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 interims 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. L. 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. Bredhead 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.

CUBA TO BE DEVASTATED.

A Reign of Terror to Be Inaugurated By Sword and Torch.

"The rebels must be defeated before the year ends or we are lost," Premier Canavos cabled to Captain General Weyler.

The despairing dispatch explained that the Spanish government has taken alarm at the developments of a recent interview between United States Minister Taylor and the Duke of Tetuan, Spain's minister of foreign affairs.

General Weyler cabled back to Madrid that in that case he must resort to extreme methods. "Do as you please," replied Senor Canovas.

Thereupon General Weyler determined to issue shortly an edict forbidding the grinding of the season's sugar crop.

When that edict appears war will begin in earnest. The Cubans will occupy hills and woods, the Spanish troops will be in towns and villages. Sugar mills will be destroyed by both sides, for Weyler will adopt Gomez's tactics and enter upon a campaign of extirpation. Cuba will be made desolate by fire and sword. The torch will be applied by regulars and insurgents alike to everything which might give aid and comfort to the enemy. Everybody outside the military lines will be shot without challenge.

Killed by the Posse.

In attempting to capture George O. Quinn, a Virginia desperado, who had killed Everett Fowler, in Russell county, Va., a week ago, the posse fired on him, killing him instantly. Quinn was surrounded by the posse and made a desperate fight before he was killed, emptying his revolver. Quinn shot Fowler through the head while the latter was hunting squirrels, killing him instantly.

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.

A FATAL COLLISION.

Two Engineers and a Fireman Killed on the Erie and Pittsburg.

The south bound express on the Erie and Pittsburg railroad collided with a light engine, north bound, Monday evening near Springboro. The express was running at the rate of a mile a minute over that stretch of road The engines were welded into one mass. The southbound engineer, Toby Welsh, the oldest engineer on the road, is fatally crushed, having both legs broken and a fracture of the skull. William Roth, the engineer of the northbound engine, was fatally mangled. The fireman on the passenger engine, Phil Olmstead, lost an arm and a leg. Several passengers were painfully injured by the shake up, but reached their homes at various points.

The light engine was coming from New Castle to Erie for repairs. The injured man was brought to Erie.

Fireman Phil Olmstead died before the train reached the city. He was a son of Conductor Olmstead of the Lake Shore.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Big Powder Explosion at Alton, Ill., Kills Three Men.

Part of the Equitable Powder Company's plant four and one-half miles east of Alton, Ill., blew up shortly before 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. It is known three persons lost their lives. The works took fire and the big storehouse was in immediate danger for a time. The shock of the explosion was felt for twenty miles and East Alton and Upper Alton was damaged. In Alton many fancied an earthquake had come.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE QUIET.

Shops Are Open And Business Has Been Resumed.

The number of persons killed in Sunday's rioting at Hasskein is estimated at 200. The owners of the houses which were looted in that town are returning and have succeeded in getting some of their lost goods restored to them. Much of the plunder was found in Jewish houses. Over 1,000 persons were massacred in the Peamatra district, 300 Armenians having been dragged out of their houses and murdered by one Khan alone.

The Kurdish porters in the custom house killed three Armenian comrades during the late rioting, and horribly mutilated their bodies. The foreign families residing here continue to hang from their windows the flags of their various nationalities. Baron De Calice, the Austrian ambassador, has had several interviews with the sultan, who repeats his assurance that ample measures have been taken to ensure quiet. The porte will have a large amount of indemnity to pay to foreigners whose houses and offices have been broken open and looted by the mobs.

The city is perfectly quiet. The shops are all open and business generally is being resumed.

ALL ABOUT THE RIOT.

Turkish Legation Receives a Cablegram From Constantinople.

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

"The central committee of the Armenian revolutionists of Constantinople organized on a vast scale a program of disorders and criminal acts. Separate groups of these revolutionitts began their misdeeds at the same hour and at different points of the capital. Besides revolvers and daggers, they used bombs and dynamite. About fifty of these men entering separately into the Imperial Ottoman bank, began by killing the guards and policemen, throwing their heads into the streets. Availing themselves of the general confusion that resulted they shut the the doors of the bank and fired and threw bombs from the windows onto the heads of the passersby. Five Turkish ladies were cut to pieces by one explosion, and two French clerks of the banks were wounded and would have been killed if Turkish soldiers had not hurried to their rescue. At the same moment the home of Djelal Bey, situated at Stamboul was taken possession of by the revolutionists who threw a rain of bombs on those who happened to be in the streets nearby. At Hasseni the military was attacked and one officer and many soldiers killed.

At the Psomatia quarter, another band of Armenian anarchists took possession of the public school and began to throw bombs in all directions, killing many innocent victims. In many parts of the capital, and even in the Armenian churchef of Pera, a great number of dynamite bombs were discovered. The Armenians faithful to the imperial throne are indignant, and their patriarch excommunicated in the name of Jesus Christ all the criminals who put in jeopardy the lives of innocent men and women. The patriarch begged the sublime porte to communicate to the press the decision against the revolutionists in order to stigmatize before the civilized world their crimes and horrors.

"A special commission has been instituted to judge the revolutionists caught in arms as well as all Mussulmans who have been arrested under the charge of the retaliation. This commission is composed of eight Christians and Mussulmans under the presidency of Djelal Bey, member of the high court of Turkey.

ORGANIZED BY TURKS.

Sultan Responsible for the Recent Massacres at Constantinople.

There is no longer any doubt that the recent massacres in Constantinople were organized by the Turkish authorities and it has been ascertained that orders were only given to the Bashibazouks to cease massacring the Armenians after the bloody work had been going on for thirty hours.

It is also a fact that hundreds of Turks were brought over from the Asiatic side of the Bosporus in order to take part in the massacres and many Armenians were put in boats, which were then taken out to sea. Their fate is unknown, but there is not the slightest doubt that they have been drowned

People in a position to judge the situation accurately believe that the sultan has once more approached dangerously near the point of forcing upon the powers the necessity of dismembering the Turkish empire.

The American college at Hissar and the bible house at Stamboul are still guarded by troops and United States Minister Terrell has done everything possible under the circumstances to protect the lives and property of Americans. The mobs consisted entirely of the lowest classes of Constantinople and its suburbs, Lazzaroni, the Kurds and the men who work along the wharves of the city. It is now estimated that over 4,000 persons were killed.

Four Hundred Mussulmans Arrested.

Vehby Pasha and Chakir Pasha have been appointed military commanders of Pera and Galata respectively with stringent orders to restore quiet. The commission appointed on Friday last by the ministry of police to inquire into the revolutionary rioting, consisting of eight Christians and Mussulmans, is sitting at the ministry of justice. Four hundred Mussulmans, accused of excesses, have already been arrested.

CHINESE COAL COMING IN.

The First Cargo Of Chinese Output Reaches San Francisco.

China has thrown down the gauntlet to the big miners of the United States. The American bark Colorado, which has just arrived in port, brought a mixed sample cargo of coal mined in the Tonquin district. It was consigned to a coal dealing firm in San Francisco, which promises to push the Chinese fuel on the coast market at prices greatly below those of Pennsylvania and the Welsh coals of the same character are now bringing. Examining experts have pronounced the Tonquin coal beds almost inexhaustible. The Chinese article is in the market to stay, it is said, at least as long as the present tariff conditions exists.

Tonquin, since the Tonquin war has been under the control of the French, and it is French capital that is now developing the mines, but the land is still populated by Chinese as before, and it is the cheap Chinese labor that is employed in the mines; hence the extremely low cost of production which enables the French owners of the Tonquin mines to undersell where labor is better paid. The coal from the Orient is said to be of the finest quality, fully equal to the best Pennsylvania or Welsh coal.

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.

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 Lunesburg; congressman, from First district, H. Henry Powers, of Morrisville, congressman from Second district, William W. Grout, of Barton.

TWO HANGED.

Frank Morris and Joseph Orosz Meet the Murderer's Fate.

Frank Morris, the young murderer of Bernard Loker, paid the penalty of his crime on the scaffold at Uniontown, Pa., September 1. The execution took place in the main corridor of the jail behind the cage, in the presence of about 350 people. Sheriff Chalfant sprung the trap, assisted by Sheriff Hoover of Somerset county.

The crime for which Morris was hanged was the brutal murder of Bernard Loker, a farmer of Chestnut ridge, near Connellsville. The Morris and Loker families were neighbors, and Frank Morris entertained a belief that Loker was wealthy and had money scattered about the house. He determined to secure this, and one day when Loker was alone at work near his mountain cabin young Morris slipped up behind him and shot him in the head. The murderer then ransacked the house, but secured only $38 in money, two watches, two finger rings and some other trinkets. He was arrested the next day, but the money alone was found upon him. After his conviction he admitted having stolen the other articles and explained why they were not found in his possession by saying he hid the watches near Breakneck reservoir on his way from the scene of the murder, while the rings were thrown away after his arrest and while being conveyed from Alice mines to jail.

Joseph Orosz was hanged in the county jail yard at Pittsburg Tuesday for the murder of his sweetheart, Teres Bobak, on the night of the 9th of January, of the present year.

DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

Thrilling Experience of a Party of Railroad Men.

The first accident on the Pikes Peak cog-wheel railroad since it was opened five years ago, occurred Sunday, and but for the safety brakes used on all the cars of this line a train load of passengers would have been hurled down the mountain to destruction. Coming down the mountain, the sidebars on the driving wheels on both sides of the engine broke apart, rendering the compressed air brakes on the engine useless.

Conductor Guyman applied the automatic brakes in the passenger coach and soon stopped that. The engineer and fireman were compelled to abandon the engine, which was beyond control and it went down the 25 per cent. grade at a terrific speed for nearly half a mile, where it struck a curve, jumped the track and shot through the air for fully 150 feet, going clear over a boulder 15 feet high upon the mountain side above the track. It ploughed immense holes in the mountain and the tender and engine separated just as the engine exploded, hurling iron and steel in all directions.

The train was a special carrying Manager Frederick Harrison and party, of the London & Northwestern railway, and Major S. K. Hooper, of the Denver & Rio Grande road.

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 3,000 a year.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

The boiler of a threshing machine engine exploded on the farm of Herbert Loosing, near Sanilac Center, Mich., killing three men and severely injuring two others. The dead are: Lanson Lossing, Darius Lossing and George Carterloin. The injured are: James Davis and George Tallman. Casterloin, Davis and Tallman were standing fully 100 feet away from the boiler when it exploded. It is thought the explosion was caused by a defective flue.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

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 pre-emption, 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, 7,000 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.

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 $763,656,973 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, $139,827,209; silver, $153,647,709; 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; $585,024,260 on March 1, 1893, and $847,364,260 on August 31, 1896.

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. Frenzel, 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.

The Fifth Sealer Caught.

A telegram was received by Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service from Capt. Hooper, at Unalaska, in command of the Bering sea patrol fleet, stating that the cutter Perry had seized the British schooners Ainoka and Beatrice and the American schooner James G. Swan. All were caught sealing inside the prohibited area. The British schooners according to orders were turned over to the commander of the British ship Pleasant, the American vessel no doubt was sent to her home port, probably Sitka or San Francisco. These make five seizures during the present season.

Anarchists Threw Bombs.

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

"The imperial authorities handed to the government attorneys all documents in connection with the criminal acts of both Christians and Mussulmans. The Armenian anarchists fired three bombs on the troops passing through Galata.

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, D. R. 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 1849. 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 cavalry of Union white men, was promoted to major and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under General Steele.

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

The utterances of President Elliott, 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 while "we emphatically condemn such statements as unworthy and untruthful, we will not dignify them by a formal resolution of condemnation." The anti-Confederate spirit of the encampment was put to a test by Past Department Commander Blodgett, of Illinois, who introduced a resolution recommending 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 Fredricksburg battle fields was strongly endorsed.

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

On motion of Cumberland post No. 737, 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 shelved 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 Hazen Winkle, 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 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 George, Washington; chaplain, Mrs. Thankful, 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 and heavy imports of gold, which have put an end to money anxiety, and also to political events, which are closely watched. While it does not yet start more mills and factories than are closing for want of work, it stops out in heavy speculative purchases of pig iron, 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 turn 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, which cannot be long deferred, may be liberal enough to stimulate fair activity and industry. Wheat suddenly took a rise a week ago, but reacted with better crop news, until Thursday, when another advance came of 1c, making the net decline for the week 1⅝c. Western receipts continued large.

The starting of some woolen mills which have been idle and accumulating orders for a short run is still balanced by the stopping of others, and the volume of orders does not increase.

No gain as yet appears in demand or prices; but a marked speculative buying of wool shows belief that prices will improve, and sales for the week were 4,377,000 pounds, of which only 555,700 were foreign, much over half of the domestic sales being of Texas and far western states at prices ranging from 7c to 8½c. Cotton goods are growing stronger, more grades having advanced, and though sales are moderate, there are more buyers, indicating exhaustion of dealers' stocks.

Failures for the week have been 344 in the United States, against 186 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 38 last year.

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.

NEWS NOTES.

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

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 trustees of the Confederate Memorial Institute organized in a meeting on Lookout Mountain, Tenn. It is designed to perpetuate the history of the Southern Confederacy.

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 Thursday afternoon.

The Columbus, O., Central Street Railway company passed into the hands of Receiver George H. Worthington. It is capitalized for $1,500,000 and bonded for the same amount.