

Democratic Press.

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SILVER WAS RULER.

WHITE METAL MEN WERE IN THE SADDLE AT CHICAGO.

The Majority Rejected the Committee's Report on Organization—Senator Hill Defeated for Chairman by Senator Daniel.

SILVER WINS.

White Metal Men Elect Daniel Over Hill as Temporary Chairman.

The silver men have won the first day's fight in the National Democratic Convention. They routed their opponents by a majority of 267, seated Senator Daniel in the chair over Senator Hill, the nominee of the National Committee, and broke two records. They upset a practice which has always heretofore prevailed in Democratic conventions (though it has been sometimes ignored in Republican ones) and they held the longest first day's session of any great national convention within recent memory. The vote of 908 cast was one less than the total vote, by reason of the fact that Senator Hill refused from voting, but this loss in a calculation of relative strength was offset by his opponent, Senator Daniel, who, by voting against his party and himself. The result showed the silver men to be forty-eight votes short of a two-thirds majority, taking it as a test vote. But in many respects it was not so. There were eight votes of South Dakota cast for Hill, which on a square issue of free coinage will go for silver. Three votes in West Virginia thrown against the silver candidate will be counted for the silver platform. The territories, which on the preliminary roll call were given six seats but only two votes each, will probably be awarded six votes in the permanent organization, except Alaska and the District of Columbia, which will remain at their present rating.

The Nicholson Law in Terre Haute. Seventy affidavits were filed against many saloon-keepers in Terre Haute, Ind., for violation of the provisions of the Nicholson law which prohibits the presence of any person in a saloon during the hours when the sale of liquor is prohibited. These affidavits were the results of visits to the saloons on the Fourth of July and were filed by Dr. Tucker of Centenary Church, and others who have been taking part in these meetings. Visits were made to the saloons Sunday, but they were closed. It is understood the saloon men will offer as a defense that the Fourth of July is not a legal holiday in Indiana.

War Waged on Spiritualism. M. R. Covert of Anderson, Indiana, has closed a lease on a tract of land adjoining the Indiana spiritualist camp grounds and announces he will open an anti-spiritualist camp meeting July 16, when the spiritualists open. He is having signs painted, "All mediums are liars. Knives, forks and spoons are used to cut the throats of any medium who produces any phenomena he cannot reproduce and expose. He will post these in front of the entrance to the spiritualists' camp."

A Heavy Forger. It has developed that Lyman Rowe, who killed himself in Toledo, Ohio, a few days ago, while depositing, seemingly over a double trouble, was a forger to the extent of at least \$5,000, and possibly \$8,000. Most of the paper in his father's name. A friend who was victimized by Rowe threatened prosecution if the forgery was not made good. Rowe's suicide followed the next morning. An appraisal is being made of the extent of the dishonest papers.

Prisoners Overpower Guards. The guards in the United States jail at Guthrie, O. T., were overpowered and fourteen prisoners escaped. Bill Doolin and Dynamite Dick, former members of the Dalton gang, who were charged with murder, led the outbreak. After having subdued the guards, the ringleaders called upon the thirty-nine prisoners to follow them, but only fourteen took advantage of the opportunity. A posse is in pursuit.

An Ohio Cloudburst. A cloudburst occurred near Bellair, O., doing very great damage to property. Sheep, horses and cattle were driven mad, and trees and bridges and seven houses with contents and the large cannon and preserving works of McMillen Bros. were swept away by the water in Wagon Creek.

The Greatest Wonder of the Age. Is the marvelous performance of Phineas at Smith's Park, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Much has been written regarding this man's performances, but he comes before the public this year more wonderful than ever.

Aged Woman Killed. Mrs. Michael Lang, while driving to church in Woodstock, Ohio, accidentally fell from her road cart and was instantly killed. She was 75 years of age.

Gas Explosion. By an explosion of natural gas at the Thompson Road, seven miles north of Albany, Pa., six persons were injured, three, it is feared, fatally.

Steamers Collide. Glasgow special: The Allen State line steamer, State of New York, Capt. Brown from New York, on June 28, for this port, refused to answer her helm while ascending the Clyde and collided with the warship Dido at the latter's moorings. Both vessels and several plumes smashed.

Man Hung. Judge Helm of Cincinnati, has ordered the execution for a new trial in the case of Alvin Karpis, convicted of the murder of Paul Ryan, and sentenced to hang August 1.

DEATH OF MRS. STOWE.

Passed Away at Her Home in Hartford, Conn.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, the gifted authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other works of world-wide reputation, died at her home in Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, without regaining consciousness. She passed peacefully away as though into a deep sleep. By her bedside at the time were her son, Rev. Charles Edward Stowe of Simsbury; her two daughters, Eliza and Harriet; her sister, Isabella Beecher Hooker; John Hooker; Dr. Edward A. Hooker, her nephew, who was also her medical attendant, and other relatives. Mrs. Stowe began to fail in 1888. The first alarming symptoms of the breaking up of her faculties, mental and physical, showed itself at Sag Harbor, L. I., in September, 1888. Her intimate friends and family knew where the trouble lay, but Mrs. Stowe's condition was such that it was thought advisable to keep it a secret, and it was not until the following year that the truth was told in the public press, and was then not denied by the family.

ELECTROCUTION IN OHIO.

New Law Regarding Executions Goes Into Effect.

Commencing Wednesday the execution of the death penalty by hanging in Ohio becomes a thing of the past, and the Buckeye State, following the lead of New York, will substitute electrocution, excepting so far as relates to persons already under sentence of death by the noose. The change has been brought about by a bill introduced in the upper house by Senator Jones and championed in the Assembly by Representative Reed. It provides that all murderers convicted after July 1 and sentenced to the death penalty shall be electrocuted, and infliction of the penalty must take place before sunrise on the day set by the sentence in court. The death chamber must be in the penitentiary. There is no other change in the provisions of the present law relating to death sentences.

MYSTERIOUS BALLOON.

Aerial Ship, with Passengers, Sweeps East Over Winnipeg.

A mysterious balloon, with occupants, passed over Winnipeg, Man., Wednesday evening. It was at a great height and traveling so fast that it was soon out of sight. A month or so ago the Hudson Bay officers were requested by the English Government to notify the chief factors at their various northern posts regarding the north pole balloon expedition of the explorer Andree. This notification, widely published, and the appearance of the mysterious balloon caused people to speculate whether this was Andree's balloon. It was going due west. Local papers have sent dispatches to all western and northern points and hope to get some information regarding the balloon and its occupants.

More than \$3,000 Received.

The Cuban army sanitary corps in New York has received in subscriptions up to date more than \$3,000, and 90 per cent. of this amount was donated in 2-cent stamps. A splendid showing this is of American generosity and practical sympathy in four weeks' time. The Cuban army sanitary corps was organized to take the place of a Red Cross society on Cuban soil. The Spaniards have their hospitals comparatively well looked after by corps of nurses from Spain. Up to the time that the Cuban sanitary corps was organized the only trained nurses ever seen in the insurgent hospitals, or bid away among the miasmatic vapors of the Laputa swamps, or concealed in the terrible recesses of a mountain gorge, were those patient and ever sacrificing angels of mercy whose lives have been wedded to the church and the alleviation of human suffering. While the Sisters of Charity are doing all they can for the sick and battle injured in the Cuban camps, their work has not been the most successful, because of the lack of the proper remedies and appliances, and the almost total absence of surgical instruments. Surgeons have been few, and the wounded many, and supplies scarce, and the sick ever increasing. The Cuban war organization known as the Junta, though correctly called the "delegation," was formed to provide material to prosecute the war, and so much of its time and attention were taken up in the purchasing and sending of arms and ammunition to Cuba that hospital stores were overlooked and neglected. The headquarters of the society, which are known as the Cuban Army Sanitary Corps, are at 81 New Street, New York.

Raines Law is Working Well.

The actual number of exercise permits issued by Deputy Commissioner Hilliard of New York up to Wednesday is 7,421. About 1,000 drinking places have been wiped out by the Raines law. The larger beer saloons are the heaviest losers by the law, being unable to pay the \$800 tax. Hundreds were shut up, and so were most of the little Italian, French and Hungarian cafes in the quarters where there are colonies of those nationalities. It is said to be only a question of time when they will all close, for their customers will not take their meals where they cannot get wine. In Brooklyn and Long Island, where the tax is \$500, a very small proportion of liquor dealers have dropped out. A great majority of the liquor dealers have been able to pay the smaller tax. The Law and Order Society people have been disappointed.

Mrs. Fleming Secures Riches.

Mrs. Alice Fleming, who was recently acquitted at New York of the charge of poisoning her mother, has received from the city chamberlain \$90,428.24, the balance of the trust fund from the estate of Robert Swift-Livingston. With her children and nurse she has taken a cottage at Long Branch.

Famous Library to Be Sold.

The London Times announces that the Earl of Ashburnham has decided to sell the famous library of printed books and manuscripts formed by the late earl. Some portions of this library have of late years been sold to the British and Italian Governments.

Arrested for Counterfeiting.

At St. Louis at 1521 Pendleton avenue, the house of Dr. Stanislas Adela Walker, United States secret service detectives arrested a gang of five counterfeiters and captured a complete set of tools.

Arrested for a Drunken Man.

At Winnipeg, Man., William Warren, while intoxicated, cut his wife's throat and gnawed her face and head terribly with a razor, and then drew the weapon across his own throat.

READY FOR LYNCHING.

CHICAGO CITIZENS ORGANIZE A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

They Have Ropes Ready for "Long" and "Short" Men—Another Star in the Flag—Victims of Powder and Patriotism.

Chicagoans Are Desperate. In Chicago, ex-County Commissioner T. S. Albright and the West Siders are organizing a White Cap society to protect themselves against the "long" and "short" men and the thugs of the city. Tar, feathers and lynchings will figure in the program and the city is promised a duplicate of the famous regulation committee that made San Francisco respectable by terrorizing the thugs. "The business of Chicago is being ruined by these hold-ups," said Mr. Albright to a reporter. "New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities order their traveling men to go right through the city and not to stop; people are afraid to come here to buy. On the West Side there is an organization of volunteers who will from now on patrol the streets every night and when we find men continually looting around we will warn them and if that warning is not obeyed something will happen. It may be only tar and feathers, or it may be that the thugs will disappear forever from his favorite haunts; our families must and shall be protected; we wish to be law-abiding, but this wholesale robbery must be stopped. Our men will be at the police courts to fight the aldermen who make a business of interfering and standing between the law and the law-breakers; our wards; we will teach aldermen that they are not elected to promote hold-ups. Every day new men are signing with us and soon every block on the West Side will be patrolled, day and night. We have the money to hire men for the day time, and our men are not particular how they handle a man caught trying to rob or hold up. We mean to break up the various gangs of thieves and drive the men who are known to have had reputations out of town."

THE FORTY-FIFTH STAR.

"Old Glory's" Blue Field Has a New Star Added.

Saturday, for the first time, the flag of the United States was hoisted with forty-five stars on its blue field, indicating the admission of Utah to the sisterhood of States. General orders issued by the War and Navy Departments prepared the way for the change, and for several months past the flagmakers have been busy in placing a new star on the flags in stock. From economical considerations the old army flags will not be retired at once, but will be replaced only as they are worn out in service by the new ensigns. In the case of the naval flags the change was more easily made, for all of these flags are made at the New York and Mare Island navy yards, while those on hand on shipboard may be readily altered by the expert sailmakers.

GETS \$30,000 IN DAMAGES.

Miss Casey Is Awarded This Sum from the West Chicago Company.

At Chicago, Miss Margaret Casey, one of the victims of the Harrison street bridge disaster of July 24, 1893, was given a verdict of \$30,000 from the West Chicago Street Railroad Company in Judge Freeman's court. Miss Casey was on a Taylor street car going west over the Harrison street bridge on the day of the accident, when a pole about twenty feet long, used for turning the helix, struck the car, killing a Miss Richeson and terribly injuring Miss Casey. The pole struck Miss Casey in the abdomen, making a transverse cut fifteen inches long and tearing away all the muscles on the left side.

Chicago's Patriotic Victims.

Summarized police reports in Chicago show the following results of the glorious Fourth:

	In- Killed.	Jured.
Cannon	1	4
Crackers	7	
Powder	4	
Stray bullets	1	4
Revolver	9	
Total	2	28
Injuries classified:		
Face	8	
Hand	5	
Fingers torn off	4	
Eyes burned	3	
Leg	5	
Neck	3	
Back	1	
To the above list might be added the names of several thousand patriotic Americans whose hurts were not reported to the police.		

Wrangled in the Rebel Flag.

The funeral of the late Gen. Alex. S. Lawton took place at Savannah, Ga., with full military honors. Fifteen military companies were in line and the ceremonies were of an unusually impressive nature. The coffin was buried with the Confederate flag wrapped about it.

Big Fire at Galveston, Texas.

Galveston, Texas, had a \$150,000 fire Thursday afternoon. The Maclure line sheds, extending from pier 24 to pier 28, burned, together with contents. A train of twenty-six empty freight cars on the track were consumed.

Major Halford Breaks a Leg.

Major E. W. Halford, who was President Harrison's private secretary and is now postmaster of the United States army, stationed at Denver, sustained a compound fracture of his right leg by falling from a bicycle.

Lost in the Red Sea.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that the Egyptian Government packet Rahmah, from Sunkia to Suez, has broken her shaft and been wrecked on a reef. The dispatch adds that it is feared thirty people were consumed.

Big Convention of Teachers.

The thirty-fifth annual session of the National Educational Association opened in Buffalo on Saturday morning with the first session of the educational council of the association at the People's Church, Niagara square.

Two Fishermen Rescued.

At St. John's, N. F., the schooner Plover brought two French fishermen who had been adrift in a dory for nine days and were almost dead when rescued.

MILITIA ON GUARD.

Troops Called Out to Control the Cleveland, Ohio, Strikers.

State troops have possession of a large part of Cleveland. Continued rioting at the works of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Company in the part of the strikers led to the killing of one citizen Thursday afternoon. A nonunion workman, Albert G. Saunders, did the killing. The man killed was William Rettger, a striker. He was shot through the heart. He was lately employed by the Brown company, and joined the strike. Saunders was on a bicycle and was near the Brown works. So far as can be learned a mob of strikers were yelling "Scab" at him when he suddenly drew a pistol and fired into their ranks. Rettger received the bullet and died instantly. But for police protection Saunders would have been lynched by the mob. The Mayor at once called upon the Governor for troops, and the local companies were ordered out. During the day the police charged the crowd several times, and cracked many heads.

FIGHT A PITCHED BATTLE.

Quarrymen and Deputy Sheriffs in Conflict Near West View, Ohio.

Over one hundred shots were exchanged by deputy sheriffs and strikers at the Berea stone quarries, near West View, Ohio. No one was killed so far as known. One striker had his leg broken in two places and many have sore heads as the result of hand-to-hand conflict. The strikers approached the quarry through a woods with the avowed intention of driving out the non-union men at work. They were met by the sheriff and forty deputies, who commanded them to stop. For an answer the strikers began firing and the fight soon became general. In a few moments the strikers were repulsed and fell back to the woods. The men in the quarries are quitting through fear and because of the importunities of their wives.

Baby Granted Wealth in Court.

Margaret Mayer, 10 months old, was present in Surrogate Abbott's court in Brooklyn Thursday when she was declared an heiress to \$45,000 in real estate and cash in bank. The baby cooed and laughed and was the recipient of innumerable kisses and embraces by the friends of Mrs. Mayer, who held up the little one for admiration. She was born eight months and two days after the death of her father.

Davis Monument Begun.

The closing day of the grand encampment of the United Confederate Veterans at Richmond, Va., was devoted to the laying with imposing ceremonies of the corner-stone of the proposed monument to Jefferson Davis. An immense throng participated in the exercises, every Southern State being represented.

Entertainers in Royal Style.

The Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould of New York, gave an elaborate fete Thursday at Paris. It was somewhat marred by a heavy rain. Three thousand invitations were issued for the affair, and it is said \$100,000 was spent for the entertainment of the guests.

General Lawton is Very Ill.

News was received that Gen. Alexander R. Lawton of Savannah, Ga., is in a very precarious condition at Clifton Springs, N. Y. Gen. Lawton was prominent in the Confederate army, and under President Cleveland's first administration was minister to Austria.

Big Gas Well in Tennessee.

A flow of gas estimated at 1,000,000 cubic feet a day was struck by the Burt Oil Company of Harrison, Tenn., who were sinking for oil in Overton County. Excitement is running high in the oil fields of north and middle Tennessee counties.

Caught Many Victims.

Mme. Zuley, operating under numerous aliases, is under arrest at Joplin, Mo., charged with using the mails to defraud. The prisoner is said to have caught people in all parts of the country by a shrewd scheme to dispose of fictitious lead mines.

Interior Customs Abolished.

The abolition of Mexican customs-houses in the interior went into effect Wednesday, and hereafter these establishments will exist only on the frontier and at the ports.

Massacres in South Africa.

Massacres of white people in Matabeleland continue. Powerful chiefs are joining the insurgents. Premier Sprigg predicts a rising of the natives in the colony.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 54c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 25c to 31c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; new potatoes, per bushel, 25c to 40c; brown corn, common to choice, 25c to 30c per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 1 white, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 20c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 54c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 1 white, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 20c.

Des Moines—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 54c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; pork, mess, \$6.75 to \$7.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.25 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 20c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 53c to 55c; corn, No. 2, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, West, 10c to 12c.

WHAT IT ALL COSTS.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS TAKE A PILE OF MONEY.

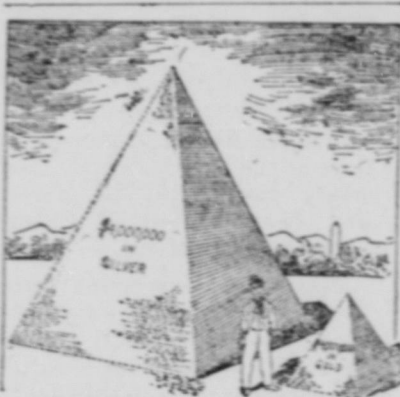
Total Expense of the National Convention at St. Louis Probably Between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000—Where the Money Goes.

An Enormous Expense.

Few people have any idea of the cost of a great national convention. Time was when \$100,000 would have been thought a pretty high figure. In the old days, when Baltimore was the great national convention city, and half the delegates were represented by proxies from Congressmen and others in Washington, and when the convention met in theaters or halls and the members and visitors lodged in low-rate hotels and boarding houses, no doubt conventions were held at much less cost than even the half of \$100,000. But things are vastly different nowadays. Millions now figure where tens of thousands were once thought big.

Col. H. L. Swords, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national committee, estimates the total cost of the St. Louis convention at over \$3,000,000.

First of all should be counted the straight expenses of the convention, borne by the Business Men's League of St. Louis. These expenses amounted to about \$150,000 at Minneapolis in 1892. The cost of the hall alone at St. Louis is not far from \$75,000, including cost of repairs after the tornado. Other bills to be footed by the Business Men's League

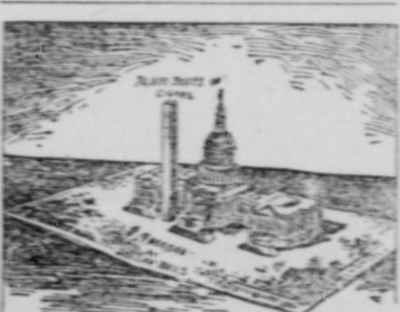


COST IN SILVER AND GOLD.

include the expenses of the sergeant-at-arms of the convention, various printing accounts, the cleaning of the hall, its lighting, fees for police and fire protection, big postage bills, and a thousand other things. Take 3,000 men as representing delegates, alternates and their following, add the assistant sergeants-at-arms, the doorkeepers and the messengers, in all about a thousand, and the newspaper correspondents and reporters, and the total shows 4,000. If each one of these men spends \$100 in addition to his railroad fare—and this is a very small average—the total reaches \$400,000. Include the expenses borne by the telegraph companies and the big press associations in getting ready to spread the news, the total expenses of the Business Men's League and those directly interested will not be a cent less than a round half million of dollars.

Allowing 100,000 as a fair estimate of the number of strangers thronging to the convention city, and railroad tickets alone for such a crowd mean something like \$750,000, and \$300,000 a day follows for board and lodging. The cost of maintaining headquarters, music, decorations and literature cannot come under \$100,000. This is not all, however, for neither the expense of sending the news from St. Louis to the thousands of daily papers in the various States nor the cost of the thousands of private telegrams—a smaller, but still a considerable sum—has been counted in. It is not easy to estimate either of these sums, but it is not going too far, perhaps, to assume that all the expenditures due to the convention used up almost \$4,000,000.

If the \$4,000,000 were to be paid out in dollar bills, and these bills were to be made into a carpet, it would be 1,000 feet long and 650 feet wide, covering an area of about fifteen acres, and the capital at Washington, if placed in the middle of the carpet, would appear like a toy house set on a big rug. Four million dollars in gold piled in a pyramid four feet each way at



FIFTEEN ACRES IN DOLLAR BILLS.

the base would be five feet high. Four million silver dollars would make a pyramid ten feet square at the base and fifteen feet high. The cigars smoked by the crowd, allowing five cigars a day, which is not too many for each man would make a pile of 70,000 boxes of cigars, and this pile would be about two and one-half miles high. Arranged in a tier of five boxes, side by side, the pile would be about 202 feet high, or within twenty feet as high as the top of the Liberty statue that stands on the top of the capitol's dome. Piled end to end, 3,500,000 cigars would reach 248 miles—or almost as far as from St. Louis to Chicago. An average of 81-3 cents, three for a quarter, these cigars would cost \$281,625.

A statue to Li Hung Chang was unveiled at the Villa Hesperia in Germany belonging to Herr Krupp, who made a speech dwelling upon the cordial relations existing between Germany and China. Li Hung Chang afterwards inspected the great gun factory and other buildings of the famous Essen works.

Father John J. Glennon has been consecrated auxiliary bishop by Rt. Rev. J. J. Hogan of the Kansas City diocese. The ceremonies attendant upon the consecration took place in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, which was crowded to the doors.

Frank Bush, a police officer, was shot and killed at Colorado Springs, Colo., one of three burglars whom he discovered trying to enter the rear of the Grand building. A crowd of citizens gave chase and were closing in on one fugitive who he drew his revolver and killed himself.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Notable Gathering of Southern War Heroes at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., was filled last week with Confederate veterans for their sixth annual reunion Tuesday and Wednesday, and for the corner stone laying of the Jefferson Davis monument Thursday, and probably there were more ex-Confederates there than will ever assemble at one place again. Many looked upon it as the last great rally around the stars and bars. The decorations had been at work a week, and the buildings on the principal streets



RICHMOND WELCOMES EX-CONFEDERATES.

are almost hidden from view behind Confederate and national colors.

When the convention of former Confederates was called to order Tuesday in the great Auditorium building, erected especially for this occasion, Gen. Gordon faced 10,000 persons, mostly grizzled veterans. There went up such a shout as has not been heard since the Southern army was winning battles in the war. Gov. O'Ferrall delivered an address of welcome and Mayor Taylor welcomed the visitors to the city. In the evening the Confederate Memorial and Literary Society tendered a reception to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughters at the former White House of the Confederacy, now the Confederate Museum. They were also bachelors at the various camps. The reunion ended Wednesday evening with a reception by the Governor of Virginia, a reception to Mrs. Davis and her daughters by the Sons of Veterans, and bachelors in camps.

Thursday the corner stone of the Jefferson Davis monument was laid. The great parade was headed by a band of 1,000 uniformed children, and there were 25,000 men on foot and horseback. In the parade were the Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons, escorted by Commandery of St. Andrew, K. T.; Governor of Virginia and staff, with a corps of aides as escort; the military, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. L. Phillips, of Virginia; the orator of the day, Gen. Stephen D. Lee; Davis Monument Association, and Mrs. Jefferson Davis and family. At the site for the monument Bishop John C. Granbery, of the M. E. Church, south, offered prayer. The Grand Lodge of Virginia laid the corner stone, and Gen. S. D. Lee delivered the oration.

DYNAMITE FOR TORNADOES.

How a Government Scientist Would Destroy Death Dealing Clouds.

"Fifty years hence not a big town in the Southwest will be without a tornado trap," said Prof. H. A. Hatten, of the weather bureau, the other day. "The time has arrived when serious attention must be given to finding means of defense against these whirling storms. As the so-called cyclone belt becomes more thickly populated, disasters from this cause will grow more frequent. My belief is that any town in that region would be rendered safe against tornadoes by a series of lookout stations extended in a line from north to south, so as to intercept a barrier on the danger side—i. e., the west side, from which the revolving storm invariably comes. This barrier would be made effective by means of a system of dynamite bombs connected with the stations by wires. It would not be necessary to keep guard all the time, but the men appointed for the purpose would only go on duty when warning was received from the weather bureau that conditions were favorable for 'cyclones.' On seeing a funnel cloud approaching the operator would simply wait until it got near enough and then touch off the cartridge which would blow it to smithereens."

"What reason is there for doubting that such a method would be successful? Do we not know that waterworks at sea are sometimes dissipated and reduced to harmless by the firing of guns from threatened ships? A waterspout is nothing more nor less than a marine tornado. Occasionally they have been seen to run upon the land and transform themselves into 'cyclones.' If the tornado were not destroyed by the dynamite explosions, it would be likely to be deprived of so much of its energy as to be rendered incapable of doing harm. The cost of maintaining such systems of defense throughout the cyclone belt would not amount in 500 years to the \$10,000,000 which the recent calamity is said to have cost St. Louis