THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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NO FANCY PRICES

In buying goods for the Holidays you will save money by making your purchases of a steady-going every-day house, that sells to all comers at as low prices just before Christmas as at any time in the year.

Bear this in mind in buying Gentlemen's Furnishings. We have everything in the way of fine and fancy goods—except fancy prices.

Ladies who wish to buy Neckwear for father, brother, cousin or—any other man, should not fail to see what the Original Eagle has to show in this line.

FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES

Scarfs, Four-in-Hands, Bows, Ties, etc.

Mufflers in great variety in Cashmere, Silk, Satin and Brocade. Ask to see the "Coaching Club."

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs; Underwear in great variety, Fancy Hosiery, etc.

White Shirts, with embroidered fronts, suitable for Holiday Festivities.

It's a little early, but we'll say it now:

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

☞We continue to give an elegant nickle-plated Safe, weighing 8½ pounds, with each Suit or Overcoat sold at $15 or upwards. With its Yale lock and velvet-lined drawers, it makes a beautiful present.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE (BIG FOUR Railway)

EH, WHAT'S THAT? WHAT HAS THE KANKAKEE TO OFFER?

The shortest, quickest and best routes to the Pacific coast. By this line you can leave Indianapolis 7:10 a. m. any Tuesday and connect direct at Council Bluffs, Ia., with the Golden Gate special and arrive at San Francisco at 9:45 p. m. Friday, and your watches, if standard time at Indianapolis, will mark 7:45 when you cross the Oakland ferry; or you have made the journey to the Golden Gate, 2,474 miles, in three days, twelve hours and thirty-five minutes. Besides this fast route we have routes via Kansas City and Denver, or via Albequerque, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, etc., or Denver, Salt Lake, etc.

Over our famous winter route, via New Orleans, you can go any of these and return any different route. We offer Pullman sleepers. Tourist sleepers at a low rate, or free family sleepers. Don't fail to see us for Pacific coast tickets.

OUR FLORIDA ROUTES

Are now open and we are making quickest time and lowest changes to the Land of Flowers.

Our route to Washington, D. C., is hours shorter and runs through more interesting scenery than any other. In fact, when you take a journey, you cannot go amiss if you take the Kankakee.

TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart	3:55am	10:50am	3:50pm	6:26pm
Arrive	10:40am	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	6:10pm

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.

A STRANGE DISEASE.

Solomon Zook, of the Amish Colony, Unable to Stop Walking.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Dec. 18.—Solomon Zook, an aged member of the Amish colony, living near New Wilmington, this county, is a victim to a strange disease, similar to that which made wonderful walker Snyder, so famous. Several years ago Mr. Zook was stricken with a strange malady, and started on a long, wearisome tramp. Every effort was made to restore his running-gear to a normal condition, but to no purpose. From morning till night the unfortunate man would describe circles around his farm-house. When clouds of night clothed the earth in a somber cloak, Zook would enter the house, only to walk until exhausted. He would fall into a chair, completely prostrated, only to remain a few short moments, when his walk would be resumed. This continued two or three years, when suddenly he grew better and was finally restored to full health, with no desire for pedestrianizing.

One day last fall Zook attended a Republican demonstration. Great excitement prevailed, proving too much for Zook, and on his return home he was horrified to find his old enemy once more fastening its clutches upon him. He grew worse until he is unable to get the least bit of rest. At times he falls exhausted in a chair, only to suffer the most excruciating pain. The moment he stops in his weary tramp his legs are drawn out of all natural shape, and as soon as he regains sufficient strength the poor man is up and walking. At times he looses all control of his limbs and they carry him against a wall or partition in the house. In such cases he is unable to reverse his position. His legs keep up the regular stepping movement and not until a member of his family comes to his rescue is Zook able to get out of his painful position.

The Late Centennial Exposition.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—The late centennial exposition has a liquidated debt of $683,000 and an outstanding debt of $42,000, making a total expenditure of $725,000 at the outside. The receipts amounted to $400,000. The assessment of 25 per cent. on the $1,032,000 of guarantee notes is therefore certainly sufficient to pay the indebtedness, and also to pay the guarantors a small per cent. on the amount of their assessments. The average daily receipts were about $3,000, making an average daily attendance of about 6,000. In round numbers, printing and advertising cost $11,000; music and entertainments, $50,000, and the carnival and other exhibitions on the canal, $30,000. The machinery department cost $27,000; secretary's office, $10,000; treasurer's, $12,000; police, $28,000; janitors, $16,000; insurance, $21,000; electric lighting, $33,000; buildings, with all appurtenances, $220,000; jury awards, including cost of medals, $3,000; telephone service, $15,000; fine art department, $5,000; horticultural hall, $9,000; gas lighting, $30,000.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

WEDNESDAY—Fair weather, preceded by light snow; slightly warmer.

A CHRISTMAS CALL

Less than a week from to-day. Next Tuesday morning "that boy" will ruin your sleep by hunting for what Santa Claus has brought him. Don't let him get left, good sir or madam! Come to our Children's Department and see the Dainty Overcoats, the Dainty Suits wherewithal you can clothe the boy for a Christmas Present, delighting his heart and warming his body at the same time.

OF OLDER GROWTH.

The "children of an older growth" can be gratified, too. See the Smoking Jackets, the Silk Mufflers and Handkerchiefs, the Cravats and Gloves, the Fancy Suspenders and Shirts, and all the articles of dress which the masculine heart delights in. You cannot make your money go so far nor so exactly to the spot where it will do the most good as by joining the majority that is crowding

THE WHEN

Sealskin Caps and Gloves

BEAVER GAUNTLETS

For reliable Goods in these lines call on

BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER,

16 East Washington Street.

TRUDE'S INVECTIVE.

A Chicago Lawyer Wordily Assails Judge Hawes, but the Latter Declines to Respond.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Some rather remarkable language was used by attorney A. S. Trude to-day, in arguing a case in the Criminal Court. He is attorney for Sumner C. Welch, who is on trial charged with bribing a juror in a case for damages for personal injuries brought against the South Chicago Street-railway Company. The alleged bribing occurred in Judge Hawes's court, and the Judge took an active part in the investigation. Referring to this fact attorney Trude, in the course of his argument, said: "Never since the days of George Jeffreys has a judge on the bench so degraded himself. When that grand old jurist, Judge Gary, appeared to testify to Welch's good character, Hawes ordered his testimony stricken out, because he said he had never heard Welch's character discussed, although he had known him for years. For two centuries such testimony as to character has been admissible. Judge Hawes took the lawyers who had organized the alleged investigation into his chamber and consulted with them. When he rendered a long decision, finding Welch guilty, he sent it to the grand jury to influence them, and had sixteen copies made for the use of the newspapers. What was his motive in attacking Mr. Holmes? He wanted the nomination for Governor, and while he was carrying on his investigation upstairs in his court-room he was holding consultations with George R. Davis down stairs."

Mr. Holmes is president of the street-railroad company, and Mr. Davis is an ex-Congressman. When these remarks were reported to Judge Hawes and he was asked for a reply to them, he indulged in a hearty laugh and said: "Well, that sounds just like Trude. But," he continued, "you might say this: I care no more for the opinion of Mr. Trude, or his expressed views, than for the northeast wind—unless it is winter and the wind is blowing hard. But I have an overcoat and a fur hat, and the wind can blow all it wishes."

Before the afternoon ended the case against Welch was dropped and Welch was released. Rosenthal, the juror who testified that Welch attempted to bribe him, took the stand and testified that he had just returned from Canada, where he had seen Starkey, a lawyer for the street-car company, who fled from the city after the bribery investigation. Rosenthal was now positive that it was Starkey, and not Welch, who attempted to bribe him.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Resolutions Passed at the Annual Meeting of the Boston Association.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The annual meeting of the Boston Civil-service Reform Association was held at Young's Hotel. President D. E. Ware was in the chair. Senator Sprague offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

While we recognize that certain officers should be in sympathy with the policy of the administration, we believe that the routine business of the government should be conducted on business principles; that officers should be appointed on account of their fitness for the work to be done, and should be continued in office as long as they do that work well; that their offices should not be used for partisan purposes, and that representatives are chosen to legislate and should not be required to give their time and thought to the distribution of offices.

We rejoice that the Republican party, which is soon to assume control of the government, has declared in its national platform that "the reform of the civil service should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to the grades of the service to which it is applicable, and that the spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments;" and that the President-elect has stated in his letter of acceptance as a candidate for the presidency that "he cordially approves this clear and forcible expression of the convention on the subject," and that "it is his sincere desire to advance the reform." All efforts to this end will receive the hearty support of this association and of all believers in civil-service reform.

Among measures which may be adopted we respectfully urge upon the incoming administration the following: The appointment of sincere friends of the reform only in charge of the classified service, in order that the civil-service law may be faithfully enforced. The retention of faithful and competent officers and employes, except in those positions where the duties are of a political nature; and removal only for the benefit of the service, and not for partisan reasons. The removal of faithful officers, merely because they have taken the places of others improperly removed, should be discountenanced. The discontinuance of dictation by members of Congress in the matter of executive appointments. The extension of the civil-service law to a greater number of offices, and especially the adoption of some method of appointment of minor postmasters which shall remove those offices from partisan control.

Racing at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—The race-track was heavy to-day and the weather cool.

First Race—Six furlongs. Starters: McMurtye, Go Lightly, St. Albans, Cheeney, Eldorado. McMurtye won in 1:20; Go-Lightly second, Eldorado third.

Second Race—Nine sixteenths of a mile. Starters: Fred Wooley, Moonstone, Orange Girl, Luke Dart, Tide Dale, Mollie Hardy. Orange Girl won in :59; Moonstone second, Fred Wooley third.

Third Race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Starters: Lord Grosvenor, Eternity, Dan Meeks, Jimmie B., Red Leaf, Pomeroy, Little Em. Eternity won in 1:37; Red Leaf second, Lord Grosvenor third.

Fourth Race—Seven-eighths of a mile. Starters: Derochement, Countess, Stuart, Bob Forsythe, Jim Nave and Get. Derochement won in 1:35; Forsythe second, Stuart third.

ANYBODY troubled with rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff neck, or any pain or ache, should procure a bottle of Salvation Oil at once. Price 25 cents.

THE NOMINATION OF BAILEY

The Senate Calls for Papers Prepared by the Committee of One Hundred.

Bailey's Slander of General Harrison Will Also Be Considered by the Committee, and His Nomination Will Be Rejected.

A North Carolinian Proposes a Remedy for Suppression of Colored Votes.

Revelations Showing the Greed of Certain Men Engaged in Manufacturing—A Defense of Men Who Are Falsely Accused.

BAILEY'S NOMINATION.

Senator Turpie Said to Be Responsible for It—Its Rejection Predicted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In executive session, this afternoon, the Senate adopted a resolution calling upon Attorney-general Garland for a copy of a memorial or petition sent to that officer by the Committee of One Hundred, at Indianapolis, just before the trial of Coy and Bernhamer, the tally-sheet forgers, in relation to the appointment of Leon O. Bailey to be deputy United States district attorney for Indiana, who was yesterday nominated to succeed District Attorney Sellers. The committee, it is stated, protested against Bailey's appointment, alleging that he was not qualified for the position, and that he did not have the confidence of the community. A copy of Bailey's speech, delivered during the recent campaign, and slandering General Harrison, has also been called for, to be used by the committee on judiciary. There is not the least doubt that the nomination will be rejected. The judiciary committee will hold a meeting on next Monday, but may not take action that day. This evening's Star, after predicting Bailey's prompt rejection, has this to say: "Senator Turpie, when approached by a Star reporter, this afternoon, very emphatically refused to acknowledge or disown any particular interest in Bailey's nomination. It is, however, generally understood that it was at the Senator's request that Mr. Bailey's name was sent in."

THE SUPRESSED VOTE.

How a Southern Republican Proposes to Remedy This Great Political Evil.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—J. W. Gordon, a bright, intelligent colored man from North Carolina, has been in the city for several days in the interest of his race. Mr. Gordon is a member of the North Carolina Republican executive committee, and is chairman of the Republican executive committee in the county in which he lives. In conversation with your correspondent to-day, Mr. Gordon said:

"The Southern States had their representation in the Electoral College increased to the extent of thirty-eight votes through the enfranchisement of the negro, yet there is scarcely a man in the United States to-day that believes for a moment that the negro vote has any representation in the Electoral College. It is either suppressed or not counted. The result of it is that in many of the congressional districts in the South, the total number of votes cast is scarcely a tithe of those cast for members in Northern districts. Now, I think it is a better policy of the incoming administration to change this state of affairs, and I am asking such Republicans as I know to advocate the policy of apportioning the next representation, not upon population, but upon the basis of votes cast, so that it will be the interest of the whites of the South to see that the negro votes are counted. Otherwise their representation in Congress should be diminished. If this is done it will be but a short time before the men who now do all in their power to prevent the colored man from voting will be the most anxious to see that his name is properly enrolled, and that his vote is properly cast and counted. I have no unfriendly feeling toward the white people of the South, nor have the negroes generally," continued Mr. Gordon, "but inasmuch as we form a large part of the population upon which representation in Congress is granted, it is only right that we should insist upon enjoying the benefits of this representation, and I think it would be an excellent idea for the incoming administration to advocate the change in the election laws in the direction which I have indicated, and to propose that when the apportionment is made in 1890 it should be based upon the number of votes cast in each State, and not upon the population shown by the census. This would be equally fair in every State in the Union, and would serve to do more good to the colored race than any other plan which could be devised."

SELFISH MANUFACTURERS.

Illustrations of Greed as Shown Before the Senate Finance Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A manufacturer who came here to appear before the Senate committee on finance in relation to certain alterations in the Republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill, after listening to a number of hearings, had this to say of his impressions, this morning: "I never had any idea that there was so much selfishness in asking for protection of industries. It seems that it is 'everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost.' You will find one manufacturer asking for a reduction of duty upon an article which he consumes in his business, and an increase upon the article which he manufacturers. For instance, the other day I heard some men who wanted a decrease upon the duty on blooms, wire rods and similar articles from $11 to $8 per ton. This class of material is used in the manufacture of drawn wire from which wire for fence-making is manufactured. The object in asking for the reduction on blooms and wire rods was, of course, to get cheaper raw material from which to make wire for wire fences. In the same breath the wire manufacturers asked to have a large increase upon their production. In other words, they wanted to break down the manufacturers of blooms and wire rods for the purpose of building up those who make drawn wire.

"But I saw another exhibition of selfishness," continued the gentleman, "which was quite as flagrant. A man who dyes ungrained socks and stockings and other knit goods asked the committee to admit free of duty all ungrained goods, so that he could get to dye them. This fellow would break down all of our factories which make knit goods for the purpose of permitting him to get to dye the ungrained raw manufactured article. It was a clear case of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole. Of course I am a protectionist and believe that an import duty should be levied with the establishment and increase of manufacturing interests, but I do not think that those who want protection should ask it at the expense of others. We should go upon the same principle that we ask the tree-traders to act upon: that of a little self-sacrifice, in order that the most good shall be done the greatest number."

THE WHITE HOUSE STORIES.

A Defense of Two Correspondents Who Are Falsely Accused.

H. V. Boynton, in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A Democratic newspaper in Indianapolis charges that Mr. F. D. Mussey, of this office, and Mr. Perry S. Heath, of the Indianapolis Journal, have been largely responsible for the circulation of the vile slanders against the White House family. This is unadulterated falsehood. The correspondence of both these gentlemen will show that they have not printed anything about them. Everyone acquainted with them here, and their circle of acquaintances is a very wide one, will testify that they have had nothing whatever to do, outside of their correspondence, in spreading this Democratic vileness.

While it is not fair to charge the origination and circulation of these stories upon any considerable number of Democrats, it is true, as heretofore insisted in this correspondence, that every story which has as yet reached the public was first circulated by the Democrats. Every one of them was thus brought to the attention of Republican correspondents, and, among others, to the attention of this office. Not one of them appeared in print. Not only this, but their publication was prevented by gentlemen in this office. The same course was pursued in the matter by every Republican correspondent in Washington. The stories, as the country well knows, have finally found their way into print through correspondents and journals devoted to the administration and members of the administration itself. But for these, the country would never have been informed of the secret attacks which Democrats, whose names are known throughout the land, have for two years past persistently poured into the ears of Republican journalists against their President. The Indianapolis newspaper which is so bold in its charges would do well to hold its peace, or begin to look around for something in the way of proof with which to sustain its statements.

CLEVELAND'S $10,000.

How It Came About that the President Handed His Check to Mr. Barnum.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Baltimore Sun to-day says: "During the last campaign it was several times affirmed and denied that Mr. Cleveland had given $10,000 to the Democratic campaign fund. It was generally understood, however, that the contribution was a fact. Mr. Henry Watterson was of the impression that his personal letter to the President, written from the national Democratic headquarters, inquiring whether 'the administration is for us or against us,' prompted Mr. Cleveland to make his handsome subscription, but the truth was that Mr. Cleveland had given the money weeks before Mr. Watterson wrote his letter, although Mr. Barnum kept it to himself. In the early part of the campaign, when Mr. Barnum was at the White House one day, the President and he, in the course of conversation, incidentally discussed campaign finances. Mr. Barnum said the committee was doing pretty well in getting money, but not so well as they should be doing. The President inquired if he had his subscription book with him, and when answered in the affirmative, asked to look at the book. He scanned the list of names and amounts with much interest. After inspecting it to his satisfaction, he handed the book to Mr. Barnum. He then went to his desk, sat down, took out his check-book, wrote his check for $10,000 and put it into Mr. Barnum's hands. The latter said: 'Why, Mr. President, we don't want you to do anything of this kind.' The President replied: 'Yes;' that he 'had as much interest in the success of the cause as any one else, and considered it quite proper to contribute.' Mr. Barnum was shrewd enough to know that this was a big thing in every way, and he left the White House in quite an elated frame of mind. In due time he let the fact out in a quiet way, and, as he had anticipated, the President's contribution induced various others to come down handsomely."

MINOR MATTERS.

Rev. Dr. Naylor Enters a Protest Against the Inaugural Ball.

Washington Special to Chicago News.

The clergyman who objects to ushering in the administration of a new President with dancing and a wine supper has been heard from. The Rev. Dr. Naylor uttered a solemn protest at the Hamlin Methodist Church last night against the inaugural ball. He said that the refinement of dancing in modern times had made it more attractive, but none the less sinful, and it was never so strong in its hold upon the American Nation as now.

"So powerful is its grip," said he, "that on the 4th of March next a great, godly man, the greatest man in the land, the leader of the people, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a pure man whom I have known for twenty years, will either offend the Nation or he will have to lend his presence to the inaugural ball, where he will see nothing more edifying than thousands of people in peacock costumes hopping around on the floor. There are two things of which I am heartily ashamed. One is that great pile of marble and mortar on the Potomac's bank which cost millions of dollars (the Washington monument) and which is no more good than your last year's shoes, and the other is the quadrennial ball at which this great Nation dances."

Expensive Cotillions.

Special to Baltimore American.

A departure, it is rumored, will be made this year from the old-established programme of the winter's dancing. Heretofore the gentlemen of the united service of the army and navy have been in the habit of giving three cotillions during the winter. This year, however, this will be changed. Instead of the three dances, there will be one great event, massive and grand in its plenitude of gold braid and dangling swords. A huge hall will be procured, with a full regimental band. A heavily-laden table will be bounteously supplied with abundance. Wine will flow galore, and there will be such a crush and jam as will cause even the Chinese minister's ball to pale into insignificance. Flags and decorations will be draped about in grand magnificence, and all attending will be expected to talk blank verse or carry on their conversation in rhyme, a la Owen Meredith. Tickets will be $20, the cost of the three events in former years.

Many objectors are found to this scheme, who think the money too much for one ball, and who think that it is being arranged by the older men of the service, who care more for the wine and supper than the more youthful pastime of dancing. The girls fear the cost will crowd out the limber-legged young men who dance, and make the evening one "deuced bore." Many are hoping that the decision may not be final, and that two semi-grand events may be decided upon.

Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted the following-named Indianians:

Original Invalid—J. Moslander, Plymouth; C. L. Mayer, Crawfordsville; J. M. Harpold, East Frankton; F. M. Lansford, Oakland City; E. Goodman, deceased, Needmore; J. Montgomery, Lizton; E. G. Jackson, Patriot; H. T. McElfresh, Vallonia; F. M. Burrill, Rinley; W. H. H. Woolf, Connersville; D. Wymore, Connersville; W. W. Cash, Oakland City; J. Grose, Kempton; I. Spencer, Rush Creek Valley; J. Brooks, Indianapolis; D. Davis, Greensburg; C. Blakely, Groomsville; S. A. Butler, New Haven; J. W. Evett, North Landing; L. C. Foust, North Judson; D. D. Burnham, Waveland; A. Inskeep, Union City; S. P. Overstreet, Cromwell.

Increase—Navy—J. A. Miller, Terre Haute; W. M. Lloyd, Patricksburg; J. T. Henry, Maxwell; W. Wells, Galena; E. H. Babbitt, Indianapolis; J. Tasher, North Liberty; A. C. Schaffer, Indianapolis; J. Brogan, Harrodsburg; J. W. Riley, Marengo; D. B. Copper, Bedford; E. Lintz, Sugar Branch; J. Ransom, Rego; N. Trueblood, Chestnut Hill; J. W. Tucker, Pierceville; G. F. Hilliman, Petersburg; M. L. Folliom, Harmony; A. M. Freestone, Alexandria; F. Ramsever, alias Ramsey, Groomsville.

Reissue—J. R. Bartlett, Pleasant Lake.

Widows, Etc.—Susan E. Lucas, former widow of G. W. Goble, Freetown; Ella Pink, former widow of G. White, Aurora; minors of G. White, Aurora.

Mexican Survivors—J. Fitzsimmons, Lafayette; J. Robertson, Evansville.

Operations of the Secret Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The chief of the secret-service division of the Treasury Department, in his annual report, says that the representative value of counterfeit money captured during the year was $2,117,523, of which over $2,000,000 were imitations and fac-similes of notes. There also were captured 85 plates, 40 dies, 46 molds and a large quantity of counterfeiting pharaphernalia. During the year only two new counterfeit notes made their appearance, both being silver certificates, and both very poor imitations.

Senator Sherman and the Cabinet.

Washington Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.

The pilgrims from Ohio have not yet succeeded in extracting from Senator Sherman any form of permission to tell General Harrison that he will accept a Cabinet position. He has told them that he prefers his seat in the Senate, and that he will not consider a proposition to change his official relations until he has received one. Whether he would accept or decline depends upon the manner in which the invitation comes and upon his view of his duty in the premises. He says he has received a great many honors from the Republican party, and appreciates them fully, and is willing to serve the party in any capacity where he can serve it best, but he is not willing to say whether he would consider it his duty to accept a position in the Cabinet until he was convinced that he could be more useful to his country there than in the Senate, and he will not permit his friends to urge his appointment on General Harrison, or even to suggest it to him.

Indiana Patents.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Patents were issued to Indiana inventors, to-day, as follows: Wm. H. H. Ayers, assignor of one-half to J. C. Ertel, of Indianapolis, nut-lock; Samuel Burgess, Vincennes, assignor of one-half to T. Williams, Olivet, Mich., car-coupler; Peter D. Graham, Corunna, hand-plow; Winsfield O. Gunkle, Terre Haute, boiler-feed regulator; John J. McErtain, assignor of one-half to F. A. Booker, South Bend, band pulley; George Forget, Brazil, check-rein holder; Henry B. Pitner, LaPorte, carpet stretcher and tacker; Wm. N. Schindler, Mishawaka, wheat heater or temper; Grant Seymour, assignor to Niles & Scott Company, LaPorte, metal wheel; Wm. H. Stone, Marietta, tension device for grain-binders; Abraham L. Wiley, Bethel, car-mover.

Mahone for the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A conference of Southern Republicans, known to be favorable to the candidacy of General Mahone, of Virginia, for a Cabinet position, was held here today. It is understood that no formal action was taken at this meeting, which was of a preliminary character.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Congress will take a holiday recess. That fact was apparent from the proceedings in the Senate this afternoon. The Republicans fought the proposition of the House to adjourn from next Friday to Monday, Jan. 7, with persistency and determination, but the Democrats finally proposed a compromise, which will undoubtedly be accepted.

Senator Farwell to-day introduced a bill for re-organization and increased efficiency of the navy. The bill was prepared by W. G. Farwell, a surgeon in the navy, whose letter in support of the measure was submitted with it. The bill is intended to remedy the discrimination now existing against certain officers and to facilitate promotions.

A new movement toward woman suffrage was begun in the Senate this morning. Senator Dawes introduced a bill to remove the political disabilities of Harriet H. Robinson, of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, and to declare her a citizen of the United States with all the rights and powers of citizenship, including the privilege of voting and being voted for.

Mrs. Waite, widow of the late Chief-justice, is lying ill of pneumonia at her home on I street. Since last Friday, until this morning, her case was regarded as nearly hopeless, but this morning a decided change for the better took place, and this afternoon the attending physicians assured the family and friends that the danger point had passed. C. C. Waite, a son, who was hastily summoned from Cincinnati when his mother's condition became critical, returned to his home to-day.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Seized Steamer to Be Released—Cape Haytien Bombarded and Twenty Persons Killed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Captain Kelly, of the steamer Saginaw, which arrived to-day from Hayti, would not make any report of Haytian affairs, but it is learned from other sources that the steamer Haytian Republic was still in the harbor of Port-au-Prince when the Saginaw sailed. Passengers by the Saginaw bring important news from Hayti. On the morning of Dec. 5, the passengers state, four of Legitime's men-of-war—the Dessalines, Balize, Toussant l'Ouverture and one other—bombarded Cape Haytien. The gunboats dropped anchor four or five miles off shore, lying broadside on to the town. The vessels' guns were fired with blank cartridges to give notice of their war-like intentions. The foreign consuls in the city sent out a petition to the commander of the fleet asking time to get out of the city. They were given thirty-six hours to evacuate the town. The people fled into the hills, taking all the possessions they could conveniently carry. They loaded their effects upon the backs of mules, which could only carry "a carga" each, which is 250 pounds. The supply of pack-mules being limited to fifty or sixty, the animals were in great demand and fabulous prices were paid to convey a single mule load of the more valuable effects of the wealthy residents to places of safety. A wealthy resident by the name of Morel paid $100 for the use of a single animal for the afternoon of the first day on which the people had to remove their effects. Incidents of a similar nature marked the second day, and those of the poorer classes who were fortunate enough to own a mule preferred renting it out, to using the animals to save their own goods.

Shortly after daybreak on the second day after the arrival of the fleet, the Haytian officers trained their guns on the town and the bombardment commenced. Operations were begun at this early hour because a favoring tide enabled the four vessels to lay broadside to the town. The Toussaint fired the first shot, which went whistling through the air and buried itself in the sand on the beach, just in front of the frail thatched bamboo houses of the poorer natives. The other vessels followed suit and fired wildly. In a few minutes, however, the shots began to tear through the town, demolishing the frail structures. The bamboo huts succumbed easily, but the stone buildings in the central and more elevated portions of the town were not so easily destroyed, the heavy walls resisting the fire for several hours. Despite the warning they had received to leave the fated town, many of the residents clung to their habitations. In fact, it was impossible to remove many of the sick in the city within the time alloted by Legitime. On the tops of all the houses in which a sick person was known to be a white flag was placed, but the shot and shell were no respecters of the appealing emblems.

None of the people who arrived to-day could estimate with any degree of accuracy the number killed, but it was thought that fifteen or twenty, at least, succumbed to the deadly fire.

Legitime is, by degrees, losing the confidence of the people, and most all the sympathy is with the north.

The agents, in this city, of the steamship Haytian Republic are much surprised at the report that their vessel will sail from Hayti, today, in charge of an American crew which sailed from here last week on the Atlas line ship Alena, to be delivered at an American port subject to the disposal of this government. Mr. Austin, one of the agents, said: "I don't see what either Hayti or the Atlas people gain by this. I doubt very much whether they can bring the Haytian Republic up here. She has no stores, no fuel nor anything else on board, and she must be in bad condition. I doubt, too, whether an engineer who is not used to her engines can run her. They say she will leave this morning. The Galena ought to be there to-day, and will probably reach them before she can sail. I suppose the Galena will take possession of her at once. Mr. Morse, one of the owners, is on the Galena, and he will take charge of his vessel."

Grew Weary of Threats.

BILLINGS, M. T., Dec. 18.—Wm. S. Houx, a stock man of Hawk creek, about fifty miles northeast of here, has for some time been enamored of the wife of C. V. Strong. He had attempted several times to induce her to leave her husband, threatening to kill him, and upon two occasions pointing his Winchester rifle at him. On the morning of the 16th Houx renewed his abuse and threatened the life of Strong, when the latter drew a revolver and shot Houx through the heart, remarking, "You have had the drop on me long enough; this time I have the best of it." The corner left yesterday for the scene of the tragedy.

State Pensions for Ex-Confederates.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 18.—The Senate yesterday rejected the bill to establish a home for disabled confederate soldiers and sailors, and passed a bill amending the present pension law by limiting the total amount to be paid out annually to $50,000. The bill provides that in each country a committee of five veterans shall be annually selected by a mass-meeting of their comrades. This committee will select from the list of applicants such indigent and disabled veterans as they deem worthy, and these will receive a pension of $60 per year each.

A LIVELY POLITICAL DEBATE

The Democratic Idea of Civil-Service Reform Roughly Handled in the House.

Mr. Henderson Shows that Although Many Republicans Pass the Examination, 97 Per Cent. of the Appointees Are Democrats.

Mr. Browne Defends Indiana Politicians from the Aspersions of New Yorkers,

And Says the Successful Party Courts an Investigation of Its Acts in the Recent Election—The Senate and the Recess.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Several Members of the House Forcibly Express Their Views on the Subject.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A fierce fight over civil-service reform took place in the House this afternoon, in which New Yorkers and Indianians participated. When the section in the legislative and judicial appropriation bill making provision for the maintenance of the civil service was reached, Mr. Cummings, of New York, moved to strike it out. He attacked the workings of the Civil-service Commission and the operations of the law, declaring that they never did any good. During the course of his remarks he dwelt unfairly upon the recent election in Indiana, and declared that Col. W. W. Dudley had committed political crimes and was a fugitive from justice. This brought Gen. Browne, of Indiana, to his feet, and he made a very dignified and forceful speech in support of civil-service reform, the enforcement of the law, the maintenance of the commission, and in defense of the action of the Republicans of his State during the recent election. He referred to the proposed investigation into the recent election and said the Republicans of Indiana courted it, and he hoped the investigation would be ordered. Representative Johnston also spoke in a similar tone. He was followed by Representative Bynum, who claimed that the Republicans bought everything in his State at the election last month, and had perpetrated gross frauds at the polls, and had been guilty of corruption through the purchase of voters. He said the Republican press had not uttered a political truth for six months. Mr. Cheadle, of Indiana, defended the actions of the Republicans of his State during the recent election. In referring to Col. Dudley, he said that gentleman was for three and a half years Commissioner of Pensions, since when he had been, and is now, a resident of the District of Columbia; that if he had committed a crime against the federal government, or the State of Indiana, he could be found here, and a process from the court would apply to him in this city, and could be served as easily as if he were in Indiana. The Republicans in his State, he said, wanted a full and a fair investigation into the methods of everybody in the recent election. He said that all fair-minded men in the State would like an investigation which would reveal the methods employed by which ten Democratic Representatives were elected to the next Congress when there was only three Republicans elected, although the State gave the Republican Connpessional ticket nearly 5,000 majority. He added, that was a mystery to all pure men, and he hoped an investigation would be instituted with a view to making it clear. When a vote was taken upon Mr. Cummings's proposition to strike out the appropriation for the Civil-service Commission, those who supported it were: Spinola, T. J. Campbell and Cummings, of New York; Taulbee, and Caruth, of Kentucky; Compton, of Maryland; Martin, of Texas, and Stone, of Tennessee.

Details of the Debate.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Springer, of Illinois, stated that he would not call up the Territorial bills to-day. There would be a meeting of the committee on Territories to-morrow, and it would then be determined when those measures would be considered. There was a brief contest between Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, in charge of the river and harbor bill, and Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, in charge of the legislative appropriation bill, for the precedence of their respective measures, Mr. Randall being successful, and the House proceeding, in committee of the whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair), to the consideration of his bill. There was no interruption in the reading of the bill until Mr. Holman offered an amendment increasing the number of messengers on the soldiers' roll of the House from fourteen to twenty.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, thought that this amendment might have the effect of breaking down the rule which prevented the discharge of any of the old soldiers now upon the roll. The Fifty-first Congress might be relied upon to do full justice to the Union soldiers.

Mr. Holman—May be you will and may be you will not.

Mr. Cannon—We will be subject to criticism if we fail to perform our duty.

Mr. Reed, sarcastically—Why has the gentleman waited from the Forty-seventh to the Fiftieth Congress to offer his patriotic measure?

Mr. Holman—If the measure is right what difference does it make?

Mr. Reed—Why were you not so anxious in the interval?

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa—How many of the soldiers to be benefited by the amendment are from Indiana?

Mr. Holman—None that I know of.

Mr. Henderson—I understand that all of them are.

Mr. Holman—One of the one-legged soldiers on the roll is from my district. Do you object to that?

Mr. Henderson—Oh, no.

In response to a remark by Mr. Holman, Mr. Cannon suggested that in the Old Testament it was said "it is not every one that will enter into the kingdom." "That is in the New Testament," corrected a number of Democrats, and the laugh was directed against Mr. Cannon, until he turned it with an expression of delight at finding that so many of his Democratic friends read the Bible.

Mr. Cannon said that if the gentleman from Indiana would offer an amendment increasing the soldiers' roll for the present session he would not oppose it.

Mr. Holman replied that if such an increase was right during the present session, it was right during the next Congress.

The amendment was rejected—53 to 66.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, moved to increase the clerical force of the Civil-service Commission, and the amendment was opposed by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Henderson said that the increase was asked for by the commission, and that it should be granted if Congress desired to enforce the law in good faith. The spirit of the law had not been carried out in good faith by the present administration. The verdict recently pronounced by the people would give the country a commission which would give the letter and spirit of the law a proper enforcement, and he thought that every one should give heed to that verdict.

Mr. McMillin inquired wherein the commissioners had failed to discharge their duties.

Mr. Henderson replied that it was his belief that the spirit of the law was not enforced.

Mr. McMillin—On what evidence do you found your belief, and by what facts do you back it up?

Mr. Henderson—It does not need any backing up before the American people, and does not need any backing up before a good Democrat like the gentleman from Tennessee. He knows it as well as I do.

Mr. McMillin—What is the ground upon which you make such a serious charge against the Civil-service Commissioners?

Mr. Henderson—I am thoroughly satisfied, as I believe that every member of the House is,