THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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☞ Fair weather.

ALL COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Are, in general terms, entitled to a fair margain of profit. This is necessary to provide for rent, and salaries, and expenses incurred in the ordinary conduct of business. Whenever a transaction in merchandise will not afford a profit to cover the above incidental expenses, there must be a cause. Dull trade, or an overstock, may force margins to a point below profit. In the Clothing business, some patterns may prove unpopular with the trade, and be sold for less than the cost of production. The corner of a garment may have been cut square when it should have been cut round; the buttons may have been brown when they should have been black or light; the lining may have been the wrong shade to look well after being made up; the pants may have been a little too full or a little too narrow—for these, and for kindred causes, a reason for selling goods less than cost exists. The Bargain Counters of the WHEN contain all that class of merchandise that, for some reason or another, has sacrificed margains or profits. Upon them you may find perfect garments, but in broken sizes. To them go those lines that have not been so popular as some others. If anything is defective in shape, make or quality, it goes to the Bargain Counter at reduced rates, and the busiest place in our house is sometimes around them. Ask to be shown through them when shopping at

THE WHEN

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. **BIG 4**

THE PEORIA DIVISION

of the Big 4 route, formerly the O., I. & W., is the most direct route to points in Iowa and Nebraska, and on train leaving Indianapolis at 7:45 a. m., daily, a coach is attached, running through to Lincoln, Nebraska, without change, making connection with the Burlington route's fast vestibule train service to all points in Nebraska, Colorado and the Black Hills.

TIME CARD.

CLEVELAND DIVISION.

Depart—*4.10 am, 7 am, *11.10 am, *3.05 pm, 6.20 pm.
Arrive—*9.15 am, *10.30 am, 5.15 pm, 6.25 pm. *10.50 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—*3.55 am, *6.45 am, 10.50 am, *3.10 pm, 6.5 pm, 6.50 pm.
Arrive—10.17 am, *11.00 am, §12:10 pm, 4.55 pm, *10.55 pm, *11.35 pm.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7.10 am, *11.10 am, 5.10 pm, *11.45 pm.
Arrive—*3.30 am, 10.35 am, *3.00 pm, 6.25 pm.

ST. LOUIS AND CAIRO DIVISION.

Depart—*7.30 am, *11.05 am, 5.00 pm, *11.05 pm.
Arrive—*3.45 am, 10.35 am, *2.50 pm, *6.25 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—*4:00 am. *7:15 pm.
Arrive—*7:20 a. m. *10:40 p. m.

PEORIA DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—*7:45 am, 12:05 noon, 5:00 pm. *11:15 pm,
Arrive—*3:40 am, 10:15 a. m. 2:40 pm, *6:45 pm,

*Daily. §Sunday only.

Ticket-Offices—No. 1 East Washington street and 138 South Illinois street.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.

HERE IS ANOTHER CHANCE TO VISIT THE NEW SOUTH.

For the land sale at East Chattanooga, to be held May 6, 7 and 8, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad will, on May 5 and 6, sell excursion tickets to Chattanooga at one fare for the round trip, good to return ten days from date of sale. While these low rates to the South prevail do not forget that we are still the popular and only Pullman Vestibule Line between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, with dining-car service second to none in the country.

For any information call at our city ticket-office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as follows:

FOR CINCINNATI AND DAYTON.

Depart—*4:05 am †10:35 am *2:43 pm *4:00 pm
Arrive—†9:30 am *11:05 am *7:30 pm *10:55 pm *1:10 am

FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT AND THE NORTH.

Depart.....*4:05 am †10:35 am *4:00 pm
Arrive.....*1:10 am †9:30 am *7:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

Deformity Braces and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

MRS. PHINNEY EXPLAINS.

What She Said About Mrs. Foster's Political Work at the Chicago Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28.—Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney, president of the National W. C. T. U. (non-partisan) has prepared the following for publication:

A statement that does great injustice to Mrs. Foster, and at the same time represents me as in a hostile attitude toward one whom I not only love and honor, but recognize as the strongest and ablest champion of constitutional prohibition the Nation has yet produced, appeared in the Chicago News, and almost simultaneously in the general public press. Because of the injustice thus done to those representing the non-partisan temperance movement the correct version of what I did say on the point under discussion should have as wide circulation.

I said that "while Mrs. Foster has no peer upon the temperance platform, her connection with the last political campaign had hindered this movement because of the general misapprehension in regard to her non-partisanship; that while we clearly understand the difference between individual and representative political action, and know that when Mrs. Foster went into that political contest she went as a woman believing in the Republican party and its governmental policy, not seeking to carry with her the influence of the women associated with her in temperance work, many good, conscientious people cannot understand how this can consist with avowed non-partisanship. We know that Mrs. Foster is just as ardent a Methodist as she is an ardent Republican; that she fully believes the Methodist Church is the church for the people; that it is the greatest denominational agency for uplifting the masses; but she does not seek to bring to its support the influence of the women of the union, because she believes they should exercise their own preferences in these as in political matters. So we see that as a temperance worker Mrs. Foster is truly non-partisan and non-sectarian; but many fail to understand it, and, therefore, oft-repeated charges are brought against us by those who are unable or unwilling to understand our position."

I did not say "Mrs. Foster had done great injury to the temperance cause," nor did I say to a reporter in explanation that "I did not mean what I said."

I did not mean what he said, but I stand by the statements I made. ELLEN J. PHINNEY.

Relic of Prairie-Schooner Days.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Snell toll-road was declared a nuisance by the board of County Commissioners to-day, and the proprietors were prohibited from taking tolls from travelers. The peculiarity of the incident is in the fact that though the road has for some time been wholly within the city of Chicago, the toll system of prairie-schooner days has been steadily enforced. The resolution is to afford basis for an injunction against the proprietors of the road, the heirs of Tascott's victim, millionaire Snell.

Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—W. W. Allen, superintendent of mails in Buffalo postoffice, was arrested to-day, charged with robbing the mails. It is supposed that he has been connected with the robberies that have made the Buffalo postoffice notorious throughout the land. He is an expert mail man and has been in the service twenty-five years.

Maryland's Ex-Treasurer Indicted.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Ex-State Treasurer Archer was indicted by the grand jury here, to-day, on a charge of embezzling $118,000 of State funds.

ACTRESS KILLED AND OTHERS HURT.

Serious Accident in Virginia to a Train Carrying the "Pearl of Pekin" Company.

STAUNTON, Va., April 28.—At 3 A. M. to-day, the express train of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, for Washington, was descending a heavy grade a mile west of Staunton, when the brake-rod of the engine fell, the air-brake was rendered useless and the wild train rushed into Staunton at eighty miles an hour, tearing away the depot roof. The Pullman sleeper left the track and was thrown on its side. In it were fifteen members of the "Pearl of Pekin" troupe, en route to Baltimore, announced to play there to-night. Of the company Miss Myrtle Knox, injured, died while being taken from the car. Miss Edith Miller suffered a broken leg. Mrs. Edward Webb, leg bruised; Edward Stevens, shoulder sprained; Miss Bertha Fisher, concussion of the abdomen and concussion of the spine, which may result seriously; Louis Harrison, scalp wound; Miss Ione Dunham, sprained ankle. W. J. Kilpatrick, lumber merchant, New York, had a leg severely torn. L. M. Sloman, commercial traveler, Cincinnati, was bruised. The car took fire, but was put out by citizens.

Officers of the Chesapeake & Ohio road at Cincinnati received dispatches giving an account of the accident, but they did not mention the extraordinary speed of eighty miles an hour. The report from the superintendent says the rear sleeper, Austerlitz, left the track and toppled over on the platform at the passenger station. The young lady who was killed was formerly a telegraph operator in Kansas City, and joined the company not very long ago, contrary to the wishes of her father.

Another dispatch says the vestibule train due at Staunton from the west at 1 o'clock was two hours late. About 3 o'clock it came whirling on at a speed of seventy miles an hour, the engine having the appearance of a sheet of fire. A number of persons were on the station platform and had barely time to escape. As the train reached the passenger station the rear sleeper careened, striking the platform covering, tearing away the iron posts and demolishing the whole platform structure. It struck the eastern baggage-house, fifty rods from the station, a new brick building, crushing in its front and wrecking the building. The rear sleeper then jumped the track and turned over on its side a few feet from the track, shattering the car into numberless pieces. The city fire alarm was sounded. The fire companies responded instantly and went to work at the wreck, assisted by many citizens, to rescue the passengers from their imprisonment. Miss Myrtle Knox, who was killed, was fearfully mangled. One leg was cut off below the knee, her left arm broken and right shoulder dislocated. A piece of wood was buried in her thigh, cutting an artery, causing death from bleeding in a few moments, and before surgical aid could be summoned. The others received injuries as indicated above. There were six coaches, two of which were sleepers. No one was injured except those in the rear sleeper. The engine and other cars rushed on for a mile when the engineer, on an u-pgrade, got control of the engine. The accident was caused by a brake-rod falling, throwing ballast among the air-brake connections, rendering the brakes useless and causing the engineer to lose control of his train. The wounded were taken to the Virginia Hotel, where they are being well cared for, and the body of Miss Knox to an undertaker's, to be embalmed.

Losses by Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., April 28.—Fire broke out this morning at 1 o'clock, in a room over Whitlock & Astley's hardware store, on LaPorte street. The building, owned by Mrs. Magdalen Klinghammer, was damaged by fire and water $1,000; Snyder & Stevens, insurance agents, and Justice Samuel Parker, on library, office furniture, $500. Whitlock & Astley were damaged, principally by water, to the extent of $3,500. The losses are all covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CHICAGO, April 28.—A $50,000 fire occurred to-night in Dickinson Bros. & King's warehouse. The United States bonded warehouse adjoining was damaged $2,000. Dickinson Bros. & King, dealers in plaster and cement, suffered the bulk of the loss, the remainder, which was slight, falling mainly upon D'Allemand & Co., liquor merchants, and J. D. Oliver, of South Bend, Ind., owner of the building.

AUSTIN, Minn., April 28.—The main school building in this city was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $40,000, on which there is $20,000 insurance.

TRUCKEE, Cal., April 28.—A portion of the town of Sierraville burned last night. Loss, about $22,000; insurance, $2,300.

Business Embarrassments.

KANSAS CITY, April 28.—Carl Spengler, wholesale and retail liquor-dealer, at No. 622 Delaware street, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are placed at $67,000, and liabilities the same. The failure is said to be due to bad collections. Mr. Spengler was elected a member of the upper house of the City Council at the recent election.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Judge Allen has substituted Lowell Lincoln as assignee of the firm of John F. Plummer & Co., in place of Jeremiah P. Murphy. The application for substitution was made by Strong & Cadwallader, who represented creditors to whom is due $600,000. It was not opposed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 28.—James H. Foster, dry-goods-dealer, assigned, today, to Burnham, Hanna, Manger & Co., of Kansas City. Liabilities, $35,000; assets, $40,000.

AN APPEAL TO WAGE-EARNERS

Manifesto from President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

Workingmen Urged to Turn Out on May 1, but to Refrain from Striking for Eight Hours Until the Carpenters' Fight Is Over.

Four Thousand Chicago Strikers May Go to Work for New Bosses on Monday.

Preparation for Expected Trouble at the Stockyards in that City—Meetings of Miners—Pittsburg Railway Employes—In Europe.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY MANIFESTO.

All Workmen Asked to Refrain from Strikes Until the Carpenters Win.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The general executive board of the American Federation of Labor held a protracted executive session this afternoon, and to-night issued a manifesto signed by President Gompers. After denouncing all who do not yield to his views as enemies of those who work, Mr. Gompers closes thus:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor having selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to make the demand for the enforcement of the eight-hour work-day, I ask you to refrain from any sympathetic strikes—rather remain at your work—and aid the carpenters and joiners to win in the contest. To the carpenters and joiners my advice is to demand and insist upon the enforcement of the eight-hour work day. It is not a matter of theory; it is a positive fact that the question of wages and conditions will regulate themselves, and to your benefit, as soon as the eight-hour work-day has been in operation. For that reason, if you cannot secure the eight-hour work-day with other conditions, then allow them to remain open for future adjustment.

"In the demonstrations to be held May 1, turn out in vast numbers, and by your presence manifest your unalterable determination to have the eight-hour work-day enforced, though by one trade at a time, yet for all as the ultimate result. Allow no one to provoke you to a breach of the peace. Maintain order, refrain from all violence, engage in no riots, let the watchword be the enforcement of the eight-hour work-day, firm, peaceable and positive. With stout hearts and clear heads let us concentrate all efforts for victory upon the carpenters and joiners.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS.

They Are Willing to Allow 4,000 of Their Number to Go to Work Next Monday.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The committees of the new bosses' association and the striking carpenters held a conference this afternoon, with a view to arranging for the resumption of work by as many of the strikers as can be employed by the new association. At its conclusion both sides declined to make public the result until action thereon had been taken by the general bodies which they represent. It is most certain, however, that by Monday at least 4,000 of the 6,000 carpenters now idle will go to work for the members of the new Employers' Association. The Journeymen's Council had a stormy session debating this proposition. A strong minority were against any resumption of work until all the men could go back at once. The more conservative majority, however, believed that, with four thousand men at work for those employers who were disposed to meet them half way, the strike could be carried to a successful conclusion against the members of the old Master Carpenters' Association.

The Journeymen's Council to-night issued a long reply to the statements published by the Masters' Association regarding the fruitless conferences of Saturday. The circular asserts that misleading reports of former conferences were made by the Masters' Association, and that the journeymen desired to have disinterested citizens present as witnesses. The employers refusing to meet the journeymen in company with the citizens, the latter declined to have anything further to do with the matter. In conclusion the circular offers to waive the question of employing none but union men if the association will submit the other points of difference to arbitration.

Non-union men in numbers larger than even the strikers care to admit are pouring into Chicago, and it is believed the master carpenters, anticipating the fruitless conferences of Saturday, had agents in other cities securing all the non-union carpenters they could find. The strikers are vigilant, however, and this morning captured a large number of non-union men and induced them to refuse to go to work. A boss carpenter named Smythe attempted to put some non-union men at work on a building on North avenue, but the strikers drove the men away. Chief Marsh says the non-union men will be protected in their work if it takes the entire police force.

Considerable excitement among the journeymen has been caused by indications that a member of their strike committee has been systematically supplying President Goldie, of the Master Carpenters' Association with strikers' secrets. The result was the summary dismissal of the entire committee to-night and the appointment of a new one. Dissensions among the journeymen is feared as the result of this action.

Number of Discontented Wage-Earners.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Times prints advance sheets from the city's official compilation of the number of wage-earners, male and female, in the old wards of the city at the present time. The statistics were secured for the light they cast on the anticipated labor troubles predicted for May 1. The Times says: "A mere glance at the tables will suffice to show the extravagance of the scare-head announcements made by some of the local newspapers. The tables include all who would be likely to inaugurate an eight-hour movement. The gross number is shown to be 304,704. Of these 46,241 are women, who, by common assent, are wholly without organization, and not meditating a strike. According to the reports that have been circulated, fully one-half of the remaining 258,423 will go out May 1. When it is remembered that the cigar-makers, the paper-hangers, the stone-masons, the brick-layers, the plumbers, the plasterers, now have an eight-hour day; when it is further remembered that all employes of the carrying trade, all clerks, wholesale and retail, all bakers, brewers, tanners, all professional men, all bank, broker and real-estate employes—in short, all except the few crafts that have pushed themselves to public notice in the projected movement—have no intention of striking, the extravagance of the reports alluded to becomes apparent. It is thought that actual figures will furnish but few of the 100,000 or 150,000 strikers expected by labor agitators."

AT THE PACKING-HOUSES.

Preparations for a Strike at the Chicago Stockyards—Police Will Take Charge.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The demand that the Packing-house Laborers' Union will send out Wednesday morning to the packing-house proprietors was the one subject of discussion to-day at the stockyards, and preparations for trouble are already being made. At the establishment of the International Packing Company arrangements were in progress to close down on Thursday. Fowler Bros. were putting their premises in order for continuing operations behind closed gates and a high fence, erected during the last strike, and surrounding their entire place. The steam-fitters at Armour's quit work on being refused the eight-hour day, and the coopers at Botsford's struck against the contract requiring a deposit of two weeks' wages with the employers. None of the other workmen, except those named, joined in what was first thought might be a stampede. The railroad work at the stockyards transfer, making up of trains, switching, etc., is done by the Switching Association, and it is said the members of this organization, if the packing-house employes go out, will lend them their assistance by refusing to handle any cars for the houses involved. Such a move would be a crippling blow to the packing interests. Yardmaster Martin said to-night that he did not credit the story.

Chief of Police Marsh and two assistants paid the packing-houses a visit, and as a result barracks to accommodate 100 policemen will be fitted up and occupied Thursday. Chief Marsh said that as soon as a strike is declared the police department will take charge of the stockyards district, and, since the premises are private, will clear them of everybody who has no business and right there. To-morrow the Armour company will swear in about fifty special officers, and it is expected that the other packers will take similar measures.

MEETINGS OF MINERS.

Conference at Terre Haute of Bituminous Operators and Employes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 28.—At the conference, to-day, between operators and miners of Indiana bituminous mines, a committee of five on each side was appointed to agree on a compromise schedule for the year beginning May 1. The committee is in session late to-night, and will report to the full meeting to-morrow. There is hope that an agreement will be reached, although the depressing news comes from Chicago that the Illinois operators, with the exception of Colonel Sweet, are not meeting with the miners there.

Northern Illinois Miners.

CHICAGO, April 28.—A joint convention of the northern Illinois mine-owners and mine workmen assembled in the Coal Exchange here to-day. Nineteen operators and thirty-four workmen's delegates were present, including John B. Rae, president of the United Mine-workers of America; State Master Workman Scafe and State Secretary Hotells. After a general discussion, mainly as to competition with Indiana and Ohio, President Rae moved that a committee of three owners and three workmen be chosen to consider the permanent organization of the convention, and to adopt a mode of procedure. This brought out a long debate, developing that the northern operators would not pledge themselves to any wage scale unless the southern Illinois operators were present at the convention. Finally a motion was adopted instructing the secretary to telegraph to all the operators in the State not present in the convention an invitation to be here Wednesday morning, to which time the convention adjourned.

LABOR ABROAD.

Preparations for the May Demonstration in Europe—Irish Strikes and Austrian Riots.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, April 28.—The impetus given to trades-unionism by the great strike of the London dock laborers has never for a moment flagged since the successful issue of that event. In fact the growth of organized labor during the last six or eight months has been little less than marvelous throughout the whole kingdom, and the harmony of action and unanimity of purpose among the various organizations is equally wonderful. Preparations for the mammoth labor meeting which is to be held in Hyde Park on Monday, May 4, have been active in all parts of England for several weeks past, and meetings were held in many cities and towns, yesterday, at which the plans of the various branches which are to participate were perfected. Seventy-two distinct unions, aggregating 250,000 laborers will, take part in the procession, which will be divided into sections, and march from every quarter of the town to the common meeting-place, Hyde Park, one of the unions marching sixteen miles to reach the position to which it is assigned. Of the whole number of paraders, 150,000 will form on the Thames embankment.

The Irish railway strikes have spread until they have well-nigh tied up all freight traffic in the southern part of that country. The trains between Dublin and Cork are being worked by clerks from the railway offices and by men secured from various sections of the country. With the help given by these men the company is enabled to maintain service between the two cities. It is the intention of the directors of the Great Southern & Western Railway Company to prosecute the signal men in their employ for leaving their work without giving any notice of their intention. Archbishop Walsh has written a letter to the directors suggesting that they postpone the taking of legal steps against the signal men until the strike is settled. He also suggests in the meantime a conference be held between the directors and delegates appointed by the railway employes.

Social and labor disturbances on the continent thicken as the time for the May demonstrations approach. A meeting of Anarchists was held at Lyons yesterday, at which speeches were made favoring violence by the workingmen on the occasion, and the labor demonstration on May 1. Eleven of the participants in the meeting who were the most active in favoring incendiary action were arrested. The peasants and laborers at Kalornea, in Galicia, where anti-Jewish rioting was reported last night, are making threats against the lives of the landlords. Several of the rioters have been arrested. Further trouble is feared. The military have been called upon to quell the rioting, and troops are being hurried to the town. Seventeen deaths have resulted from the riot at Biala. The burgomaster of Murschan has been threatened with death for forbidding a demonstration on May day. The burgomaster of Stockrau, whose house contains a synagogue, has received a letter warning him that his house will be burned, and that not a Jew will escape alive. Nine groups of Anarchists in Rome are organizing for a demonstration on May day. The police and the garrison of Rome have been reinforced as a measure of precaution against disorder. It is estimated that 200,000 Belgians, principally miners, will take part in the May-day labor demonstrations. Organized demonstrations will take place in Brussels, Liege, Mons and Charleroi. It is not expected that there will be any disorder. The managers of the military work-shops at Spandau, have announced that workmen who absent themselves on May day will be dismissed.

The Spanish government has given orders to permit a labor demonstration in Valencia on May day unless disorders arise.

OTHER LABOR TROUBLES.

Railway Men at Pittsburg Adjusting Their Difficulties—Action of the B. & O.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 28.—The executive board of the Federation of Railroaders had a conference this afternoon, but nothing was done, as a minority of the board was present. The other members will arrive in the morning, when a meeting will take place at 10 o'clock, when a settlement or a strike will probably be ordered.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to-day granted the demands of their employes for an advance, giving the day conductors $2.75 and night conductors $2.90. The day brakemen will be paid $2.50 and night men $2.70, ten hours to constitute a day's work.

Demands of Detroit Carpenters.

DETROIT, April 28.—Unless there is an unexpected change during the next forty-eight hours a general strike of the carpenters and joiners of Detroit will occur next Thursday morning. Seven hundred tradesmen attended a meeting of Carpenters' Union, No. 10, this evening and a committee was appointed to wait on the Carpenters' and Builders' Association. At 8 o'clock the committee from the Carpenters' Union met with representatives of the Carpenters' and Builders' Association. The carpenters informed the bosses that the unions comprising the district council were unanimous in the demand for an eight-hour day at 30 cents an hour, and recognition of the union, and that nothing short of the terms proposed would be accepted. The bosses submitted a counter-proposition, which was promptly rejected.

Strike and Labor Notes.

About three hundred laborers on the ore docks at West Superior, Wis., struck for higher wages yesterday. They are now receiving 40 cents an hour and demand 50.

Eugene Vallens & Co., cigar manufacturers, of Chicago, have secured an injunction, restraining their striking cigar-makers from intimidating the men still at work.

Buck Mountain colliery at Buck Mountain and Middle Lehigh colliery at New Boston, Pa., will suspend operations to-day for an indefinite period. Both mines are operated by the Middle Creek Coal Company. Four hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

At a meeting of carvers at Grand Rapids, Mich., it was decided to go out on strike May 1 unless the demand for nine hours is granted. The manufacturers are firm and will not grant the demand. A general strike may follow if outside carvers are brought in.

The trouble between the Knights of Labor and the International Union in Chick's shoe factory at Haverhill, Mass., still continues. Members of the International Union are rapidly taking the places of the discharged Knights cutters. The latter are endeavoring to dissuade out-of-town men from going to work.

THE PLUMMERVILLE BALLOT-BOX.

Witnesses Examined by the Clayton-Breckinridge Investigation Committee.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 28.—The Clayton-Breckinridge investigation committee examined 195 witnesses to-day. All but three were colored voters, who testified that they were at Plummerville, Conway county, on the day of the presidential election and voted for John M. Clayton for Congress. County Judge J. H. Merrill, of Arkansas county, testified that he always gave Republican representation on the election board whenever requested to do so. Last year no one asked him to appoint any Republican, so all the judges and clerks he named were Democrats. Sheriff Shelby, of Conway county, testified that he was at Morrillton when the ballot-box at Plummerville was stolen. As soon as he heard of it he went there and made diligent search for the box, and did all he could to discover who the thieves were. When Clayton was assassinated he was in the northern part of the county. He came to Plummerville two days afterwards and until the federal government took charge of the case he tried to find the murderer. He had a number of clews, which he had reported to Governor Eagle and the prosecuting attorney of his district. He had a pistol in his possession found near the house where Clayton was killed. He was ordered to deliver it to the committee next Friday, at which time he will again be placed on the stand, and be thoroughly examined in matters pertaining to the Clayton murder. Over one hundred more witnesses from Howards township will be examined to-morrow.

OLD VETERANS ARE WELL TREATED.

Denial of Reports of Cruelty by the Officers of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—A statement is printed that the local Grand Army posts here are somewhat excited over reports which have been received about the management of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan. The reports relate chiefly to the treatment of the soldiers in the Home, and a committee of three prominent Grand Army men has been appointed to investigate the matter. It is alleged that the old veterans are compelled to work in a private brick-yard, adjacent to the Home, for 40 cents a day; that the "sweat-box" and "bucking and gagging" are used as modes of punishment; that the mail of inmates is subjected to rigid scrutiny, and that instances are on record where money mailed to soldiers has failed to reach them.

A dispatch is also printed from Leavenworth, saying that the investigation at the Soldiers' Home in regard to the alleged unjust and cruel treatment of the soldiers discloses that there is little of the color of truth to the charges. Labor at the Home is not compulsory, and the soldiers are subject to little discipline. The soldiers have received their letters regularly and promptly, so far as could be learned, except in the case of a soldier named Batison, one of whose letters was recently opened by mistake. The governor and the Home postmaster were tried on this charge and the case was dismissed on trial. The "smelling committee," composed of the G. A. R. posts at St. Louis, has not yet arrived at the Home.

THE CHURCH AND THE SCHOOLS.

A Prominent Congregationalist Minister Says He Is Opposed to the Bennett Law.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—President Merrill, of Ripon College, who is recognized as one of the leading educators of this State, and a prominent Congregationalist, created a decided political sensation last night by declaring himself as unalterably opposed to the Bennett school law. In his address before the Congregational Union, held at the Church of the Pilgrims, he denounced the law as un-American, and in the course of his remarks said: "Those who say that the secular and sovereign State shall determine the method for the educational formation of a human soul in the most critical period of its existence are about twenty-five centuries behind the proper wisdom of the time. That would have done for Sparta, but is very poor wisdom for a Christian country."

The Usual Tale Reversed.

TORONTO, April 28.—To-day Martha McLean asked Nathaniel J. Hutchinson for the last time to marry her, and save her from the disgrace attendant upon his betrayal of her, and upon his putting her off she secured a revolver and shot him in the head. She then took a large dose of laudanum and lay down to die with Hutchinson. The ball has been extracted from Hutchinson's head, but he will probably die. The girl resisted medical treatment, but force was used and she is likely to recover.

Commended by Mr. Wanamaker.

CHICAGO, April 28.—John Mount, mail collector, has received a personal note from Postmaster-general Wanamaker, in which he says: "I have read with great interest the newspaper accounts of your bravery in defending the mails intrusted to your charge against two robbers, and I beg to thank you for this sturdy example of fidelity and duty. These exhibitions of courage, while no more praiseworthy, perhaps, than the steady devotion and nerve of the postoffice force in general, do more good than you are aware of."

Mine-Cage Strikes a Snag.

BUTTE, Mont., April 28.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon, Patrick Murphy, a miner working in the Mountain consolidated mine, in this city, was instantly killed, and George Little and Thomas Bray, two comrades, were seriously injured. The three were riding down the shaft on a cage loaded with timbers, and when about four hundred feet from the surface one of the timbers slipped and caught on the timbers of the shaft, and the entangled timber swept the cage with irresistible force.

MR. OWEN'S IMMIGRATION BILL

He Will Try to Bar Out an Undesirable Class and Change the Contract Laws.

Italians and Hungarians Who Live Like Paupers and Do Not Become American Citizens—A Veto Commended—Public Buildings.

Production of Gold and Silver and the Amount Coined During the Last Year.

Annoying Error in the Oklahoma Territorial Bill—When World's Fair Commissioners Must Be Appointed—Soldiers' Petition.

EMIGRANTS WE DO NOT WANT.

Congressman Owen Discusses the Need of New Immigration and Contract Labor Laws.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Congressmen Owen and Stump and Senator Squire, of the sub-committee on immigration, have returned to Washington. Mr. Owen expects to have an immigration bill ready for Congress within the next two weeks. In speaking of the proposed bill he said: "New York and New England are suffering from the influx of a class of emigrants who remain here only a few years, living in the meanwhile like paupers and intent only on hoarding and scraping together every cent they can, and then returning home. This is particularly true of Italians and Hungarians, and they do the country far more harm than good. No emigrant should be permitted to land here who does not come with the intention to build a permanent home. The privileges of our institutions should no longer be offered to any man who, after a certain time, fails to become an American citizen. The bill will provide that the Secretary of State shall forward to our consuls monthly the condition of our labor market, so that it can be known abroad whether there is any legitimate call for immigration labor. A radical change in contract laws will be recommended. There will have to be a system of inspection by our consuls or by some other method on the other side of the water, and the law must be changed so as to compel the return of immigrants coming into the country in violation of the law. There are probably five hundred immigrants coming here every week in violation of the intent of the contract-labor law, and yet, under the present letter of that law, it is impossible for the inspector to detain them. In framing the measure we will have to consider that the character of our immigration has unfortunately changed, to a great extent, from the hitherto wholly desirable class to a class, a very large per centage of which, unfortunately, is not only extremely undesirable, but pernicious in its effect on our wage system and our civilization.

CHECKING EXTRAVAGANCE.

President Harrison's First Veto Commended—Amount Voted for Public Buildings.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—There is general commendation of President Harrison's first veto. Even the operators of the real-estate boom at Ogden, U. T., acknowledge, some of whom are here, that it would have been unwise for the city to take upon itself the amount of indebtedness provided in the bill which was vetoed, and say the check which the President has placed upon extravagance will ultimately be to the advantage of the city.

There are many predictions being made that the President will veto some of the public building bills which are being rushed through Congress, although the chief executive has not in any way indicated that he will exercise his veto power in that direction. The public building bills which have passed the House or Senate at the present session number about 150, and make appropriations each from $40,000 to $2,500,000, the latter being for Kansas City. Most of them are for sums varying from $75,000 to $250,000. The amounts named in bills which have passed the Senate for future buildings aggregate over $16,000,000, while the House has kept almost even pace. Public building bills of local interest to Journal readers have passed the Senate as follows: Lafayette, $100,000; Fremont, O., $50,000. The House passed public building bills as follows: Akron, O., $100,000; Bloomington, Ill., $100,000; Defiance, O., $35,000; Fremont, O., $60,000; Lafayette, Ind, $80,000; Lima, O., $60,000; Logansport, Ind., $50,000; Madison, Ind., $40,000; Richmond, Ind., $65,000; South Bend, Ind., $75,000.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION.

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint—Coinage and Output for 1889.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Edward O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, has submitted to Congress a report on the production of the precious metals for the calendar year 1889, from which the following figures are taken: The gold product of the United States was 1,587,000 fine ounces, of the value of $32,800,000, against $33,000,000 in the preceding calendar year. Of the gold product of the United States $31,959,047 was deposited at the mints for coinage and manufacture into bars.

The silver product of our mines for the calendar year 1889 was approximately 50,000,000 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $46,570,000 and of the coining value of $64,646,464, against an estimated product for the calendar year of 1888 of 45,783,632 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $43,020,000 and of the coining value of $59,195,000, an increase over 1888 of about 4,216,368 fine ounces, of the commercial value of $3,750,000. In addition to the silver product of our own mines, about 7,000,000 ounces of silver were extracted from lead ores imported into the United States and smelted in this country, and over 5,000,000 ounces from base silver bars imported, principally from Mexico, making the total product of our mines, smelters and refineries about 62,000,000 fine ounces of silver. Of this amount the government purchased for coinage $27,125,357 ounces; there were used in the arts about 6,000,000 ounces; there were exported to Hong Kong, Japan, and the East Indies about 9,000,000 ounces, and there were shipped to London for sale about 20,000,000 ounces.

Colorado still maintains first rank among producing States, with an aggregate product of gold and silver of over $24,000,000. Montana stands next, with a product of $22,894,000. California produced $14,034,000, of which $13,000,000 was gold, being about two-fifths of the total gold product of the United States. Utah shows a largely increased product, notably in silver. Idaho and New Mexico report an increased product, and Arizona and Nevada a reduced product for 1889. The gold product of South Dakota increased from $2,600,000 in 1888 to $2,900,000 in 1889. Oregon and Washington both report increased products, the former having produced $1,200,000 in gold. The States of the Appalachian range show a slightly increased product of gold over 1888.

The total value of the gold deposited at the mints during the calendar year was $48,903,072, of which $42,599,206 were new deposits and $6,303,866 re-deposits.

The total deposits and purchases of silver aggregated 56,297,504 standard ounces, of the coining value of $42,237,165, of which 36,074,212 standard ounces, of the coining value of $41,977,265, consisted of new deposits. The quantity of silver purchased for the silver-dollar coinage was 27,125,357 fine ounces, costing $25,379,510, an average cost of 93 56/100 cents per ounce fine. The