TOWERING HEAD AND SHOULDERS

ABOVE ALL COMPETITION,

THE MODEL

Stands without a rival in this community. Selling nothing but first-class, reliable merchandise, giving our customers the benefit of years of careful study of the varying needs of city trade, scrupulously following out our promise of satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, has built up our business to such a degree that even our spacious store rooms, the most extensive and the finest in Indiana, are hardly large enough for our requirements.

We sell more] Men's Clothing, more Boys' and Childrens' Clothing, more Furnishing Goods and more Hats and Caps than any two houses in the city or State combined. Why do the people flock to us? *Because they know* that it pays to trade at the MODEL; that a dollar will go further in our stores than anywhere else, and that only the newest and most fashionable garments can be found on our counters.

For real honest value for the money we want to call particular attention to our grand line of men's ALL-WOOL Cassimere and Cheviot Suits we are selling at

$10.

They are first-class in every point of make, cut and trimming and make excellent and stylish business suits.

$3.88

Isn't a very large sum of money, but at present it will buy a good All-wool Knee Pants Suit at the MODEL. Yesterday we put four hundred of these suits on sale. How eagerly the mothers bought them. The supply is probably great enough to last a few days yet.

MODEL CLOTHING COMPANY

Indiana's Leading and Most Reliable Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

ROTHSCHILD, HAYS & CO.....PROPRIETORS

MAMMOTH SALE

AT

Philadelphia Store.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

1,000 dozen best spool cotton, 2½c.

50 dozen Ladies' Linen Collars, 4c.

500 Dress Shields, 8c, 10c and 12c.

200 Hand Satchels, 15c.

57 Boxes Ruching at 5c, 6c and 10c per yard.

50 Braided Sets, 45c.

Fine line of Trimmings very cheap:

Ribbons at 1c, 2½c, 5c and 10c per yard.

500 dozen fine Buttons, 2c, 4c and 10c.

Dress Braids, 3½c.

Embroidery and Lace Department.

10,000 yards Embroidery, 2c.

15,000 yards Colored Embroidery, 2, 3 and 4 inches wide, 5c.

5,000 Corsets, worth $1, for 49c.

600 Sateen Corsets, worth $1.25, for 65c.

25 doz best R. & G. Corsets, $1.49.

25 different styles of Corsets at wholesale prices.

40 pieces wide Flouncing, elegant, very cheap.

Handkerchiefs, 2½c, 3½c, 5c, 6c, 8c and 10c, worth double.

250 sets Collars and Cuffs, for ladies, at 10c.

Gents' 4-ply Linen Collars, 3 for 25c,

Cuffs, 12½c and 14c.

50 doz men's working Shirts, worth 85c, for 40c.

Gents' White Shirts; cut and cut deep, at 39c, 47c, 55c, 63c, 85c, are the greatest bargains ever offered.

SILKS! SILKS!

25 pieces Satin Moire, only 33c; worth 85c.

42 pieces Satin Rhadames, 22 inches wide, all silk, only 86c. Special drive and cheap at $1.45.

45 pieces Black Gros Grain Silk at 45c, 65c, 85c, $1 and $1.50. The above are at 50c on the dollar.

BLACK GOODS DEP'T.

Priestley's Silk Warp Henrietta Cloth, 75c, 85c, $1, $1.50. They are the best make, and were sold for $1, $1.25, $1.35 and $2.

42-inch All-Wool Cashmere for 40c, worth 65c.

42-inch Wool Henrietta, worth 85c, for 52½c.

46-inch Cashmere, worth 90c, will be sold for 55c.

48-inch Wool Henrietta, 72½c; sold at $1.

46-inch Wool Henrietta, sold at $1.25, for 85c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

A terrible sacrifice in this department.

12½c English Cashmere only 5c.

25c English Cashmere for 15c.

45c Silk-mixed Suitings, 44 inches wide, only 18c.

25c Sateens for 12½c.

50c All-wool Summer Cloths, 38 inches wide, for 29c.

65c Camel's-hair cloth, only 39c.

75c all-wool Etamines, 45 inches wide, 42½c.

Our 85c Henriettas, all spring colors, will be sold for 62½c.

$1.25 Henriettas in 22 spring shades, for 95c.

24 French Robes, beautifully trimmed in iridescent beads, will be closed out at $12.50. These goods were held at $25.

Great Sale of Spring Wraps.

Short Wraps, Long Wraps, Traveling Wraps, Raglans, etc.

See the prices of our Beaded Wraps:

For $7.50 you can purchase a $12.50 Wrap.

For $9.00 we will sell our $13.50 Beaded Wraps.

For $12.25 our $15.00 Beaded Wraps.

Spring Jackets at a wonderful sacrifice.

Lace Curtains.

In this department we will offer some startling bargains.

Curtain Poles with Curtains, only 15c.

500 pairs Lace Curtains, 50c.

250 pairs Lace Curtains, 75c.

400 pairs Lace Curtains, $2.

1,000 pairs at $3, $4 to $15, just half price.

Boys' Waists, only 10c.

Long White Aprons, 10c.

A full line of Ladies' Colored Skirts.

Muslin Underwear.

We will show the most complete line in the State, and at prices which will defy competition.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

100 dozen Ladies' regular-made black and solid-colored Hose at 15c. They are worth 35c.

See the Hose at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c and 10c, black, colored and striped.

Elegant line of Lisle and Silk Hosiery and Underwear at wholesale prices.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOUR Railway)

ALL ABOUT THE BASE-BALL TRAIN.

It is seldom new arrangements work so smoothly as the train we put on to the Ball Park on April 20.

There was some little delay on account of the meeting of trains the first two days, but now we have a telegraph operator at Seventh street, and the ball train runs without detention.

By this train you reach the Ball Park in ten minutes from the Union Depot, eight minutes from Washington street, three squares west of Bates House, six minutes from North-street depot.

Returning, you reach Washington street in six minutes; Union Depot in eight minutes.

You save time. You avoid dust, and you are sure of a seat to ride in, and you are landed within less than one square of the Ball Park entrance.

The fare is 5 cents one way, or 10 cents round trip.

At Kankakee ticket-office, corner of Washington and Meridian streets, you can secure train tickets, admission tickets to park and reserved seats for grandstand.

At Union Depot you can secure the same accommodations, and on the train will be an agent, who will sell you train tickets and admission tickets to Ball Park. Thus you can go right into the gate when you reach the park. You avoid the crush that has made it so unpleasant to purchase admission tickets at the park.

Train leaves Union Depot 3 p. m.

Washington street, two squares west of State-house, 3:02 p. m.

North-street depot, 3:03 p. m.

SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT and ECONOMY our motto. Note important changes in time.

BASE-BALL TRAIN DEPARTS 3 P. M.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart	4:00am'	10:45am	3:55pm	6:35pm
Arrive	10:45am	11:45am	5:19pm	10:50pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart	4:00am	3:45pm
Arrive	11:50am	10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart	7:10am	12:55no'n	5:31pm	11:20pm
Arrive	3:35am	10:30am	3:35pm	6:25pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or the Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian Sts.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

LEADERS OF LOW PRICES

Our Leaders for This Week:

Seersuckers, 8 1-3c.
Outing Cloth, 12½c.
Penang Cloth, 12½c.
Plaid India Linen, 10c.
45-inch Swiss Flounce, 44c.
45-inch Black Lace Flounce, $1.

The best 4-button Embroidered Kid Glove we have ever shown for 75c. All the new shades.

STEVENSON & JOHNSTONE
37 East Washington Street.

MESSENGER'S

101 East Washington St.

Furniture, Carpets and STOVES.

BABY CARRIAGES

New Passenger Elevator

PAYMENTS or CASH.

MESSENGER'S

GRAND HOTEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first-class. Rates $2.50, $3 and $3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietor.

OMINOUS SIGNS IN RUSSIA

Resurrection of the Pan-Slavist Party Now Threatens the Peace of Europe.

Fears that Its Leaders Are Strong Enough to Force the Czar to Adopt an Offensive Policy and Form an Alliance with France.

Situation Along the Roumanian Frontier Steadily Increasing in Gravity.

Austrian Editors Advise Bismarck to Cease Humoring the Whims of the Czar—The American Quarrel with Morocco's Sultan.

AN OMINOUS SIGN.

The Russian War Party Again in the Ascendant in the Russian Empire.

[Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, May 5.—The resurrection of the Pan-Slavist party in Russia has re-awakened alarm in official circles. The Czar's re-instatement of General Bogdanovich in his former position in the Russian service is not an isolated proof that the open adoption of an offensive policy approaches. The Czar's assent to the revival of the Slav associations, closed ten years ago under an edict of the late Czar, has been obtained. General Tchernaieff will become the president, and a kindred association, the so-called "Slav Committee of Charity," with Gen. Ingatieff as president, will affiliate, thus forming a formidable body, embracing both wealth and energy. The avowed aim is to incite insurrections among the Slav people and increase agitation until Russia comes into possession of Constantinople. It is impossible that the sudden reappearance of the three foremost men of the Slavophil party is a mere coincidence. Gen. Bogdanovich's promotion might have been due to the influence of his friend Pobedonotseff with the Czar, but simultaneous with appearance of Stounberds, Tchernaieff and Ignatieff there is warning of a coming tempest in the unmistakable revival of the hostility of the German semi-official press, preceded by a distinct change in the attitude of Prince Bismarck toward the Czar. The Cologne Gazette suggests that Pan-Slavism has grown mightier than the Czar himself and may force his hand, and cause him to enter into a fighting alliance with France. The Official Gazette of Berlin interprets the position in a similar way. It is believed that the war party has convinced the Czar that the next French elections will return a war Ministry, and that Russia ought to be ready to co-operate with France. The renewal of the press campaign against Russia is unjustly attributed to the desire to frustrate a new Russian loan. Rocherau, the director of the Comptoir des Compte, between which concern and the Russian government negotiations for a loan have ceased, returned to Paris a month ago, since which time Russia has made no overtures in any quarter.

INTRIGUES IN THE EAST.

The Situation Growing More Serious—Russian Machinations in Bulgaria.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, May 5.—The situation in the East grows more ominous every day. Though the peace is not officially broken between Russia and Austria, many agencies are at work which seem to make preparations for a coming catastrophe. Everywhere systematic, albeit as yet apparently desultory, attempts are going on to create disturbances in all the Balkan countries, as well as in Roumania. There is a strange activity of Russian agents among leading men of the Servian Skuptschina. The endeavor is to play the latter in favor of a secret convention which would settle things to the advantage of Russia if hostilities should break out. For this purpose the army is being worked upon. King Milan has become alarmed in consequence of these intrigues, and is not over eager to receive back Queen Natalie. His own life may not have been very exemplary, but the Queen's political leanings are such that the monarch fears he would only add to the internal complications and the strength of hostile cabals with which his own tenancy of the throne is threatened just now. Recently it has been bruited about that in place of the Russian envoy, Persiani, the consul-general at Serajohov, M. Bacunin, is to be appointed. He is of the Hitrova and Kaulbars stripe, and there is not an unnatural fear lest, at his instigation, scenes might be enacted one day in Belgrade similar to those which formerly occurred at Sofia and quite recently at Bucharest. King Milan is an easy-going man, rather corpulent and not overfamed for personal courage. The Queen is of a more active temperament, and is supposed to be capable of an unpleasant energy if an opportunity to exert it presented itself. Revolutionary circulars continue to be widely distributed throughout Bulgaria, Servia and Roumania, despite the efforts of the authorities of those states to suppress them. The style of writing employed by the Pan-Slavist agitators may be seen from the following circular, which was again, this week, widely distributed throughout Bulgaria, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to discover the authors and prevent their distribution:

To the Army:

A handful of traitors have forced upon you, as commander-in-chief, a heathen who deceived you and who led you to the massacre of your brethren and kinsmen. May the vengeance of heaven fall upon you if you do not make reparation for that misdeed! But no, soldiers! it is not you who are guilty, for you have been imposed upon; but you would be guilty if you were to remain any longer indifferent. Ferdinand, that adventurer, who usurps the title of Prince of Bulgaria, is not your ruler. He is a throne-thief who must be driven away. Do not believe the lies of those felons who enact the comedy of the present government; they are in the pay of Austro-Hungary. Eject them from your soil. The usurper means to lead us to battle against our liberators, our Russian benefactors. Will you comply with this abominable order? Do not become the accomplices of the assassination of young Bulgaria. Are you not aware, soldiers, that the Coburger is the root of all evil? Tear the evil out with the root, expel the poisonous serpent, and you will have saved the country. Do not hesitate; the hour for action has struck! Delay would be a crime. To arms!

This manifesto is one among the many signs of an approaching revolution in the small states of the East.

THE MOROCCO MUDDLE.

The Hitch in the Negotiations for Submitting the Rabat Outrages to Arbitration.

Washington Special.

The refusal of Sultan Muley Hassan to agree to the proposal of arbitration made by Consul W. Reed Lewis leaves the controversy with Morocco in rather a perplexing condition. It is all the more disappointing, if not irritating, from the fact that the last dispatches received from Mr. Lewis stated that the Moorish government had agreed to arbitrate the dispute. It was even announced that the Sultan had requested the German minister at Tangier to act for him on the proposed joint commission, provided the United States should select a like representative from the resident diplomatic corps. On the other hand, should Consul Lewis himself take part in the commission, the names of two Moorish diplomates were announced as empowered to agree upon the Sultan's representative.

The tribunal demanded by Consul Lewis was to consist of either himself or some other representative of the United States on one side and a delegate of the Sultan on the other, with a third person to be agreed upon by them. It was to meet at Tangier early this month, holding its sessions at the United States consulate, and to conclude its work by June 1, while all its awards against the Sultan were to be executed by June 15. The Moorish minister was to produce, without delay, all witnesses called for, and if for any cause a case discussed should not reach a decision by June 1, then the full damages claimed under it by Consul Lewis were to be paid on the 15th, just as if the decision had been in his favor. Taken altogether the arrangements proposed by our consul, and his previous bringing up of the Sultan with a round turn by summoning the Enterprise to Tangier, as if to bombard the place, the impression is created that our representative is a very energetic person, who not only likes to have his way, but to have it in a hurry.

Although the Sultan is a despot, and his empire one of the most striking of the relics of barbarism left within an hour's journey from Europe, yet it is a mistake to suppose that he is acting in this matter from a mere whim, or is incapable of presenting any sort of argument for his course. He holds that our representatives are doing him a wrong by interfering with his mild, paternal sway over his subjects. The whole question at issue, of course, is the right of protection claimed by Christian countries that have diplomatic or consular representatives and citizens resident in Morocco. The tyrannous treatment of the natives by the government has led these countries to insist that certain persons with whom they have dealings in trade or for personal labor shall be under their protection, in order that they may escape the plundering, flogging and imprisonment to which they might otherwise be liable. But Morocco seems to believe that the whole right of protection is shortly to be abandoned voluntarily by the powers. Commander McCalla, of the Enterprise, who was sent with his vessel to Tangier at the request of Consul Lewis, reported to Secretary Whitney that this belief was perhaps, in great part, the cause of the Sultan's present endeavor to anticipate the abolition of the protection in the cases complained of by Consul Lewis.

Besides, Morocco specifically claims that, under the agreements, Americans, unless actual residents of Morocco, cannot lawfully appoint native brokers or semsars, and that our countrymen violate this provision. She also holds that although Consul Lewis has been exceedingly moderate in his use of protections, issuing less than one-twelfth as many as his predecessor, yet that even he has issued five times as many as article XVI, of the convention of 1880 permits. The Moorish government also holds that it has a right to examine the character of the persons chosen for protection, and to approve or disapprove the choice, since otherwise criminals might evade punishment by making it for the interest of foreigners to protect them.

No doubt a good deal of this argument is indulged in for purposes of delay. Still, it requires reply; and even Commander McCalla reports to Secretary Whitney that the right of protection "has been grossly abused in the past." Under these circumstances, it is perhaps not astonishing that the Sultan declines the terms on which Mr. Lewis wishes arbitration to be conducted. For the two proteges, one of whom was imprisoned at Rabat, while the other, on escaping, had his family whipped in the streets, and his farm plundered, Mr. Lewis asks large damages—$5,000 for the latter and for the former $1,000, besides $25 a day for each day of imprisonment. Consul Lewis also requires a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag and a personal apology to him by the Pasha of Algiers, to be afterward rubbed in by the Pasha's writing to all the other foreign representatives, telling them of his apology. Altogether these terms apparently caused the Sultan, at the last moment, to throw them over, lest a decision against him by the tribunal should enforce them all. Now the puzzle is, what to do next.

Morocco Will Not Pay.

TANGIER, May 5.—The Sultan has agreed to submit the differences between his government and the United States government to arbitration on the following terms: "The differences shall be settled by an arbitration court; the Moorish government premises that no time shall be specified for the payment of personal or individual claims, debts or amounts due on credit. The condition that the umpire's decision shall be subject to the Sultan's approval is withdrawn."

ANGRY LEGISLATORS.

Spirited Passages Between Members of the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament.

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BERLIN, May 5.—The Unterhaus of the Reichsrath has been the arena of some of the liveliest encounters ever known in the Austrian Parliament. For three days the groups forming the majority have been engaged in a fierce attack upon Dr. Gautch, Minister of Public Instruction, apropos of his education budget. For once the members, old and young, of the Zsech group found common cause with the German group, it is thought from utterly opposite reasons. The Germans charged Dr. Gautch with organizing Slavization in Austria. A Bohemian Deputy, Herr Knepke, in the course of a violent oration against the clerical and anti-German tendencies embodied in the proposals of Prince Lichtenstein, as approved by the government, declared that their adoption would lead to a rising of the German population of Bohemia. On the other hand, the Zsech Deputies reproached Herr Gautch with partiality towards the Germans, and charged him with official corruption. Some of the speakers did not spare reflections upon his private life, and finally demanded to know why Count Von Taafe kept such a man in his Cabinet. Happily for Doctor Gautch the coalition groups did not imperil his post.

Count Taafe declared himself in accord with his colleagues and that rejection of the education budget meant the resignation of the whole Ministry. Throughout the attacks Dr. Gautch replied with the greatest moderation. He ignored personal abuse and dealt with general principles. He declared that the fundamental line of his programme was to place all the people of the empire upon an equal footing, and that their education must be treated from an exclusive point of view. Count Von Taafe consulted with the Emperor, and, on returning, Thursday evening, told the chiefs of the opposing groups that the Ministry adhered to their intention of resigning if the education budget was defeated, whereupon the opposition decided to vote for the budget. Their submission, however, is but temporary, and Dr. Gautch will be assailed by special resolution. It is probable that Count Von Taafe's adherence to him will lead to fatal results in the Ministry. During the debate Deputy Lueger accused Herr Swoboda, of Moravia, of embezzlement, and the latter demanded an immediate inquiry. The committee of inquiry, which is now sitting, insists that Herr Lueger cannot shelter himself behind the excess of words uttered in the heat of debate, but must produce proof his charge.

ADVICE FOR BISMARCK.

Austrian Editors Urge the Chancellor to Cease His Efforts to Please the Czar.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, May 5.—The political features of the week have been the Pan-Slavist revival, the determined attitude of Russia, and the virulent attacks of the German semi-official press upon the Russians. The Czar, the papers state, is not now strong enough to resist the movement, and the earlier he arrives at a realization of his weakness the better it will be for him. The Vienna press, on the other hand, advise Prince Bismarck to change his policy. His attempts to please the Czar are love's labor lost, and he is admonished that he would better think more of the general interests of peace and Germany's relations and obligations to her allies than to continue his endeavors to conciliate a power that will not be placated except at the point of the bayonet. The situation is aptly compared to the Gordian knot, one end of which is in London and the other in St. Petersburg. The battle between civilization and barbarism must eventually be fought out, and the only question now at all difficult of solution is the precise limits of the battle-ground. The rumor which has gained circulation in Vienna that General Bogdonovitch, Germany's bete noir, is going to spend his leave of absence in France for the purpose of endeavoring to cement an alliance between Russia and France, has created considerable comment in Berlin, where it is asserted that the General's furlough is merely a subterfuge to relieve Russia of the responsibility of his mission.

THE SICK EMPEROR.

His General Condition Is Good, but His Strength Does Not Return.

[Copyright 1888, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, May 5.—The Emperor's sleep was unbroken for several hours toward morning. It was the best sleep he has enjoyed for many weeks, and he awoke from it with a good appetite and in good spirits. He asked the physicians if he would be able to enjoy the open air, but the doctors, after holding consultation, decided in the negative. The Emperor dined with his family and this afternoon took a long rest and slept for a considerable time. His temperature remains almost normal. Though his fever has abated, his inquietude regarding slowness of the return of strength does not lessen. His attempts to walk yesterday and to-day proved the utter weakness of his limbs. He could not walk a step, though he was able to stand occasionally. The danger is that in the event of a recurrence of the crisis, with his

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

A BRISK DAY IN THE HOUSE

Usual Dullness of the Tariff Debate Relieved in an Unexpected Manner.

Mr. Woodburn Forcibly Advocates the Protection Side of the Case, and Messrs. Bryan and Brumm Indulge in a Personal Bout.

Which Moves Mr. Hopkins to Remark "This Is Not the United States Senate."

Congressman Martin's Plan for Distinguishing His Residence from Houses of Similar Appearance—Washington Notes.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

The Usual Monotony Relieved—An Effective Speech and a Personal Colloquy.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Seymour, of Michigan, as a member of the committee on claims, in place of Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, resigned.

On motion of Mr. Houk, of Tennessee, a bill was passed authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tennessee river, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, concluded his speech, begun yesterday, with an eloquent tribute to the grandeur and freedom of the American Republic.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, referring to Mr. Burrows's speech, in which that gentleman spoke of the Mills bill as a bantling without acknowledged parentage, criticized the gentlemen on the other side for not having virility and manhood enough to present a bantling of any character. He bitterly opposed the protective system, denied that it was the cause of the progress of the country, and inveighed against the pools and trusts, which he denounced as evils directly traceable to a high tariff. As an illustration of the love of Republicans for protection, he said that if food and rainment should be showered down from the sky, the gentlemen on the other side would fall down on their knees and pray to their heavenly Father for protection against the pauper labor of heaven.

Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, controverted the claim of the Democrats that their party was the friend of the laboring man; and he cited the fact that the Democrats had inaugurated their entry into power by cutting down the salaries of government employes; that their Secretary of the Treasury had reduced the pay of the laborers at the San Francisco custom-house, and that Secretary of the Navy had seen fit to pare down the wages of the hod-carriers at the Mare-island navy-yard. He proceeded to make a speech bitterly denunciatory of the policy which he said was outlined by the Mills bill, of surrendering American markets and American labor to the free-traders of Great Britain. Turning his attention to the Cobden Club, Mr. Woodburn said that it was an association of British manufacturers for the avowed purpose of destroying the protective-tariff system of America to facilitate the sale of British goods in American markets. It had established agencies in New York and Chicago for the distribution of British free-trade documents in the political canvass of this country. On the roll [illegible] names of dukes and [illegible] peers, counts and p[illegible] a list of members [illegible] 1, 1888; and on th[illegible] was the motto of [illegible] will among nat[illegible] Queen." He pro[illegible] bers, and caused [illegible] ing the names of [illegible] between those of earl[illegible] qualification of membe[illegible] applicant for admission [illegible] ufacturer or a nobleman [illegible] bers he found the name [illegible] Vance. William Endicott [illegible] a cabinet officer of this R[illegible] in 1877. This ought to cr[illegible] if common rumor reported [illegible] mitted no visitor to escape [illegible] upon him an essay on the [illegible] Anglo-Saxon ancestry and the [illegible] of his puritanical blood. Them[illegible] was on the roll of American no[illegible] cently, when Mr. Chamberlain, in [illegible] England, mentioned the name [illegible] ard, the cheers of the multitude [illegible] the voice of the orator. From his [Mr. Ba[illegible]] acts and utterances a stranger unacq[illegible] with our forms of government would be [illegible] fied in concluding that he was acting in the capacity of American Secretary of State [illegible] British envoy extraordinary. William R. Morrison was a member of the club. Was it [illegible] that he was continually tinkering at the tariff revision in the interest of Great Britain, that resulted always in stagnation of business that engendered strikes, beget violence and deprived him of a seat in Congress? Last, but not least, on the Cobden Club roll of membership was the able and impartial parliamentarian who possessed the almost God-like power of shaping the legislation of this country—the present Speaker of this House—John Griffin Carlisle, who was comparatively a young member, having been elected in 1883. These were a few of the names of the members who had combined to conquer and subdue American energy and enterprise. They shone out on the British Cobden Club roll like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

Mr. Bynum inquired whether Mr. Garfield had not been a member of the club.

Mr. Woodburn replied in the negative.

Mr. Bynum—Is not Murat Halstead, the friend of Senator Sherman, a member of it?

Mr. Woodburn (holding up the list)—There is not a Republican to-day in public life on the roll of membership of the Cobden Club. [Applause.]

Mr. Bynum denied that the list was a true one.

Mr. Woodburn replied that it was a true list—the last one published.

Mr. Bynum—Then those names have been removed.

Mr. Farquahar, of New York—By what authority do you make that statement?

Mr. Bynum—Halstead is a member, because I have it from a member of the club.

Mr. Woodburn—Here is the record. Continuing, Mr. Woodburn said that it was strange the roll of American noblemen did not contain the name of a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury, who, by a stroke of his pen, had permitted a Canadian railway, subsidized by a foreign government to the extent of $300,000,000, to carry freight and passengers across the American territory and to compete with American lines, thereby crippling their ability to pay their just debts to the government. He was agreeably disappointed at not finding among the names of American noblemen the distinguished gentleman from New York, the Hon. Tim Campbell. That gentleman had once been a zealous protectionist, and in the trying moments when the Mormon bill came up for consideration had voted twice with the Republican column. But his conversion was almost as miraculous and sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus. A bright light from the White House fell upon him and a new faith was born within him. He recanted his errors, supplicated his party for pardon, was baptized by Morrison in the waters of free-trade, and with all the power of the new-made convert, he, in stentorian tones, voted the third time the other way. What he [Mr. Woodburn] said here to-day might be regarded as "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals," but as a humble member of this body he was prompted by a strict sense of duty to propound the solemn question to the American people for their solemn answer, whether the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, the speakership of the American House of Representatives and membership in the Cobden Club were constituent elements of patible positions. [Applause.] He wished to know if adopted citizens of [illegible] their descendants, would [illegible] in power a party whose leading [illegible] for Cobden free trade. Cobden [illegible] that the Parliamentary [illegible] was entirely valueless. [illegible] of Irish birth knowing [illegible] office of President of [illegible] Cleveland, when they [illegible] cable dispatches that [illegible] Cobden Club was [illegible] him in his efforts to [illegible]