THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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MODEL

Among the many special values we are giving at present, our line of

KERSEY OVERCOATS

In light and dark shades, at $15, $16 and $18 are particularly attractive. Made with lap seams and trimmed with satin sleeve linings, they have all the appearance and style of a much higher priced garment.

In our Boys' Department we have just received a large line of new designs in all-Wool Knee Pants Suits at

$5.00

MODEL

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOUR Railway)

THE TWO JACKS.

Jack Frost has tackled Old Yellow Jack and beat him. Fugitives from their flowery and fruit-ladened homes are returning. All morning the Kankakee office has been swarming with Florida-bound passengers.

Our swift trains for the South from now on will bear home many returning as refugees from Yellow Jack. Yellow Jack is a horrid monster, whose very breath is ladened with devastation and death.

Jack Frost always gives battle to and conquers Yellow Jack, and is in turn conquered by the gentle caresses of Florida's sunny clime; but here in the North, although he clothes our land in beauty, he nips and bites and generally makes himself disagreeable until we flee from him as Florida people do from his enemy, Yellow Jack.

Here is the Kankakee line, running from the frozen kingdom of Jack Frost to the flowery kingdom of Yellow Jack. It's over the Kankakee the people fled from the death-dealing presence of Yellow Jack, and by the same line they are now returning to take possession of the homes Jack Frost wrested from Yellow Jack. Via this same great sun artery our people will seek relief from Jack Frost's rigorous reign in the North.

Come—come to us. We offer fast through trains, Pullman and Mann boudoir cars; all the comforts of modern railway travel. By far the best and favorite route to Florida is the Kankakee.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart	3:55am	10:53am	3:50pm	6:25pm
Arrive	10:45am	11:45am	4:55pm	10:50pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION—SUNDAY TRAINS.

Depart	3:55am	3:45pm
Arrive	11:50am	10:50pm

CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart	7:10am	12:05no'n	5:15pm	11:20pm
Arrive	3:30am	10:35am	3:30pm	6:13pm

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 Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

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

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Gen. Harrison Declines an Invitation to Visit the Augusta Exposition.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 30.—The following letter was received by the Augusta National Exposition people to-day:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 26, 1888.

Patrick Walsh and Others, Committee, Augusta:

Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of Nov. 14, inviting me, on behalf of the board of directors of the Augusta National Exposition, to visit the exposition and to meet the citizens of Georgia who will be assembled there, at some time convenient to me. I notice, also, with interest, the kindly terms in which, on behalf of your people, you extend and press upon me this attractive invitation. I assure you that if it were possible for me to leave home to make such a visit it would give me great pleasure to observe, in connection with your exposition, the development your State is making in the arts and manufactures. Commerce between our people, which is now so much facilitated by our great railroad systems and a general diffusion of manufacturing interests throughout the States, will, I am sure, still more closely unite in interest and in sympathy the people of our whole country. Will you please express to your board of directors, and, also, to the gentlemen who have kindly united in the request presented by you, my sincere thanks for the invitation and my regret that I am not able to enjoy the hospitality which you so cordially extend.

Very truly yours, BENJ. HARRISON.

What General Harrison Said to Farwell.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The Daily News publishes an interview with Senator Farwell, in the course of which he is quoted as saying: "My visit to General Harrison was a social one, of course, but he told me something that shows that you newspaper men are away off the track, as it were, in your speculations regarding President-elect Harrison's plans. 'Senator,' he said to me last Wednesday, 'I have got big ears and a very little mouth. There is more talk about my alleged intentions than I ever dreamed there could be, but I will tell you one thing, and that is this: I do not propose to offer, promise or appoint any man to office for some time to come. Most of my predecessors, as soon as elected, adopted the course of at once making promises, and quieting this and that faction by appointments. Some of our Presidents succeeded so well that they gave away more offices than they had at their disposal, and the result was not exactly as they wished. I shall do nothing of the kind. I shall look about me, carefully examine everything, and then be very deliberate about my selections, making no promises that I am not absolutely certain that I can fulfill.'"

The New Haven Murder.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—The excitement over the murder of the law student, John B. King, yesterday, has not diminished. It was learned late this afternoon that King was in Donovan's saloon before the shooting, in company with George Donovan. It is thought that the men quarreled and that Donovan shot King. Donovan is missing. His hat, coat and revolver have been found on the banks of the reservoir. Four chambers of the weapon were empty, corresponding with the number of shots fired at King. Nothing is known of the cause of the trouble between the two men.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

SATURDAY—Light local showers, followed by generally fair weather.

O. C.

Yesterday it was T. C. It isn't the sign language that we use here, any further than that all our language is a sign of fine clothes at one price less than anybody.

OVERCOATS

Montagnac, Chinchilla, Astrakhan, Fur Beaver, Meltons, Kerseys, Cassimeres. O. C. means All Correct. It also means OVERCOATS

$6 to $50.

In all shades and colors. In all sizes. Finish, Fit, Fabric guaranteed.

THE WHEN

A RASCALLY TELLER.

He Steals $8,500 from a Columbus Bank and Immediately Starts for Canada.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Nov. 30.—A profound sensation was created here this evening when it became public that the First National Bank of this city had been robbed of $8,500 in cash by Teller Will Schrieber. The bank officials first discovered the robbery when they opened the safe this morning. The money was taken on Wednesday evening, after the time lock had been set, but before the door had been closed. Schrieber made an excuse for going to the safe, where he, unobserved, slipped out seventeen packages, each containing $500. He had that evening stated that he was going to Indianapolis to spend Thanksgiving, and, as yesterday was a holiday, the bank was not open. After procuring the money, he went directly and boarded the train going north. This was the last seen or heard of him until this afternoon, when a telegram was received from him, addressed to L. K. Ong, cashier of the bank, and dated St. Thomas, Canada, which simply read:

"I will be at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Saturday. WILL SCHRIEBER."

It is not known what the absconder intended to accomplish by his telegram. As might be suspected there is a woman in the case. Her name is Fannie James, and her home is in Chicago. Schrieber has been keeping her in royal style for some time, and has a suite of rooms fitted up in elegant style in this city, which she is known to have visited not long ago. It is very evident that the woman is in co-operation with him in the theft, as he is known to have received a telegram from her recently, stating that the funds were all right and that she would start for Canada at once. From this it is supposed that his peculations are much larger, and have been covered up in his accounts, which are now being investigated. The bank officials state that they are confident that $8,500 is all the amount taken. Schrieber is about twenty-two years of age, and has been connected with the bank about six years. He has not been above suspicion by his employers, and they have kept a close watch on him for some time, as they knew his salary of $60 per month would not justify the extravagant style in which he lived. His parents and sister live here, and they are distracted at the news.

Gone with $12,000.

REDFIELD, Dak., Nov. 30.—The announcement is made to-day that County Treasurer C. G. Winchell has left for parts unknown and is a defaulter to the amount of about $12,000. He was regarded as a man of strict business integrity and was held in high esteem. He has held the office four years. It is thought the money was used in booming Ashton for the county-seat. He is no doubt in Canada before this. His family is now in Chicago.

BASE-BALL ARBITRATION.

Meeting of the Joint Board at Pittsburg—Changes in the National Agreement.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 30.—The joint board of arbitration of the National League and American Base-ball Association, met here to-day, and made several changes in the national agreement, besides transacting some other important business. The League was represented by President N. E. Young, of Washington; John I. Rogers, of Philadelphia, and W. A. Nimick, of Pittsburg. President John B. Day was detained at home by illness, and Mr. Nimick acted as his proxy. Chris Von Der Ahe, of St. Louis; Chas. Byrne, of Brooklyn, and Zach Phelps, of Louisville, represented the Association. Mr. Young was elected chairman of the committee, and Mr. Byrne, secretary. The national agreement was then taken up, and the following changes made:

Section 2, Paragraph A, relative to contracts with players, was changed so as to read, "Nor shall any player, without the consent of the club with which he is under contract, enter into any negotiation or contract with any other club."

Paragraph B was changed to read as follows: "Every regular contract shall be registered and approved by the secretary of the association of which the contracting club is a member, who shall forthwith notify," etc.

The last line of Section 4, which prescribes how players shall be reserved, was amended so as to read: "And such players, together with all others thereafter regularly contracted with by such club, are and shall be ineligible to contract with any other club member of either association, a party hereto, except as prescribed."

An amendment was made to Section 5, providing that in case of the disbandment or expulsion of a club the players shall be released from contract and reserved, but their services shall at once be subject to the acceptance of the other clubs of the association.

The introduction of Section 6 was amended to read as follows: "Each club member of either association, and party hereto, shall have exclusive control of its own territory, and no club shall be entitled to membership in either association party hereto from any city or town or county in which a club member of either association party hereto is already located."

Section 7 was amended as follows: "No game shall be played between any club member of either association party hereto, or any of its players under contract or reservation, with any other club or team while representing same."

Section 8 was stricken out and the following substituted. "Each association party hereto shall have the right to make and enforce all rules and regulations pertaining to the control, discipline or compensation of all players under contract with and reservation to its club members, provided such rules and regulations shall in no way conflict with the provisions of this agreement."

A number of other changes were made, but they were unimportant.

The board was in session until a late hour discussing changes beneficial to the minor leagues playing under national agreement. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

WE are safe in saying that no article of household utility has been so extensively imitated as the "Garland Stoves and Ranges." While it is a compliment to their merit, it is none the less detestable and annoying. Purchasers should see to it that they get the genuine.

A LEADER AMONG BOURBONS

Congressman Oates Comments on Gen. Harrison's Supposed Southern Policy,

And Declares that Any White Men Appointed to Office in that Section, No Matter What Their Standing, Will Be Ostracized.

The Clerk of the House Likely to Be Called on to Decide a Delicate Point.

Gen. Hovey Favors Reform of the Indiana Election Laws—Democratic Officeholders Preparing to Vacate Their Places.

AN IRRECONCILABLE SOUTHRON.

Congressman Oates Says the South Will Be Solid Until the Negro Is Disfranchised.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Nothing since the election has created such a sensation here as an interview with Representative Oates, of Alabama, that appears in the New York World this morning. Colonel Oates is the ablest and most influential member of his delegation. He wears an empty sleeve to show that he lost an arm in fighting for the lost cause on the Chickahominy. He is a member of the judiciary committee of the House, and led the filibustering that defeated the direct-tax bill in the last Congress. In this fight he started out with seventeen men who were opposed to the bill. He managed his small force so ably that he kept the rest of the House at bay, and finally got enough reinforcements to secure a postponement of the bill until next Tuesday, when he intends to renew his opposition. He says that this bill, which refunds to the Northern States the money advanced by them toward the prosecution of the war, shall not pass while he is in Congress unless the Republicans will consent to add as an amendment a clause refunding the cotton tax collected in the South during the war.

But it was not of this that Colonel Oates was talking in the World interview. He was commenting on the supposed policy of General Harrison toward the South and the suggestion that the new President would appoint a protectionist Democrat to his Cabinet and liberal members of that party to office. Colonel Oates said that it would make no difference to the white people of the South who were appointed to offices down there by President Harrison; that every white man who accepted an appointment from a Republican administration, whether he be a Democrat or not, would be ostracized by his neighbors. Colonel Oates further says that there will be no split in the solid South until the negroes are disfranchised, and declares that he believes that neither negroes, Chinamen nor Indians should be allowed to vote. As long as the negroes have the ballot, the white people of the South will be solid against them, and will prevent their exercising the rights of suffrage as far as they are able to do so.

Colonel Oates also announces that the Democrats in the next House of Representatives will, by filibustering, prevent the Republicans from increasing their strength by admitting contestants to seats, and that the Republican majority in the House on the closing day of the Fifty-first Congress will be very little, if any, greater than on the first day of the session.

The Democrats have given up all hope of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, and concede that the Republicans will have a margin of from three to nine.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senators and Representatives Flocking Into the City—The Outlook for Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—There was a noticeable increase to-day in the number of Congressmen about the Capitol. Senator Allison was the principal arrival. He had come direct from Indianapolis, where he had an interview with President-elect Harrison, but nothing was to be learned from him. He is on everyone's slate for a Cabinet position, and Representative Henderson, of his State, is quoted as saying that Senator Allison will not accept any other portfolio than that of the Treasury.

Senator Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, who has been in poor health, is very much improved.

Senator Sherman, who came on from Ohio with his family, to eat Thanksgiving dinner in their K-street house, was called to St. Louis to attend the funeral of General Sherman's wife. He will be in his seat on Monday, when most of the Senators will also be present, although to-day there are not over twenty in the city.

The House wing of the Capitol was unusually quiet, to-day, the chamber being occupied only by a few itinerant sight-seers, a dozen or more employes figuring up the political complexion of the new House, and a small number of Republican Congressmen exchanging congratulations upon the result of the recent election. In the office of the Clerk of the House there was a small gathering of Democratic members, including Messrs. Mills, McMillin and Springer, who passed away the time in an informal chat over the situation, but in the absence of Speaker Carlisle—who will arrive in the city to-morrow—there was no formal agreement as to the attitude the Democratic members should assume in regard to pending legislation at the approaching session. There was much uncertainty expressed at the Capitol as to the fate of the direct-tax bill, which the committee on rules, by caucus action, was directed to make a special order for Thursday, the 6th of December. The opponents of the measure, who, at the last session, made a successful fight against its consideration, evince an entire absence of knowledge as to whether or not the caucus programme will be carried out, but say it is highly improbable that dilatory tactics will again be employed to compass the defeat of the measure.

The members of the House committee on appropriations were busy in completing the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and expect to have it ready for report to the House during the coming week. The sundry civil bill is also well under way.

GENERAL HOVEY.

He Will Have Something to Say to the Legislature About Election Laws.

Washington Special to New York World.

General Hovey, the newly-elected Republican Governor of Indiana, who is in Washington winding up his congressional business, has no doubt that boodle was largely used in the campaign in Indiana.

"I am just preparing my message to the Legislature now," said he to the World correspondent to-night, "and in my message I will talk right out about the corrupt use of money for election purposes. The Legislature is Democratic by a large majority, but they cannot enact any laws too stringent for me in the direction of purifying elections and protecting the ballot. I would disfranchise forever every man who is concerned in giving or receiving a bribe, and, in addition to disfranchisement, I should send to the penitentiary every man convicted of making a second attempt at bribery or corruption. I would also make it impossible for one man to be within fifty feet of another when depositing his vote. Then those who bought votes could not have any guarantee of delivery, and the incentive to bribery would be largely destroyed.

Personally, I don't know of the use of a cent for corruption in the campaign, but I have heard that money was corruptly used in large amounts by both parties. I spent considerable money myself to influence votes, but not a cent to buy one. My money was largely spent in sending out speeches and letters. I know, positively, that if all the Democratic soldiers in Indiana had voted for Cleveland he would have carried the State easily. And my correspondence with the Grand Army posts in New York leads me to believe that more than enough Democratic soldiers in New York voted the Republican ticket to defeat Cleveland.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

The Clerk of the House Will Be Called on to Decide Between Duplicate Certificates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—An interesting question arises in connection with the contest over the seat in Congress from the Chattanooga district of Tennessee. The indications now are that Evans, Republican, will hold a certificate signed by the Secretary of State. The law requires the Clerk of the House to place on the roll the names of members holding proper credentials. If it should happen that this district decides the political complexion of the House, the position of the Clerk would be a very important one. General Clark was asked to-day which of the two certificates he would recognize, if either. He replied: "I cannot answer that question, and I should not care to do so at present if I could. I have not looked the matter up, and it is of too grave character to decide without careful thought."

"Would you throw out both in the event of an informality in each?"

"I cannot say. I do not care to speak upon that matter at all at present, in view of the light which I now possess."

WHY CLEVELAND WAS DEFEATED.

Mr. Edgerton Says It Was the Mugwump Influence in Civil Service that Did It.

Washington Special to Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Hon. A. P. Edgerton, of the civil-service commission, who returned to Washington last night, talks very freely concerning the workings of the organization of which he is a member, and to-night made this remarkable declaration: "Were it not for the administration of the civil-service law by mugwump influences, President Cleveland would have been re-elected. As proof of this statement, Daniel Magone, collector of the port of New York, was compelled to say: 'The course of the commission has in every way been embarrassing to the necessary supervision of this office. The civil service has suffered more through the course pursued by the majority of the commission than from open enemies. There cannot exist a fair-minded official in the country who does not favor civil service if fairly conducted. I certainly do.'"

Mr. Edgerton further said: "In all alleged violations of law by Democratic officials, instead of asking to correct errors, if any were made, by official correspondence with such office-holders, resort was had to investigations, under the assumption that these violations were intentional, when in reality there was no purpose to violate the law. The civil-service commission ordered investigations, the results of which were given to the public, and the parties investigatad shown to be guiltless of charges made against them. The Harrity and Suberger cases were examples of this sort of procedure. The whole thing was made public, when it could have been corrected by judicious correspondence."

The commission has spent all money appropriated for printing, and it is unlikely any more examinations will be held until a new appropriation is made and becomes available for such purpose.

MISS WEST'S LOVE AFFAIR.

A Sad Tale of Blighted Affections Apropos of the Minister's Daughter.

Washington Special.

Allusion has been made to a heart affair which has prevented Miss Sackville-West from encouraging the attentions of a number of suitors for her hand. Her constancy is as creditable to her sweet, true nature as the principle involved proves her noble character.

It is now seven years since Miss Victoria West emerged from a French convent and, with a governess for a companion, came to Washington to preside over her Britannic Majesty's legation, her father being minister plenipotentiary. Miss West was an artless, unsophisticated girl of eighteen. Her great charm of face consisted in what the Italians call sympathetic blue eyes. Countess Lewenhaupt, the wife of the Swedish minister, was young, handsome, high-born and very popular in Washington society. She kindly chaperoned Miss West and made all the first calls with her which the etiquette of this city requires. Her introduction of Miss West was felicitious and successful, and the young lady soon won her way to the hearts of all who met her.

Attached to the Swedish legation was a young man with one of those sorrows for which there is no help. Mr. De Bildt, while living in Philadelphia had met and married the handsome and wealthy daughter of Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, the lady whose name has long been associated with that of the poet Browning. Mr. and Mme. De Bildt were very happy, especially when two children were added to their pleasant home in this city. After the birth of a third child the mother was ill and delirious. She has never regained her reason. She had to be sent to a private asylum. Mrs. Moore came to Washington and kept house for her son-in-law, and took charge of the children. The house was on Connecticut avenue, near the British legation.

Mr. De Bildt and Miss West were thrown much together, and but for the obstacle would have been declared lovers. It was deemed prudent for Mr. De Bildt to be transferred elsewhere, and Mrs. Moore, hoping that something might be done for her afflicted daughter, took her to Europe, and at one time the news came that she was restored and with her husband.

But this is not so. The diplomates spoke of Miss West as being disconsolate, but she has been brave through her trial and kept up her cheerfulness, and when one sister came and then another she acted like a mother in giving them advantages. She styled herself "an old maid" at twenty-three, but continues the handsomest and most attractive of the three sisters. She has the dignity of a mature woman. One of Ouida's first novels was founded on a similar story, only the hero and heroine were not heroic.

MINOR MATTERS.

Democratic Office-Holders Prepare to Vacate Their Positions After March 4.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Democratic officials in the departments are arranging to quit their places as quickly as possible. Few of those above the civil-service classes expect by any stroke of fortune to hold on later than the 4th of March. Resignations are being received every day by the heads of the departments from their subordinate officers. Most of the resignations are to take effect as soon as accepted, but some are not to take effect until March 4, and an arrangement has, in nearly every instance, been quietly effected by which the office-holder is not to be relieved until the end of the administration. These wholesale resignations are, in the main, intended for outward effect, to impress the public that the Democratic officers are anxious to retire to private life, or are too virtuous to remain with a Republican administration. One of those who handed in his resignation today was Deputy Indian Commissioner Upshaw, who would undoubtedly be one of the first to go after March 4, if he did not voluntarily vacate.

Reception to General Hovey.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Indications point to a very large and successful reception to General Hovey, Indiana's Governor-elect, at the Ebbitt House, in this city, to-morrow evening. Florists are at work decorating the parlors and upper corridors of this well-known hostelry. There is to be band and orchestra music, and the attendance will not be confined to Indianians, but all who wish to do honor to the coming executive of the now foremost commonwealth of this Nation will be there. Hons. W. W. Curry and Thomas H. McKee will escort General Hovey to the hotel early in the evening, and after a serenade, at which no speaking is to be expected, the reception will take place.

Mr. Whitney's Plans from England.

Washington Special.

Secretary Whitney, who was criticised for his purchase in England of plans for the Texas, is just now in an uncomfortable position. He paid $15,000 for the plans, but was told at the time by naval contractors that his plans were useless. In the apparent belief that they must be all right if they came from England contracts were made on the plans. It has been found that the vessel could not carry her weight and all efforts to remedy the defect have failed. It is now determined that new plans will have to be made. This means alterations and delays, with big damages to the contractors.

The Only Colored Member of Congress.

Washington Special.

Henry Plummer Cheatham, the only negro in the Fifty-first Congress, who succeeds the Hon. F. M. Simmons, in the Second North Carolina congressional district, is about sixty years old. He is well educated, being a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. He has taught school ever since he graduated, until two years ago, when he was elected register of deeds of Vance county. For some years previous to this he was principal of the normal school in Plymouth, N. C. He is very popular with the white people of the "black district," and they would have preferred him to many of the white Republicans. When O'Hara was first elected from this district his majority was 14,000, and it has been cut down so that Cheatham gets in by less than 1,000 plurality over Simmons.

Cheatham is a mulatto, and has some of the best white blood in the State in his veins. He is a well-behaved, quiet man, and the Democrats in the district believe he will do his full duty.

Of Course Indiana Will Be at the Head.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—As soon as the question of who is to be made marshal at the inauguration of President Harrison is settled, the question of what position Indiana will be given in the parade will be determined. It is believed that General Beaver, of Pennsylvania, will accept the marshalship, and that he will give the Hoosier State the first place in the procession. At the headquarters of the inauguration committee it was stated to the Journal correspondent, this afternoon, that Indiana would likely head the parade and that her citizens may go ahead and choose their division commander. This question seems to have been presented to members of the committee several days ago and the name of Maj. Moses G. McLain was suggested as the commander of the Indiana division, but the selection of this officer will be referred to those who will participate from the State.

The Inaugural Ball.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A contract has been signed by Governor Black and Chairman Britton, of the inauguration committee, for the use of the Pension Building in which to hold the inaugural ball.

When the notification committee appointed by the Chicago convention had waited upon Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton they adjourned to meet in Washington on inaugural day. Mr. John C. Dougherty, secretary of the committee, has arranged for quarters and a place in the inaugural procession for the committee, which is composed of one delegate from each State, Territory and the District of Columbia. It is expected that many of the members of the committee will be accompanied by their wives.

An Indignity Atoned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The United States consul at Port-au-Prince informs the Department of State, under date of Nov. 16, that the schooner William Jones, of Boston, Mass., which was captured on the 20th of October, while proceeding to Gonaives and arbitrarily ordered to Port-au-Prince, has been released, and an indemnity of $10,000 paid to Captain Collins, the principal owner, and all port charges and customs duties on the cargo remitted. The consul says this may be considered a very satisfactory disposition of the incident of the illegal capture and detention of the vessel.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—General Browne was at the Capitol, this afternoon, working on his correspondence and congressional duties. The General is rapidly recovering from his long and serious illness, and will soon be himself again. He is looking better than at any time during the past year. To-day's Post says of him: "His popularity is shown by the fact that he was re-elected by a majority almost as great as the aggregate of the majorities of all the Democrats elected, and the next will be his seventh term in Congress. General Browne says there is great need of reform in Democratic election methods and practices in Indiana."

Hon. Jno. C. New, who arrived here day before yesterday, left for New York this afternoon.

The United States Treasurer to-day mailed 9,416 checks in payment of $1,802,517, interest due Dec. 1 on registered 4½-per-cent. bonds.

The President has appointed Mr. James C. Saunders, of Arkansas, to be an Indian inspector, vice Morris Thomas. Three years ago Mr. Saunders was appointed an executive clerk at the White House, and has held that office up to the present time. He is a journalist by profession.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed the following store-keepers and gaugers: John B. Cox, at Groveton, Ky.; Oscar Camerer, at Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Kirk, at Lebanon, Ky.; Harry McKay, at Bardstown, Ky., and Thomas C. Williams, at Sullivan, Ind.

Charles E. Beach, who was prosecuted upon recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for subornation of perjury in connection with certain fraudulent timber-land entries in the Humboldt, Cal., land district, has been sentenced to three years' hard labor in prison and to a fine of $2,000.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

The Count in Oregon Shows a Harrison Plurality of Nearly 7,000.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 30.—The official canvass of the State vote has just been completed. Following are the official figures: Harrison, 33,293; Cleveland, 26,524; Fisk, 1,677; Streeter, 363; scattering, 61; total vote of the State, 61,918; Harrison's plurality, 6,769.

In the State election, last June, Hermann's (Republican) total vote for Congressman was 32,820; Gearin, Democrat, 25,413; Herrman's plurality, 7,407. At the last presidential election Blaine's total vote in the State was 26,860; Cleveland's, 24,694; Blaine's plurality, 2,256.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.—The belated official returns from remote counties came in today. The official canvass shows that the total vote for President is 354,664, an increase of 34,776 over the vote of 1884. The vote of 1884 was 319,888, an increase over that of 1880 of 52,706. Harrison's plurality, as stated, is 21,271; Blaine's plurality in 1884 was 14,680—a gain for Harrison of 6,591. Governor Hoard's plurality is 20,265; Governor Rusk's plurality in 1886 was 18,178, a gain for Hoard of 1,545. The Prohibition vote of the State is 14,277. The vote for St. John in 1884 was 7,656, a gain for Fisk of 6,621, or, comparing the vote this year with the Prohibition vote of 1886 (Olin for Governor, 17,089), there is a loss of 2,281. The labor vote of the State (for President) is 8,552; the vote for Cochrane for Governor in 1886 was 18,718, a loss for Streeter of 10,166.

California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 30.—The electoral vote of California, as announced by the Secretary of State to-day, is as follows: Harrison, 124,809; Cleveland, 117,729; Fiske, 5,761; Curtis, 1,591.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30.—The official vote of Kentucky is as follows: Cleveland, 183,800; Harrison, 155,134; Fisk, 5,225; Labor, 622; Belva Lockwood, 2.

Reduction in Railway Fares.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The Burlington and the Rock Island roads to-day met the reduced passenger rates of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, selling tickets openly at the following figures: To Council Bluffs, $10; Omaha, $10.25; Kansas City, $9.50; St. Paul & Minneapolis, first-class, $8.50; second class, $7. This is going a step further than the St. Paul road, which has made no reduction in its first-class rate to the twin cities. The Chicago & Alton has adopted the new rate to Kansas City.

Collapse of a Cabbage Trust.

FINDLAY, O., Nov. 30.—Last fall the cabbage-growers north of this city formed a trust and refused to sell any of their product for less than 5 cents a head in the field, but buyers refused to purchase at these figures and the trust failed. The growers have had to bury their cabbage until spring, when they will be glad to take what they can get for their crop.

WILL A REVOLUTION COME?

The Chicago Anarchists Said to Be Plotting Such a Movement in Secret.

Inspector Bonfield Thinks He Can Check It, but Doesn't Like to Be Criticised as an Alarmist When He Has Cause to Fear.

A Circular in the Haunts of the Faithful that Calls for Fire and Bloodshed.

The Introduction of Evidence in the Hronek Trial Completed, and the Prosecuting Attorney Begins His Argument.

PLOTTING ANARCHISTS.

The "Reds" Said to Be Growing Bolder in Their Talk and Demonstrations.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The following is published here: On the day of the Anarchist execution a small band, or "bund," met in a basement under a Milwaukee-avenue saloon, not far from Parsons's old home, and each individual present pledged his life-blood to revenge the execution of the four leaders. That little "bund" has now developed into a number of societies that meet at dead of night in the rear of old buildings, sometimes at the house of one of the members, and when they meet, the foreign-tongued members renew their vows and talk of the bloody revolution which they will some day bring about. Like the parts of a mythical serpent, which, when struck, would fly to pieces, and afterward collect to form the body of the same snake, the Anarchists who were scattered at the time of the execution have returned, formed themselves into secret societies, and are banded together once more. No one knows this as well as Inspector Bonfield, and he is giving his undivided and sole attention to the secret and hazardous work of following up the little societies of Anarchists and keeping track of the movements of their members. The recent demonstrations of the "Reds," at the meeting in Lakeview, the other night, and at the performance in Thalia Hall last night, where characteristic tableaux of anarchy triumphant over law and police were given, are the boldest and most defiant demonstrations since the hanging of Parsons.

"Are not the Anarchists showing their heads and flaunting their colors more now than they were a few months ago?" was asked of Inspector Bonfield this morning.

"Yes, I'll admit that they are," he replied with an ominous nod.

"Is it your policy to let them continue to become bolder at their public gatherings?"

"No; that is not my policy. That will be checked and kept within certain limits."

"You have often said that you know every move of the Anarchists and know just what takes place at their meetings. Now did you know about the demonstration at Thalia Hall, yesterday?"

"I did. I had men there, but the report has not been received yet."

"And you are always informed of what the Anarchists do?"

"I'll not say 'always,' because a few of them may meet some time, and in some hidden place, and escape being detected, but I think I keep as close a watch as can be kept on their movements. However, I don't care to tell all I know about such things."

Bonfield said if more information was wanted on that subject the reporter would have to seek it elsewhere. "I have virtually taken my life in my hands for the past three years," said the Inspector, "and all I get for it is to have abuse heaped upon my head. I sometimes become so discouraged that I think I'll get out of the business and become a private citizen. I am accused of being an alarmist and doing unwarrantable things. If the public knew all that I do about this, there would be a different view taken of it."

After leaving the Inspector's office the reporter obtained the following startling language that was uttered at one of the secret meetings held by a small group of Anarchists within the last week. The speech was taken by a man who attended a secret conclave.

"We must be guarded in what we say at public meetings," said the speaker, whose full name, address, and occupation can be given if necessary. "It is our aim only to make students at the public meetings. So long as we don't talk openly about our revolution, about our secret intentions, our dynamite and such things, the police will not dare to molest us. Bonfield has his spies at every corner, and every radical word is taken down and marked against us on his books; but when you find a 'student' at a public meeting, go to him quietly and invite him to come somewhere. Let only a few whom you can trust be present, and then explain to him about the revolution which we are working for. There is where he must be educated to believe with us. We dare not say in public what we do here; that you must never forget. After we have secured enough 'students' they must be divided and spread all over the city. Only a few can meet at a time, but when the time comes for the revolution, three days will be enough to collect our students in one place."

A Fiery Secret Circular.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—A new anarchist circular it was found, to-day, had been secretly distributed in various sections of the city. The dodgers are shown on the sly by the bar-keepers in the Anarchist saloons on Clybourn, Blue Island and Milwaukee avenues and West Lake and West Randolph streets. It is printed in red ink, and the matter is of a decidedly fiery character. At the head is the large display line, "Richter." The circular is issued by the Arbeiter Bund, the same society that organized Sunday-schools here, in which some hundreds of children are being taught the doctrines of Anarchism. After telling the workingman that he is trampled into the dust; that he has no recognized rights, and that he should assert his independence, the circular proceeds to state that capital and all who control capital must be destroyed and destroyed quickly, and that the only efficacious method of removal is the one adopted and carried into execution by "the martyred advocates of freedom, who gave up their lives, so the principles they advocated might be perpetuated."

"Our time is coming," the circular continues. "All that remains for us to do is to forget petty differences and band together for our one common object. What a few men cannot achieve, many can. They can throttle the capitalistic tyrant; they can surround him with fire and bloodshed, and compel him in war to recognize our rights, a thing he will not do in peace." Believers in the cause are pressed to give all aid in their power toward the organization and success of the various societies now springing up. Aid is again asked for Sevick, Hronek and Chieboun, and the information is volunteered that contributions can be left at 74 West Lake street.

"The fact of the matter is this," said Albert Currlin, the leader of the Arbeiter Bund, in speaking, to-day, to a group whom he thought were all sympathizers, "capitalism, in the pride of its strength, is too arrogant to yield a point that means concession to humanity and popular rights. But, in anarchy, it is listening to the tramp of thousands, and it is a menace it had