# PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

## The Senate Considers the New Chinese Bill and Will Take a Vote To-Day.

### Messrs. Brumm and Scott Air Personal Matters in the House, and the Latter Talks About the Canadian Retaliation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar, were the following:

Senate bill appropriating $750,000 for a post-office building in St. Paul; the Senate bill granting to the Oregon Navigation Company certain tracts of land in the Umatilla reservation, for station purposes; the House bill to authorize the Leavenworth & Rio Grande Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory; the House bill to grant the right of way through the Indian Territory to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling the attention of the President respectfully to the resolution of the Senate of the 28th of August, requesting him to communicate to the Senate copies of all communications held, by his direction, with the government of Great Britain remonstrating against certain unfair treatment of American citizens, and requesting him to furnish such information as soon as possible, in order that it may be considered in acting on pending legislation.

Mr. Vest suggested that the resolution lie over until to-morrow, because it seemed to contain a sort of implication of intentional delay on the part of the administration. He presumed that it was not so. It was only nine days since the resolution was adopted. He had no doubt that the Secretary of State could give some good reason for not sending the papers.

Mr. Hoar—Let it lie over. I think, however, that the administration might have got its eyes open in nine days.

Mr. Vest—That remark is exceedingly witty and facetious. I don't know what the facts are.

The resolution was laid over.

The Chinese bill was taken up at 2 o'clock. Mr. Sherman asked unanimous consent that it be laid aside till definite information of rejection of the treaty be received. He had, yesterday, offered a resolution, and the Senate had adopted it, calling on the President for a statement as to whether he had any information indicating that the treaty had not been ratified. No answer had been received to the resolution, but an answer would undoubtedly come to-day in the ordinary course. If it should appear, as he believed it would appear, that no such information had been received; that, in point of fact, the Chinese minister was now on his way from Peru, probably with a ratification of the treaty, at any rate with some explanation about it, and if the Senate should hurriedly, without regard to the ordinary usages of the Senate, pass this bill, it would be a surprise to the whole country, and to the whole civilized world. He had information now, from undoubted sources—not from the President or the Secretary of State—that the probability was that no such action had been taken by the Chinese government. He was informed that the Chinese legation had no information on the subject, and that the President had none. When the bill came over from the House he had assumed, as a matter of course, that the House had passed it on information that came from the President. The Senate had no information about it. The Senate only knew that the House of Representatives had suddenly suspended its business in order to pass this bill, on the motion of a gentleman who was supposed to be in favor with the executive. Without such information, Senators should not rush wildly into the passage of the bill. If it should turn out, as he believed it would, that the Chinese government had not rejected the treaty, the hasty passage of the bill would be unbecoming to the American Senate. He had no right to criticise any other body. He thought that the Senate was bound, by the common courtesy due between nations as between individuals, to await the action of the Chinese government on this subject. If the bill were passed and the treaty were ratified, the Senate would have placed itself in the ridiculous attitude of assuming a fact which did not exist. If, on the contrary, the treaty were rejected, there would be ample time to pass the bill. He asked that by unanimous consent the bill might be informally laid aside.

Mr. Stewart objected.

Mr. Platt said he should vote for the bill, but under protest. He did not like the way it came before Congress. Why such hot haste to override the act now awaiting the President's signature, and to pass a bill which, under the circumstances, would be a direct insult to a nation with which the United States desired to continue friendly commercial relations? Was it a vote-catching performance? Had it come to this, that high public office had been prostituted for Democratic electioneering purposes? If not, what other reason existed for thrusting the bill on the attention of Congress in such an untimely way? If the vote was forced upon the Senate now, he would vote for the bill, because he was not going to act on the assumption that the pending bill was an electioneering dodge.

Mr. Sherman—I feel free to say that no communication of any kind has come to the President of the United States in regard to the treaty. I believe that that is a fact, and the whole of our action on the bill is based upon the assumption that because a distinguished member of the House of Representatives brought it in and had it hurried through the House, it was done with the sanction of the administration. Certainly we ought not to be satisfied with that. Suppose the President should veto the act which he has now before him, on the ground that we had passed this bill abrogating the treaty—we would be "in a hole"—in a very embarrassing position.

Mr. Blair—What reason is there, do you think, that the President does not answer the resolution of the Senate?

Mr. Sherman—He only had it yesterday, and probably the answer to it will come to-day.

Mr. Blair—Suppose we send a boy over for his answer. It will not take more than half an hour.

Mr. Morgan questioned the sincerity of the Pacific slope's Sentors as to the exclusion of Chinamen, and remarked that the sentiment for their exclusion was far from universal. The statement was challenged by Mr. Mitchell, who said, somewhat excitedly, that there was not one word of truth in it from beginning to end.

Mr. Morgan repeated that the plutocracy of the Pacific slope was in favor of retaining Chinese labors.

Mr. Mitchell remarked that the question had been submitted to a vote of the people of California a few years ago, and he asked whether the Senator from Alabama would have the candor and honesty to state to the Senate the result of that vote.

Mr. Morgan retorted, in an indignant manner, that the word "honesty" was a word which the Senator from Oregon ought not to use with so much flippancy. On the point of honesty, he [Mr. Morgan] had as good a record as the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. Mitchell explained that he meant political honesty.

Mr. Morgan—A politically dishonest man can not be trusted with my pocket-book. I do not make such a distinction and never made it.

Mr. Mitchell—The Senator can make his own application.

The debate being closed the Senate proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill. The vote was unanimous—yeas 37, nays 0. There being no quorum voting, there was a call of the Senate, when thirty-nine Senators, exactly a quorum, answered.

Mr. Hoar said he had been present when the vote was taken yesterday and to-day, but had refrained from voting, for the reason stated by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman].

Mr. Sherman had also withheld his vote on both occasions.

It was agreed by unanimous consent that the vote would be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock, and then the Senate adjourned.

#### Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of privilege, read a letter which he had written to Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, in which he called attention to the fact that that gentleman had charged him with making false statements on the floor, and that he would arise in the House in order to vindicate himself. He said that he had charged Mr. Scott with employing Pinkerton detectives in the coal regions and contributing to the pay of the coal and iron police. These charges Mr. Scott denied, but Mr. Brumm said that some William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, was guilty of every charge made. If his colleague said that the charges were as false as hell, he was anxious to find out who the other William L. Scott was.

Mr. Scott, addressing Mr. Brumm, said that the question of dispute grew out of Mr. Brumm's charge that he employed Pinkerton detectives and coal and iron police. He had denied the charge. That was the only dispute between them.

Mr. Brumm produced "store orders," used in the company stores in which Mr. Scott was interested, and holding up a one-cent stub, he inquired whether that was intended to buy a peanut with.

Mr. Scott—It is not as small as you are.

Mr. Brumm—Imagine this grave representative of the President of the United States, the reputed owner of $20,000,000, the president and director of some 22,000 miles of railroad—just imagine this man getting down to one-cent dealings with workmen at a peanut stand! Mr. Brumm then proceeded to read affidavits to show that one A. L. Weaver, a member of the coal and iron police, had been employed by the Mineral Coal Company, with which Mr. Scott was interested.

Mr. Scott attributed his colleague's remarks to the fact that he [Mr. Brumm] had just been renominated, and that he wished, whether confining himself to the truth or not, to go home with a new issue and one which he thought might possibly give him a notoriety which he would not otherwise have. He [Mr. Scott] had denied his colleague's charge that he had ever employed Pinkerton detectives and had said that he would have his colleague brought to the bar of the House to prove that charge. He would have done so, but that he would rather stand his colleague's accusation than take up the time of the House that was valuable to the country. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a newspaper report of a speech made by Mr. Brumm during the last campaign in favor of one Levan, who was a candidate for recorder of a county. In this speech Mr. Brumm is reported to have said: "Some people object to friend Levan because he is a coal and iron policeman. Coal and iron policemen are necessary to the preservation of peace and good order in the community, and I say to you that I went to Harrisburg and asked for his appointment myself." [Laughter and applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Scott—Does the gentleman deny that?

Mr. Brumm—No, I do not.

Mr. Brumm desired to continue his answer, but Mr. Scott declined to yield, and told his colleague to "sit down."

Mr. Brumm's reply was: "You had better come and make me." [Laughter.]

The matter was then dropped.

In the consideration morning hour the House resumed consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the medical division of the Pension Office.

Pending discussion, the House resumed consideration of the retaliation bill. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would call the previous question on the bill to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Scott then resumed the floor and continued his speech in support of the bill. When he closed yesterday he had estimated that the Canadian railroads had, by reason of Article 29 of the treaty of 1871, received $6,000,000 a year for transportation of American goods through Canada to other portions of the United States. In eighteen years they had received $72,000,000; 65 per cent. of this, had it been expended in the United States, would have gone to labor, and 35 per cent. to capital. Under the treaty, $46,800,000 had been taken away from the workingmen of the country, and $25,200,000 from the capitalists. The treaty had given $72,000,000 to Canada as virtually as though it had been taken out of the treasury. It had been taken from the wage-workers, the manufacturers, and the producers of the country. On the other side of the balance-sheet was the $5,500,000 which the United States had received under the Alabama award. He [Mr. Scott] had no fear that the President would exercise the powers conferred on him except as a last resort to protect the honor and interests of the American people. The Republican Senate was responsible for the present state of affairs. There had been "a great deal of low-down cunning work," and he could expose it if he had time. Mr. Scott continued at length to make an exhaustive review of the action of the Senate on the fisheries question, and the debates which occurred thereon, in 1883 and 1887, in order to show that the Republican Senators, and especially Senator Edmunds, had a steady and deadly purpose to accomplish, to prevent the abrogation of the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of 1871. The retaliation bill of 1887, as reported to the Senate, was drafted so as to enable the Republican Senators to denounce the President whether he carried out its provisions or not. Had not the hand of a political assassin drafted those provisions? In reference to the rejection of the recent treaty, he challenged any man to find a case of unjust treatment to American fishermen since 1886, against a recurrence of which that treaty did not provide a safeguard. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the remarks made in the Senate recently by Senator Teller, criticising him for his action in bringing forward the Chinese bill, and referring to him as a man who "in no sense and under no circumstances has a right to speak for American labor." The Senator from Colorado, when he came to talk and vote, was for the exclusion of Chinese, but when he came to act he was always trying to find out how not to do it. The Senator wanted to know what right he [Mr. Scott] had to introduce the bill. The answer could be found in yesterday's dispatches relative to the coming of Chinese into the United States from British Columbia. It was necessary for the House to put an immediate stop to this immigration, and the House did not require three days to find out whether it would pass a bill to that effect or not.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's speech the House adjourned.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE SILVER AGE.

Mr. Edwin F. Mayo's new play, "The Silver Age," received its first production on any stage at the Park Theater, last evening, and, notwithstanding the little hitches and natural crudities of a first performance, seems to have scored a genuine success. It was written for Mr. Mayo by Mr. John G. Wilson, the author of "Nordeck" and other popular plays, and is essentially of the latter-day school of melodramatic border dramas, minus the usual concomitant of exploded gunpowder. The language is terse and strong, the situations and climaxes intensely dramatic, and the scenic effects strikingly sensational. There is a whirlpool of real water, into which the hero and villain fall while engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle; a house is struck by lightning and destroyed, and an old-fashioned stage coach, drawn by four horses, dashes across the stage pursued by road-agents. Underlying all this a beautiful love story is told, relieved here and there by bright flashes of genuine comedy.

Mr. Mayo bids fair to excel his first great success of "Davy Crockett." As Capt. John Caton (Cool Jack) of the United States army, he was manly, handsome and heroic, and enacted the part with the finish, dash and verve of the accomplished artist that he is. His supporting company was good, especial work being done by Messrs Colton, Varian, Martin, and Misses Butler and Prosser.

THE MINSTELS TO-NIGHT.

McNish, Ramza & Arno's Minstrels will make their first appearance in this city at the Grand Opera-house, to-night, to-morrow matinee and to-morrow night. The company is a new one, and contains forty talented comedians and singers, headed by Frank E. McNish, and has been highly praised for the excellence of its entertainments elsewhere. A novel entertainment, made up of new features, notable among which are several European specialties, will be given. There is already a good advance sale.

#### Justice to W. H. Ragan.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Some days ago you printed a notice of the appointment of William H. Ragan to be trustee of Purdue University, which does him injustice. He was never a Greenbacker at any time. He was originally a Douglas Democrat. When Sumter fell he became a Republican, entered the United States army as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and served as such till the end of the war. He was secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society from 1869 until 1883; was Representative from Putnam and Hendricks 1874-5; Senator from Hendricks and Putnam from 1876 to 1881; was for years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and its honored president. He has served one term as trustee of Purdue, is now secretary of the American Horticultural Society. He has since the rebellion, at all times been, and now is, a Republican in whom there is no guile.

GREENCASTLE, Sept. 6. M. H. MOORE.

#### The Clean Campaign.

Norristown Herald.

"I'm highly pleased to know that this is to be a clean campaign," said the Democrat. "A campaign of slander and abuse is a national misfortune."

"I agree with you," said the Republican. "Now, there is Blaine—"

"Blaine!" interrupted the Democrat, with a howl, as if he had sat on the point of a long-handled tack. "Blaine is a foul-mouthed demagogue—a monster!—the friend of all that is impure and despicable—the quintessence of corruption! He's—"

But the Republican had slipped out to look for another Democrat who was opposed to a campaign of slander and abuse.

#### In the By and By.

Boston Herald.

The long-distance telephone people are fast pushing their way across the continent, the arrangements having been completed to connect Chicago and Milwaukee. One of these days we shall be able to sit on the shores of the heaving Atlantic and hear what the sad sea waves of the Pacific are saying as they come beating in at the Golden Gate.

## AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

#### An Unfortunate Squabble.

The rate war which has led to the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road dropping the round-trip rate to Cincinnati on the day the commercial travelers visit the Cincinnati Exposition is certainly an unfortunate affair, as the commercial travelers are a class of men which a railroad does well to curry favor with. The pretext on which the C., I., St. L. & C. makes such an extremely low rate is that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road offered to carry the commercial travelers and their friends at the agreed rate, $2.50, and then gave the Commercial Travelers' Association a rebate of 50 cents on each ticket sold. This really would have been the proper thing for both roads to do. The C., H. & I. people deny, however, having offered to give one cent rebate, but simply agreed to do as well by the commercial travelers as the C., I., St. L. & C. would do. This statement is confirmed by Mr. Hildebrand, one of the members of the transportation committee of the commercial travelers. Mr. Hildebrand further states, and his statement is confirmed by other members of the committee, that Mr. Martin, of the C., I., St. L. & C., said that he could not give them a 50-cent rebate, but he would give the association a pressent of $100 if they would go over the C., I., St. L. & C. While this is not a direct rebate, it would certainly come under the head of shading rates, and on the other hand it is unquestionably true that the commercial travelers had been given to understand that if they went over the C., H. & I. they would in some manner be benefited by taking that route, aside from the running of a special train and giving the usual excellent accommodations which the C., H. & I., as well as the C., I., St. L. & C., give their patrons. There are no better patrons of the railroads than the commercial travelers, and as other societies, both charitable and political, are given a certain per cent of the revenue, it would have been a nice thing for both roads to have offered to help the association financially by giving the 50-cent rebate. The whole trouble arises from hasty action on the part of the representatives of both roads.

#### The Vandalia Under Fair Sailing Again.

Sept. 4 is passed, and from this on, through no legal action, or hook or crook of the law, can the Ives-Staynor syndicate secure any hold of the Indianapolis & Terre Haute road through which it would secure control of the Vandalia. While it has not been expected that anything would come up, for some weeks past there has been some anxiety lest, possibly, litigation over the matter would arise and be hanging as a cloud over the prosperous Vandalia. With this date all trouble in that direction is made impossible. While the dealings of fourteen months ago between President McKeen and this syndicate have caused considerable anxiety, not only with the officers of the road, but the employes as well, the losses to the company were exaggerated, and, financially speaking, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis, and through it the Vandalia is now on a more solid financial basis than at any previous time in its history, and through it all President McKeen comes out with his character as a business man untarnished. President McKeen is better satisfied than ever that he has a grand property under his control, and the relations between the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are now more strongly united than ever before. The Pennsylvania has learned that Mr. McKeen is a man that will not be trampled upon, and they have further learned that the Vandalia is a more important part of their system through the leases they have than it had been considered before this deal, which so fortunately failed to come to a successful issue, was sprung.

#### A False Statement.

The September number of the Master Carbuilder makes the following statement which the Journal has the authority of General Manager McCrea to say is false:

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has stopped granting passes to uninfluential employes. Tickets at reduced rates are given instead of passes. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a great corporation, and its officers may be depended upon to take the lead in any movement calculated to take an extra drop of blood out of the employes who have no voice in the management. We are assured that while the provisions of the interstate law are given as the reason for the latest move to cut down the privileges hitherto given to employes, the officers continue to find the law no barrier to giving passes to their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, or any other woman they wish to favor.

Mr. McCrea says the employes and their dependent family are given free transportation over any portion of the Pennsylvania system East or West. But the Pennsylvania people refuse passes to employes of any other road, but will carry them at one cent per mile, and on the other hand they ask no pass favors from other roads for Pennsylvania employes on any part of the system.

#### Blanchard Tenders His Resignation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—George R. Blanchard today tendered his resignation to the Central Traffic Association. He announced his decision in a communication to the general managers at a special meeting called for that purpose, giving as his reason that he had been unsuccessful in his efforts to maintain harmony and enforce the rules, owing to the independent action of some roads. The resignation was received by the managers with regret, and instead of accepting the resignation at once they appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Blanchard and endeavor to induce him to change his mind. After long consultation Mr. Blanchard agreed to defer final action until Jan. 1.

#### Personal, Local and State Notes.

H. B. Hammond, president of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road, who has been detained East for some weeks by the illness of his wife, is expected West in a day or two.

The Michigan Central has conceived the idea of vestibuling their ordinary day coaches and also the setting aside of an apartment in which smokers can enjoy themselves.

Representatives of the Ohio & Mississippi road estimate its earnings the next twelve months at 50 per cent. increase, so good are crops along the line and on their immediate connections.

The Railway Conductors' Monthly makes the sensible suggestion that the railroad companies ought to stop fighting and save the money to equip their freight cars with power and automatic brakes.

So long as freight agents take the words of shippers as regards shaded rates offered them, just so long will rates be demoralized, says an old freight man, who knows the shippers' ideas of dealing with railroads.

This week an order was placed at the Altoona shops, of the Pennsylvania Company, for twenty-one Class "R" locomotives, which will give the locomotive department work for the next ninety days. Most of the new engines will be sent on to their lines west of Pittsburg.

It is stated with a good deal of positiveness that at the coming election of the Northern Pacific, which is on the 20th of this month, Robert Harris, president, will retire, and will be succeeded by Thomas F. Oakes, now vice-president and general manager of the road.

The Texas Pacific railway officials are exerting themselves to supply equipments necessary to handle the cotton, grain and live stock which is to be shipped from points on their lines. They are asking Northern roads to let line cars come South to take out the cotton so far as practicable.

The Indianapolis & Vincennes now has an opportunity to place itself well to the front as regards earnings, but as usual the road is never able to get cars sufficient to move the business when it is good. To-day the road needs 1,000 more cars to handle its grain, lumber, stone and coal traffic.

Says an old railroader: Managers must not expect big earnings this month. Cars are becoming scarce and the volume of business will not be moved that should be. Cars are drifting eastward, westward and southward, and it takes them several days, sometimes weeks, to get round home again.

D. J. Mackey, president of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville road, is proving that this road is not so much an elephant on his hands as has been made to appear. He purchased the controlling stock at 16 cents on the dollar and it is now up to 26½ cents, and advancing at the rate of 1 per cent. a day. The stock, however, will hardly go above 40.

Some of the more practical railroad managers are taking the position that the railroad commissions that assume to pare the rates as well dictate as to train service, and direct the expenditures of the companies, should also attend to the paying of the operating expenses, fixed charges and dividends, should there chance to be a road in the territory where railroad commissioners have full sway which pay dividends.

In commenting on the statements of earnings made by the Pennsylvania lines, the Philadelphia Record says: "The company is known to be earning immense sums, but so much is hidden in operating expenses, in order to keep down the dividend rate, that speculators are timid in their dealings in the stock. The earnings of the road fully justify a payment at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, but no stockholder expects to get a full share of the earnings, as the managers appear to arrogate to themselves the right to invest and reinvest a portion of each year's profits without the shareholders' consent."

Some of the leading lines are again agitating the question of a change in the general ticket agent at the Union Depot, harping on the old story that he is partial to the Pennsylvania lines. Personally, Mr. Donough has little to do with the selling of tickets, it keeps him busy looking after the money received and keeping his books in shape to withstand the rigid examinations they are subjected to every few weeks by the traveling auditors of the roads whose tickets are sold at the Union Station. An honest man is more desirable in a position like that held by Mr. Donough than a genial fellow who puts in his time courting the friendship of passenger agents and the traveling public.

The management of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road has been severely criticised that it did not bring its tracks from Broad Ripple to the city along the canal bank rather than over the route they did. Until the facts are known there would seem to be some grounds for criticism, says one of its officials. But it is shown on investigation that the $30,000 for which they could secure the right of way along the canal bank was but a small per cent. of the money they possibly might be obliged to pay, as it is learned that scores of people owning property along the right of way would bring suit for damages to their property. It would shut them off from the banks of the canal as a drive way north of the city, and injure their property within the city limits by running through what such property-holders call their front yards.

## BEFORE THE SEVERAL JUDGES.

#### Trial of George W. Long Begun with the Testimony of Miss Baker.

The trial of George W. Long, for the murder of Henry Baker, in the Criminal Court, is attracting much attention. Both the deceased and accused have been well known in Indianapolis for many years, and each has a large relationship that is taking a great interest in the trial. A jury was not secured until yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and then only after ninety men had been set aside, most of them for cause. The following are the jurymen: Henry K. English, Henry H. Feldman, John Wilson (colored), Charles Clayton, Joseph R. Shelton, J. H. McCorkhill, and Alfred Burnett, Indianapolis, and D. R. Johnson, George E. Williams, Joseph Whitton, Wm. F. Willsey, Simeon Loftin, from the country. The opening statement was by John S. Duncan, and was brief. He said that the State would show that Long had premeditated the killing of Baker, if the opportunity was ever presented, because the latter objected to the attentions he persisted in paying to the daughter, Alice Baker.

The first witness called was Miss Alice Baker, daughter of the murdered man, and over whom the killing occurred. She is a modest young lady, with an extremely sad face. She was dressed in deep mourning. For a while she bore up well under the examination, but finally broke down, and whenever her father's name was mentioned she sobbed painfully. She was peculiarly sensible to any mention of the relation she bore to the tragedy, and the scene in the court-room became impressive as she related the story of the killing. Her acquaintance with the defendant, she said, ran back several years, and finally culminated in an engagement to marry. Her father objected to her receiving the attentions of Long, and, at his request she, some two years ago, returned to Long the ring and bracelets he had given her when they became engaged. She again accepted the jewelry, and occasionally kept company with Long. He frequently asked her to fix the day for the marriage, but she refused, and he then began to make threats against her and her father because of the latter's interference with his plans. On the evening of the murder she met Long in an ice-cream saloon near the entrance of Crown Hill Cemetery. He persisted in accompanying her home, although she refused, because she knew there would be trouble if he and her father met. They had walked but a short distance when they met her brother William. When Long saw him he turned to walk away, and her brother demanded to know what he was doing there. There were some words between them, and then her father came up and asked Long why he had been talking about his daughter. What her father said angered Long, and he struck her father. They then clinched, and during the scuffle her father fired, the bullet striking Long in the breast. About the time the shot was fired her father dropped the revolver, and Long grabbed it. Her father started to run, and when a few feet away was shot and killed by the defendant. When the revolver dropped she had started to pick it up, but was pushed aside. She then said to Long, "Oh, George, don't shoot." On cross-examination she said she and Long had always been good friends until he began making threats against her. Whenever he met her he kept insisting on her answering his question as to when they were to be married, and she always put him off by telling him she would see him again. On one occasion he had told her he was ready to furnish either a grave-yard or a house.

After the physician, who was called to see Mr. Baker, made a formal statement in regard to the man's death, Charles Kirk, a young man who was residing near Mapleton at the time of the killing, was called. He testified that Long had said to him that if Henry Baker interfered with him, or Miss Alice, he would blow his brains out. The witness was considerably frustrated on cross-examination. He admitted that two years ago he was convicted of bigamy at New Albany, and sentenced to jail three months. His two wives, he said, were still living, and he stated that he did not provide for either of them. He also admitted that he had been keeping company with young ladies in the neighborhood of Mapleton and had never told them that he was a married man.

Mrs. Francis Harrison, of Mapleton, testified that she had heard Long say he would kill the whole Baker family if they fooled with him. The next witness was Eli Brunson, whose parents live on Illinois street, just opposite the entrance to Crown Hill Cemetery. He was one of the three or four witnesses to the killing, and told substantially the same story as that given by Miss Baker. The revolver, he said, was first discharged while Baker and Long were clinched. When it fell to the ground Baker started to run. Long picked up the weapon and deliberately pointed it at Baker, who cried out, "Don't shoot." He thought Baker had run away fifteen or twenty feet when the shot was fired. This closed the testimony for the day.

#### His Name Was Guess.

Some days ago a young man walked into an attorney's office and stated that he wanted to be defended in a suit for divorce that had been instituted against him. The lawyer, after hearing the details of the case, consented to take the case, and then asked: "Your name?"

"Guess," said the man.

"Oh, I wouldn't hit it in a thousand years," said the attorney, impatiently.

"But Guess is my name, George Guess. I do not want you to guess, that's it," replied the client, somewhat embarrassed.

The attorney saw the point, and yesterday was in Judge Taylor's court defending Mr. Guess. After hearing the evidence, however, the judge granted Mrs. Addie I. Guess the divorce, but gave the husband the custody of the two children, as he showed that he was schooling them, and otherwise properly caring for them. Mrs. Guess was given the privilege of seeing the children on stated occasions.

#### Disposed of His Farm.

In the trial of a suit in Judge Howe's court, yesterday morning, a very neat confidence scheme was exposed. George L. Jones, of one of the southern counties of Indiana, sold to John C. Parr a farm that was worth $1,800. He took in exchange what purported to be deeds for land in southern Missouri, to which Parr did not even have a title. In addition to the deeds Jones was given a note for $1,100 on a man in Richmond, Ind., which was worthless. The note, it was claimed, was secured by a mortgage, but the only thing to show the existence of the mortgage was what purported to be a copy of it. Parr, of course, immediately sold Jones's farm to a disinterested party. The judge gave Jones judgment against Parr for the full amount, but it is not likely that anything can ever be realized on it.

#### Restraining Order Granted.

Joseph McGuire & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Cincinnati, have brought suit against Wm. N. Gramling, the tailor, for $500, alleged to be due them on account. An order restraining the defendant from disposing of any of his goods until a petition for a receiver could be heard was also asked for, and granted by Judge Walker last evening. Mr. Gramling's place of business is on North Illinois street.

#### Declared Insane.

George Williams, a stranger picked up by the police Wednesday night, was declared insane yesterday by a commission composed of Drs. Hodges and Comingor and Justices Smock and Feibleman. The man is unable to give any account of himself, and it is the opinion of the physicians that he is badly deranged.

#### The Court Record.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge.

Margaret J. Birkett vs. Charles T. Birkett, account. Judgment for plaintiff for $800.07.

Victoria C. Hinckley vs. F. J. Mattler; possession. Judgment for plaintiff for possession.

Chris Brunhaefer vs. John Steinmetz et al.; mechanic's lien. Cause dismissed.

George M. Denny vs. Leota Denny; divorce; cruel treatment. Granted to plaintiff.

Adda I. Guess vs. George Guess; divorce. Decree granted, and custody of two children given defendant.

Room 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge.

Magdalena Maus vs. John Kraft; account. Judgment for plaintiff for $654.70.

George L. Jones vs. John C. Parr; note. Judgment for plaintiff for $1,500.

Room 3—Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Joseph McGuire & Co. vs. Wm. N. Gramling; account and restraining order. Temporary restraining order granted.

*New Suits. Filed.*

Lillie Taylor vs. David B. Taylor; complaint for divorce. Allegation, abandonment.

Joseph McGuire & Co. vs. Wm. N. Gramling; suit on account and for restraining order. Demand, $500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Thomas L. Sullivan, Judge.

William T. Hook, by next friend, vs. Martha Julian; to revive judgment. Judgment on demurrer.

James W. Hudson vs. Wm. W. Smith; to collect assessment for street improvement. On trial by jury.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Hon. William Irvin, Judge.

State vs. George W. Long; murder. On trial by jury.

IF your complaint is want of appetite, try half a wine glass of Angostura Bitters half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

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THERE is something at once touching and beautiful in the contemplation of the universal confidence reposed in SANFORD'S GINGER. And justly so.

With what alacrity it responds to the cry of distress. No cold, or chill, or cramp, or pain has ever made a demand upon it for relief or cure that has not met with instant and grateful response.

Prepared from Imported Ginger, Choice Aromatics and French Brandy, SANFORD'S GINGER instantly relieves cramps and pains, speedily checks all forms of summer ills, prevents indigestion, destroys disease germs in water drunk, restores the circulation and digestion when suspended by a chill—a frequent cause of cholera morbus—breaks up colds and fevers, and wards off malarial, contagious and epidemic influences.

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HARRISON AND CLEVELAND GAME. JUST out. Every cigar stand, saloon and everybody buys it. Agents wanted. Sample and terms mailed for 25c. BROWNING & CO., Bloomington, Ind.

MRS. A. S. FOWLER HAS RETURNED FROM New York with a new and select stock of hair goods, and will open her new store, Sept. 4, in Rooms 1 and 2, Blackford Block. Entrance stairway 3½ East Washington St.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A MONTH AND EXpenses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly; expenses in advance. Full particulars free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AGENTS AND STREET MEN FOR the Republican Club Campaign Song-book. "35 Red-hot Songs," written to well-known airs. Indorsed by Republican party leaders. Live agents clear from $5 to $20 per day. Inclose 10 cents for sample copy and terms. PROTECTION PUBLICATION CO., 181 S. Canal st., Chicago.

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED — SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman for some good Western woolen-mill. Address, at once, P. O. Box 376 Cambridge, O.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—TWO EGG CANDLERS; ONE GOOD butter man. H. H. DRONBERGER & CO., Frankfort, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE McKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block.

FINANCIAL—MONEY ON MORTGAGE—FARMS and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO.

SIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN INdiana. Isaac H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWest market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

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FOR RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER Apply at Bryce's bakery.

FOR RENT—ROOMS 8 and 9, TALBOTT and New's Block, first stairway south of post-office. HORACE McKAY.

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FOR SALE—WEBER SQUARE PIANO, CHEAP, at 813 N. Alabama st.

FOR SALE—A BOOK, STATIONERY AND NOtion store, etc., in a prosperous city. For particulars inquire at JOHN MEYER'S, Kokomo, Ind.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—OFFICE OF UNION CENTRAL Life Insurance Company has moved from 90½ East Market st. to Room 35 Vance Block.
J. S. LAMBERT, Manager.
C. H. McDOWELL, City Agent.

LOST.

LOST—FROM 864 NORTH DELAWARE ST., A small pug dog, about eighteen months old; had no collar on. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to above address.

INSURANCE DIRECTORY

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 66½ N. Penn. St
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine.
FUNSTON, CHAS. B., Sec'y.....35 Vance Block.
Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
HOLLAND & GLAZIER.....92 East Market
Pacific Mutual Life and Accident.
HOBBS, W. H.....74 East Market st.
United Firemen's Insurance Co., Philadelphia.
Sun Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.
Telephone 1009.
HUG, H. M.....42 Vance Block
Travelers' Insurance Co., of Hartford.
LEONARD, JOHN R.....Ætna Building
The Ætna.
The North British and Mercantile, of London.
McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agts., 64 E. Market
Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis.
Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind.
Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York.
German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 90½ E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of pure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty.

THE following Plumbers are licensed by the Water Company, and are the only ones authorized to do work in connection with water pipes.
(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.)
ANESHAENSEL & STRONG, 83 N. Penn. st.
BUCHNER, A. J., 36 Virginia ave.
CLARK & McGAULEY, 33 S. Pennsylvania st.
COULTER, JAMES, 8 West Ohio st.
DEWALD & GALL, 9 Massachusetts ave.
DUNN, JOHN C., 63 N. Illinois st.
FARRELL, J. S. & CO., 84 N. Illinois st.
FOLEY BROS., 93 N. Pennsylvania st.
FREANEY BROS., 25 S. Pennsylvania st.
GUNN, WM., 5 Vance Block.
HEALEY & O'BRIEN, 57 W. Maryland st.
HUDSON, HENRY T., 28 Mass. ave.
KALB & AYRES, 816 N. Illinois st.
KEYSER, GEO. W., 98 N. Illinois st.
KIRCHOFF & JUDD, 91 N. Illinois st.
KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 S. Pennsylvania st.
MATHEWS, J. C. & CO., 58 W. Maryland st.
MEIKEL, C. W. & CO., 75 N. Pennsylvania st.
MURRAY & MOSIER, Massachusetts ave.
PECK & TOON, 91 E. Market st.
PITTSBURG PLUMBING CO., 114 N. Penn. st.
RAMSAY, W. L., 24 N. Illinois st.
REISING LOUIS, 26 Virginia ave.
SHEARER & AMOS, 248 Massachusetts ave.
WRIGHT, W. H. & CO., 114 Massachusetts ave.
Patrons are recommended to select best of workmen and material. They will find this true economy in the long run. T. A. MORRIS, President.
M. A. MORRIS, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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