884; in 1888 was nominated by the Democratic state convention as a candidate for governor was defeated; in 1890 was nominated by the Democrats of the state as a candidate for state senator; carried the state by 30,000 plurality; 101 Democratic members of the legislature were elected who voted for him 153 ballots; on the 154th ballot the Independents united with the Democrats and he was elected United States senator. His term will expire March 3, 1897.

### Simon Bolivar Buckner.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner is 75 years old and was born in Hart county, in the southern part of Kentucky, and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. This log cabin was built by the general's father over a hundred years ago, and the only time that he has lived away from his birthplace was when he was governor of his native state. The general has added to the original cabin and he has now one of the most picturesque homes in the state. At West Point he graduated in the same class with Gen. Grant.

Gen. Buckner has been married twice and his present wife is a direct descendant of one of the oldest settlers in this country, and her family is one of the most aristocratic families of Virginia. After his term as governor had expired he returned to the home where he was born. He was the Democratic gold standard candidate for United States Senator in Kentucky last winter, but owing to the troublous times withdrew from the race and no one was elected. Gen. Buckner is worth something over $1,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in farm lands and real estate. He is quite a poet and Shakespearian scholar.

In 1844 Gen. Buckner graduated from West Point, two years previous to the Mexican war. During this struggle for Mexican independence he entered the army as lieutenant and came out as captain. When the civil war came on Buckner resided in Kentucky and was made adjutant-general of the state with command of the state guard, and during the siege of Fort Donaldson Buckner was third in command of the fort. Grant surrounded the fort on all sides, and after the attacks of February 13 and 14 the confederate forces saw that further resistance would be fruitless, and the senior general's turned the command over to Buckner, and in the evening departed by boats with 5,000 men.

Buckner quickly realizing that his situation was hopeless at once decided to surrender. He wrote a letter to Gen. Grant suggesting an armistice till noon of February 15 that terms be agreed upon by commissioners. To this Gen. Grant immediately replied in a letter which has since been chronicled and made famous in history. At the close of the war Gen. Buckner devoted himself to farming and real estate.

## SERVICE TO BE IMPROVED.

### British Government Will Appoint Additional Commercial Attaches.

Thomas Ewing Moore, United States commercial agent at Weimar, has called the attention of the department of state to the fact that the British government has taken steps to supplement its consular service by the appointment of commercial attaches. So far two of these attaches have been appointed, one at Berlin, whose field comprises Germany, Netherlands and Scandinavia, and one at Madrid for Spain and Portugal. The duties of these officials are to relieve the consuls of the work of introducing British goods into foreign markets, and the beginning of this service has been noted with alarm by England's greatest trade competitor, Germany, where the press has begun already an agitation looking to the reform of the German consular service to meet England's action, involving a special education and preparation of young men for a consular career. It is demanded that the consular officers be men commercially and technically trained or else that they be supplied with specially trained assistants.

Mr. Moore attributes this agitation in both Great Britain and Germany for the remodeling of the consular service to a perception of the excellent results attending the development by the United States of a system of special consular reports upon matters calculated to benefit American producers and merchants.

### Edgar Thomson Mills Close.

The Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock, Pa., closed Wednesday night at 5 o'clock. The action was a general surprise, as it was not even suspected. It will be for an indefinite period. One of the superintendents said that the works may run on half

# LI HUNG CHANG AT THE CAPITAL.

## IN HIS YELLOW JACKET.

### A Hasty Look at the Capitol and Other Public Buildings.

Before the sun rose on the Capital City, Li Hung Chang had arisen and was making ready for a day of sightseeing. The arrangement of the program had been left by General Ruger entirely in the hands of Li Hung Chang himself, and while the points of interest that it was thought he might be pleased to see, were suggested, no attempt was made to urge his fancy. After some discussion among the suite, the Chinese decided to go first to the capitol. He was accompanied by ex-Secretary of State Foster and his suite.

Li Hung Chang's party remained at the capitol less than an hour. The distinguished visitor was conducted to the office of the sergeant-at-arms, where he was presented to Colonel R. J. Bright, sergeant-at-arms. From this point, he was escorted in succession to the marble room, the president's room, the senate chamber, the supreme court quarters, the rotunda, the congressional library and the hall of the house of representatives. Very little time was given to any of these halls and when he had rested for a few minutes in the house, the viceroy demanded to be taken to his carriage, in order not to be late at an engagement which he had made with the Chinese minister.

Ex-Secretary Foster, who had acted as guide during the tour of the capital, made an effort to prevail upon Li to visit the new library building, telling him that it was the finest building in the city.

"Is it finished?" Li asked, and when told that it was not he declined to make the inspection. He appeared to take more interest in Librarian Spofford than in his books, and spent very little time in the old library. Mr. Spofford, when presented to the distinguished visitor, stated that while the library contained 750,000 books, there were about 600 Chinese works on its shelves.

"How old are you," he asked Mr. Spofford, and upon being told the librarian's age, he said, "You have many books in your head."

"More out of it," responded Mr. Spofford, to which the Chinese dignitary replied with a deprecatory gesture, which required no interpretation.

Earl Li gave a great deal of attention to the life-size paintings of Washington. He expressed a desire to ascend the Washington monument, asking if the air was good and if there was an elevator.

Li wore his famous yellow jacket during the tour and was followed by his personal attendants in the order of their ranks.

From the capitol, the party drove to the residence of the Chinese minister.

Elaborate preparations had been made by Minister Xang Yu for the reception of the highest representative of his exalted emperor. The mansions that form the legation were decorated in magnificent style. Immediately upon Li's arrival and after he had received the greetings of the minister and his household, Li Hung Chang and Mr. Yang Yu retired for a private conference, which was somewhat extended. Then there was a general reception and fraternizing between the members of the visiting embassy and those of the legation, and at noon the viceroy and his suite were entertained at luncheon in the ballroom. No foreigners were present.

## A GOOD RECORD

### Made By Secretary Hoke Smith Who Leaves The Interior Department.

Secretary Smith closed his administration of the affairs of the interior department on the 1st, and retired from the cabinet. The last papers were disposed of in the routine business and his active work closed Monday afternoon. The secretary was at the department, but has devoted almost his entire time to callers and taking leave of his associates and of the employes of the department.

The record of the department for volume of work performed during the past three and a half years is probably ahead of any period of its history. Secretary Smith has enforced the strictest civil service rules, making merit the sole ground of promotion both in and and outside the civil service; he has unhesitatingly discharged his own appointees if their work was not well done, and the force of the department all over the country has been brought to a high state of proficiency.

In the general land office, the work is now practically up. This has involved not only a disposition of current work, but a large quantity of accumulated work which was on hand March 6, 1893. The following statement of the work of some of the land divisions will illustrate:

At the beginning of the administration there were pending in the preemption division of the general land office, more than 5,000 unadjudicated final proofs in preemption, timber culture or desert land claims, besides a considerable amount of other business. This division has not only disposed of current work as it came into the office, but is now practically up to date. In the division charged with the adjustment of grants to aid in the construction of railroads, there were pending, March 4, 1893, 8,000 cases, including applications within railroad limits. Current work has been kept up and accumulated business reduced to less than a thousand.

There were pending entries involving railroad questions, March 4, 1893, 3,106. Current work has been disposed of and the accumulated work reduced to 380 cases. Appeals from the land office are made to the secretary's office. This business was about two years behind March 4, 1893. Current work is now being transacted. There were a large number of old cases pending for years, notably, the Jennie Davis case, the Florida & Peninsular railroad case, and the termini of the Northern Pacific. Secretary Smith has disposed of all these old cases and leaves no such business to his successor.

The general policy of the department in disposing of the public lands has been to sustain, wherever it could be justly done, the rights of the settler and to facilitate timber culture entries.

Secretary Smith has felt a deep interest in the Indian work. He has urged upon congress the desirability of changing the office of commissioner of Indian affairs into a commission of three men, two to be civilians of different political faith, and one an army officer, the object being to thus prevent politics from getting into the service and also to free the head of the bureau from changes of policy.

## NEWS NOTES.

The Adams Express company announces that the strike of its New York and Jersey City employes is ended.

Anna Livingston, John L. Sullivan's common law wife, died in New York, on Sunday.

The first all steel steamboat ever built in the vicinity of Pittsburg has been launched at McKees Rocks.

George L. Wheeler, Silas Lee and Hickman Freeman were hanged at Paris, Tex., Friday for crimes committed in the Indian Territory.

Samuel T. Tolen, an American merchant of Cardenas, Cuba, was arrested by Spanish police at Havana as he was about to sail for for New York.

The Clyde and Belfast ship builders have settled their differences with their employes by conceding the advance in wages demanded by the men.

The cabin in which Gen. Grant was born in Clermont county, O., has been removed to the grounds of the State Board of Agriculture at Columbus and its was dedicated Thurs-

## THE G. A. R. PARADE.

### Leading Event of the St. Paul Encampment.

The principal event of the G. A. R. encampment Tuesday was the meeting and parade of the Union ex-Prisoners of War. Charles F. Sheriff, of Pittsburg, was elected national commander. The parade was reviewed by Commander-in-Chief Walker. The Minnesota troops held a reunion in the afternoon.

In the evening the women of the citizens' committee held an open air reception at Summit Park and Summit avenue. Five reception platforms were filled with the members of all the women's committees, who officiated as a general reception committee. On the main platform at Summit park were stationed General Walker and his staff and a few of the distinguished guests.

Wednesday at 10 o'clock the grand parade of the Grand Army of the Republic took place. The parade was under command of Commander-in-Chief Walker and it is estimated that there were 30,000 to 40,000 veterans in line.

In recent years it has been thought necessary to shorten the length of the grand parade of the old soldiers and this year's parade exceeded two miles by but a trifle, and as it was over smooth streets and easy walking no ill effects were anticipated from the tramp. Beside the meeting and recounting of old experiences and renewing old acquaintances, there is nothing that goes ahead of this event, and to it many of the old veterans look forward through the entire year, saving their strength for this return to the days when as comrades they carried muskets and touched elbows and found themselves not so stiff after a short march as now. As the years have passed more have dropped out of line, many have joined the "silent majority" and the gradually diminishing line recalls the more than generation that has passed since these were fighting men without equals.

## VERMONT ELECTION.

### An Unprecedented Majority for the Republican Ticket.

The Green Mountain State has declared for the entire Republican ticket by a majority which exceeds the expectation of the most enthusiastic Republicans. Returns from all sections of the State show substantial Republican gains, and the majority will be the largest ever given in the State. The nearest approach to it in a State election was in 1888, when the majority was 27,618.

With half a score of remote towns to be heard from, the vote of which will not materially change the result, the Republicans have a majority of more than 35,000. These are conservative figures. Chairman Merrill of the Republican State committee, states that the official figures will show a majority of at least 37,000, while some others estimate the final result as high as 39,000.

H. Henry Powers, the Republican congressional candidate in the First district, and William M. Grout, in the Second; are both re-elected by increased majorities, and the State Senate and House are in the control of the Republicans by practically the the same majority as two years ago.

Many Democrats who do not endorse the platform of the Chicago convention, remained away from the polls, while the more dissatisfied ones voted for the Republican ticket.

The Populist and Prohibition vote was practically the same as four years ago.

The ticket elected follows:

Governor, Josiah Grout, of Derby; lieutenant governor, Nelson W. Fish, of Isle La Motte; state treasurer, Henry F. Field; secretary of state, Chauncey W. Brownell, of Burlington; state auditor, Franklin D. Hale, of Luneburg; congressman, from First district, H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville, congressman from Second district, William W. Grout, of Barton.

## DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKES.

### A City of Japan Entirely Wiped Out and Others Shaken.

Much alarm is felt at Yokohama over a meagre report of a great earthquake which occurred in the northeast provinces of the main island of Japan on Monday evening. The town of Rokugo has been entirely destroyed and several towns damaged. Many persons are reported to have been killed by the earthquake and a still larger number injured, while a multitude have suffered severe losses by damage to property.

The provinces visited by the earthquake are the same as those devastated by the terrible earthquake and tidal wave of June 15 last, when a number of towns were wiped out and the estimated loss of life was 30,000. The provinces of Rekuzen and Rikuchu, along the coast from the island of Kinkasan northward, were the principal sufferers then. The recollection of the havoc to human life wrought by that convulsion causes grave anxiety as to what further reports may show of the result of Monday's earthquake. On the same day a typhoon caused extensive damage in Southern Japan.

## BYNUM FOR CHAIRMAN.

### Candidates to Be Notified in Louisville September 12.

The national committee of the National Democratic party held a meeting after the convention had adjourned. It was decided to have an executive committee of nine to manage the campaign, and W. D. Bynum was selected, without opposition, for chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Bynum was empowered to select the other members of of the executive committee. John P. Frensol, of Indianapolis, was chosen for treasurer, but the choice of a secretary was left to the committee.

Both the presidential and vice presidential candidates will be notified of their nomination in Louisville, September 12. Headquarters of the executive committee will probably be located in Chicago.

Both Palmer and Buckner have stated that they accept the nomination. Buckner will deliver several speeches.

## SHOT THE ROBBER DEAD.

### Then He Pulled the Throttle Wide Open.

An attempt was made Saturday night to hold up the overland express train at Webster, six miles west of Sacramento. The engine was in charge of Engineer F. Ingles and Fireman Patrick Burns. As the train approached Webster, a man crawled over the tender, and, covering the engineer and fireman with a pistol, compelled them to stop the train.

The man guarded the engineer, while an accomplice, who had been in waiting, started back to rob the train. Engineer Ingles, seeing his captor off guard, shot him dead and ran the train into Sacramento. A large force of men is scouring the country in search of the escaped robber. The train was crowded with passengers, and there was a large amount of money in the express car.

The body of the train robber who was shot was found lying near the track. In his hand was grasped the loaded pistol. The man's name is thought to be F. J. Morgan and he probably came from San Francisco.

### Still Favor Annexation.

H. G. Whitney, ex-postmaster general of the Hawaiian Islands, has just arrived from Honolulu, reports a strong revival of the annexation feeling on the islands and says it is greatly intensified through the belief that should Hawaii be annexed to the United States the threatened Japanese trouble would be entirely wiped out by the abrogation of all existing treaties. By what is known as the Gibson treaty, entered into with Japan about thirteen years ago, Japanese may pour into the islands in unlimited numbers. They now number 25,000 and are coming, Mr. Whitney states, at an alarming rate of 9,000 a year.

# ELEVEN MEN ON DIED ON DUTY.

## SCENE AT BENTON HARBOR.

### Yore's Opera House and Other Buildings Destroyed.

The most horrible holocaust, with great loss of life, that has ever occurred in that part of the state occurred Saturday night at midnight at Benton Harbor, Mich., when Yore's opera house took fire, and in the fight to save the building and other blocks adjoining 11 firemen, one a volunteer, met their fate at one fell swoop, death being instantaneous for five of them, six living only a few hours in awful agony, while several others met with severe bruises and burns.

During the evening the play "A Factory Girl," had been given by local talent and had closed but a half hour before the fire was discovered. The building then was filled from basement to the fourth story with a suffocating smoke, which shortly burst into a sheet of flame, enveloping the entire audience room, before the fire department could respond with a single stream of water.

There was some confusion at the outset owing to the lack of hook and ladder facilities, although the local fire companies had that day closed a two days' tournament, exhibiting much skill in quick work. St. Joseph was called on for assistance at once.

The local firemen approached the building through an alley, unloading ladders in the rear, and while hoisting them the upper walls fell over without a second's warning, covering the men before the horrified gaze of hundreds of spectators.

The opera house building was comparatively new, having been erected seven years ago, at a cost of $40,000, by Patrick Yore, a wealthy farmer, who had since leased it to J. A. Simon, who had charge for six years. A two-story brick block, owned by Joseph Frick, which stood adjoining, was demolished by the opera house walls falling on its top and crashing through to the basement without apparent resistance.

The opera house block was occupied by the "Evening News" S. M. Austin's bakery, J. Cernstein, clothing; John Holmes's barber shop and a fruit stand in the basement. The Frick block was used for retail boot and shoe business and dwelling purposes.

The buildings and stocks destroyed, with losses, are as follows: Opera house block, loss $40,000, insurance $19,000; the Evening News plant, $4,000, insurance $2,500; J. Bernstein $3,000, no insurance; S. M. Austin $300, no insurance; John Holmes, $100, no insurance; J. M. Frick, loss $7,000, insurance $5,000; J. N. Herr, grocery store across the alley, damage to building and stock, $1,000, fully insured; Dr. Hunt and S. M. Austin, grocers across the alley, damage to building and stocks, $600 each, fully insured.

A high wind prevailed, which caused the walls to fall outward, and adjoining buildings were saved with difficulty. A large quantity of stage scenery belonging to Harry Emery, of the Katie Putnam company; J. A. Simon and W. C. Hocks, was destroyed, with no insurance.

## PUBLIC DEBT INCREASED.

### Monthly Statement from the United States Treasury.

The monthly statement of the public debt issued from the treasury department shows that at the close of business Monday the public debt less cash in the treasury was $978,497,196, which is an increase for the month of $12,342,684, which is accounted for by the loss of nearly that amount of cash on hand due, to the excess of expenditures over receipts. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $847,364,260, interest on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,622,960; debt bearing no interest, $372,856,376. This amount, however, does not include $563,656,973 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding and offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $139,827,206; silver, $153,647,700; paper, $177,323,568; bonds, disbursing officer's balances, etc., $17,992,276, making a total of $849,388,746, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $606,042,345, which leaves $243,346,400 cash in the treasury. The interest bearing debt of the government is shown by the statement to have been: $1,182,149,050 on March 1, 1885; $844,106,220 on March 1, 1889; $585,034,260 on March 1, 1893, and $847,364,260 on August 31, 1896.

## NINE SKELETONS FOUND.

### An Indian Burial Mound Being Opened In Ohio.

R. C. Osborn and William Jones, of St. Louisville, O., have been making archaeological investigations on the Calvin Nether farm, near that place, by excavating a large mound over 70 feet through its base. Nine skeletons have been removed. They are all of medium size and differ from those previously found in that locality in that the heads were not found lying toward the east. The bones were found near the center of the mound, but the bodies were not deposited parallel with one another.

The upper part of the mound contained ashes and burned clay. Around the skeletons was considerable yellow clay, different from the soil of which the mound was built. Pieces of rock foreign to that locality were were also found with the clay. The jaw bone of an elk and a number of burned clay balls were discovered near the bones but there was no evidence of an effort to preserve the bodies as has been found in other similar mounds. The skulls indicate that the bodies were those of adults and the frontal bones are particularly prominent.

## GENTRY' GRAND VICTORY.

### Paces the Fastest Three Consecutive Miles Ever Made.

In the presence of 8,000 spectators at Fleetwood Park on the 2d, William Simpson's stallion, John R. Gentry, lowered the colors of Robert J., Frank Agan and Star Pointer, winning the most remarkable harness race on record and pacing three heats in 203¾, 203¼ and 203½, the fastest time ever known for three consecutive miles. Robert J. was a red-hot favorite in the betting before the start, 3 to 10 being the best odds obtainable, while John R. Gentry was 4 to 1.

## GANG OF THIEVES.

### Following the Bryan Party Rob a Bank in Ripley, N. Y.

The gang of thieves which had followed the Bryan party through New York state took advantage of the stop in Ripley to do a clever streak of work. There is a small bank in the town a branch of E. A. Skinner's First National bank of Westfield. The bank clerks rushed to the front door to see the parade and in the meantime thieves slipped in at a back window and made away with all the cash in sight, which amounted to about $900.

### Big Grape Crop.

The grape growers of northern Ohio are afflicted with a big crop. The vines are black with the fruit, which is selling at five cents a basket of 10 pounds in the vineyards. There is no profit in such a price, for the basket costs two and a half cents and the picking as much more. It is said that no more grapes will be sent to market but that the remainder of the croo will be sold to wine makers. This years' crop is the heaviest ever known in this section of the country.

### Vermont's Majority.

Returns from all the counties show the Republican sweep was more complete than was first believed.

## CLARKSON THE COMMANDER.

### Elected to the Highest Office in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson, of Omaha, was elected Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., by acclamation Friday morning. The other candidates John C. Linehan, B. F. Ballon, Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade and Comrade Hobson, all withdrew. Maj. Clarkson made a speech of recognition of the honor. Adjt. Gen. Mullen, of Minnesota was chosen senior vice commander; Charles W. Buckley, of Alabama, junior vice commander; A. E. Johnson, of Washington, surgeon general, and Rev. Mark B. Taylor, of Massachussets, chaplain-in-chief.

Maj. Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1840. On April 16, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Company A. First Illinois artillery. He went to Cairo, served under Gen. Grant there, re-enlisted for the war July 16, 1861, was promoted December 1, to Adjutant of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, served with that regiment and on the staff of Gen. John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that command on the march to Helena and Little Rock, Ark. He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1863, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas regiment of Union white men, was promoted to major and commanded the regiment until the close of the war, participating in all of the battles in Arkansas under Gen. Steele.

Major Clarkson announced the appointment of C. E. Burmester, of Omaha, as assistant general.

The utterances of President Eliot, of Harvard university, concerning the Grand Army of the Republic were resented in a report from the Committee on resolutions which was adopted, declaring that the G. A. R. "we emphatically condemn such utterances as unworthy and untruthful, we will not gratify them by a formal resolution of censure." The anti-Confederate spirit of the encampment was put to a test by Past Department Commander Blodgett, of Illinois, who introduced a resolution favoring the erection of a soldiers home in the South for Confederate army veterans. It failed to pass the committee stage and the department of Illinois threw it out at its last encampment. The project of establishing national parks on the site of Vicksburg and Fredericksburg battle fields was strongly endorsed.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to pass a law forbidding the use of the national cost of arms and flag for political purposes or for private gain as in a trade mark or label.

On motion of Cumberland post No. 1, of Illinois, the encampment supported the proposition to raise Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., to the rank of lieutenant general. The Sons of Veterans question was deferred for a year in a report from the committee on rules by a reference of the proposition to the Buffalo encampment.

The convention of the Woman's Relief Corps elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Agnes Hitt, of Indianapolis; senior vice president, Miss Marie Hansen, of St. Paul; treasurer, Mrs. Isabelle Bagley, of Zanesville, O., junior vice president, Mrs. Amelia J. Colgan, of Virginia. The recommendation in the President's report that the Andersonville prison site be purchased by the corps and kept permanently in condition as a war exhibit was adopted. The ladies of the G. A. R. finished the election of officers as follows: Treasurer, Mrs. Flora Dunn, of Washington; chaplain, Mrs. Bates, of Massachusetts; national counselor, Mrs. Laura McNair, New Jersey.

## BUSINESS BETTER.

### Dun Sees a Remarkable Improvement in the Past Week.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, say:

There is a distinct increase of confidence due largely to the continuing unusual exports of gold, which have put an end to money anxiety, and also to political uncertainty which are closely watched. While many not yet start more mills and factories are closing for want of work, there are heavy speculative purchases of cotton, wool and some other materials by experienced men, who believe that a revival of business is not far off, and for the first time in nearly two months a slight upward tendency appears in prices of manufactured products. The gain in confidence and in willingness to lend and invest gives reason to hope that the necessary replenishment of stocks will cannot be long deferred, may be sufficient enough to stimulate fair activity in industry. Wheat suddenly took a sharp rise, but reacted with better crop news Thursday, when another advance of 1c, making the net decline for the week 1c. Western receipts continued large.

The starting of some woolen mills that have been idle and accumulating stocks for a short run is still balanced by the closing of others, and the volume of orders shows no increase.

No gain as yet appears in cotton prices; but a marked speculative feeling in wool shows belief that prices must advance, and sales for the week were 4,377,000 lbs., of which only 555,700 were foreign, leaving over half of the domestic sales in Texas and far western states at prices ranging from 7c to 8¾c. Cotton goods are selling stronger, more grades having advanced and though sales are moderate there are more buyers, indicating exhaustion of jobbers' stocks.

Failures for the week have been 189 in the United States, against 180 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 38 last year.

### Anarchists Threw Bombs.

The Turkish legation at Washington received the following telegram from the Sublime porte:

"The imperial authorities have informed government attorneys all documents in connection with the criminal acts of the Armenians and Mussulmans. The Armenian anarchists fired three bombs at a passing through Galata. One soldier and a few soldiers were killed. Since then all is over, no further criminal acts have been committed and order prevails in the provinces of the empire.

## BRIEF MENTION.

L. Sornellian, an American citizen, who was arrested in Cuba for sympathy with the insurgents was on Saturday sentenced to the Pines, for life.

Michael Murphy, who was indicted for entering John Theurer's house in Ohio and assaulted Theurer's family, was shot him dead.

Masked robbers halted the Pacific eastbound express at Walnut Grove, Sacramento, Saturday night, but the engineer shot one of them and fled from the station.

The latest move in the miners' strike is a threat made by the organized miners that unless the non-union men forced into the movement of the 70-cent rate by September 1 the union men would make the difference good out of the wages paid in the Pittsburg district.

Besides Maine, whose election occurs in the 14th inst, the other states between this date and November 3 are: Arkansas, September 7; Vermont, September 6; Georgia, October 7.

The government always will pay in fractions of a penny in its payment of dividends on account of the national debt. It is said that from the money in the state has accumulated in the past years the sum of $750,000.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of Washington, has gone to New York, to begin a crusade against the riding of bicycles by all women. She considers the practice so simply damnable that female riders are on the road to perdition.