THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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☞ Cooler this evening.

MAY SING

Yes, she may sing all she pleases; but if she does, it will be something like this:

Sprig, sprig, beautiful sprig;
Hail to thee, sprig; welcub, hail!

It feels like "hail," and if you attempt to come summer on the situation too soon, as May did, you may suffer similarly.

MAY HAS A COLD,

Or it has May, and she is in no shape to join the Music Festival. Avoid the same by considering

LIGHT SPRING OVERCOATS,

PLAIN AND FANCY RUBBER COATS,

All kinds of both and all sizes, and, like everything else in the house, ahead of all competition in price.

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

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On May 20 the Big 4 Route will sell tickets to points in the above-mentioned territory, good for return thirty days, at one fare for the round trip. For information, rates and tickets, apply at company's offices, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, and Union Depot.

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Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R.
THE PULLMAN VESTIBULE LINE
— BETWEEN —
Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

Always mindful of the wants of the traveling public, and eager to satisfy the same, we have put in effect a train service which is the best that Indianapolis has ever enjoyed. Five through trains in each direction between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, making close connection with trains for Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. The only line leaving Indianapolis at 6:30 p. m. by which you can secure sleeper, reaching Toledo and Detroit early following morning. Close connection made at Hamilton, Dayton and Cincinnati with through trains for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other Eastern points. Be sure to ask for and receive tickets reading via the C., H. & D. R. R. Any information regarding rates, routes, time, etc., cheerfully given at our city ticket-office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as follows:

Depart—	*4:00 am	*6:30 am	†10:35 am	*3:00 pm
	†6:30 pm			
Arrive—	*12:40 am	†9:30 am	*11:35 am	†7:30 pm
	*10:55 pm.			

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

INGRATE AND THIEF.

Aged Proprietor of Wallace's Monthly Robbed of $55,000 by an Adopted Son and Accomplice.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Herald tells the following story: Another young man has turned ingrate, and another old man has been cheated out of the savings of a lifetime. More than fifty thousand dollars have been lost in confidence misplaced by a man of over sixty in a boy of less than twenty-one—a boy whom he had come to look upon as a son, and whom he was to make his heir. The boy is out of reach of the officers of the law, for the time being at least, but another confidential associate of the old man, suspected of complicity in the robbery, is safe in a cell at police headquarters, where Inspector Byrnes, with the utmost attempt at secresy, has held him for nearly a week. Briefly put, this is the story in which the old-man part is played by John H. Wallace, the veteran editor and proprietor of Wallace's Monthly, which is known the country over as an authority on matters relating to trotting horses. Robert L. Wallace, who called the elder man uncle and had received more favors at his hands than most nephews, plays the part of youthful ingrate and thief; and Leslie E. Mac Leod, confidential associate of John H. Wallace, and associate editor of Wallace's Monthly, plays the part of the suspected accomplice of the lad in his deliberate scheme of plunder. It seems that Mr. Wallace had absolute confidence in his nephew, and allowed him to carry the keys to his safe-deposit box, and attend to all his bank business. The result is the loss of $35,000 worth of bonds and about $20,000 in cash.

Inspector Byrnes said this afternoon that the party who stole the fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds from the Bankers' Safe Deposit Company was Leslie McLeod. It was first supposed that young Wallace had stolen them. McLeod has been identified by Mr. Schley, an official of the Bankers' Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Schley said that McLeod went to the vaults on Wednesday, and on Thursday morning the bonds were missing. It is known that young Wallace, on Wednesday afternoon, negotiated ten thousand dollars' worth of bonds. On the same day he took the steamer Santiago for Havana. He gave the name of E. O. Collins. The steamer reached Havana Sunday.

Sistare Unable to Secure Bail.

NEW YORK, May 14.—W. H. M. Sistare, the banker, who was arrested on Monday last for failing to account for one hundred and twelve thousand dollars' worth of securities placed with his firm by Richard Hecksher, of Philadelphia, passed last night in confinement at Ludlow-street jail. So far he has not been able to obtain bail, which has been fixed at $75,000.

New York Artist Killed.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A north-bound train on the New York Central railroad this morning, struck Edward Valois, an artist, on the head, and instantly killed him. Valois was preparing to board a south-bound train at Second street and Railroad avenue when the accident occurred.

Two Millions Unaccounted For.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Heirs of Paul Spofford, once a millionaire shipping merchant here, have moved for the removal of J. L. Spofford as executor. It is said $2,000,000 are unaccounted for.

MILLERS OF THREE STATES.

What Was Done at the Fort Wayne Convention Yesterday—Indiana Men in Attendance.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 14.—The meeting of the Tri-state Millers' Association was called to order this morning by the temporary chairman, H. X. Colby, of Michigan. Mayor Harding delivered the address of welcome. Hon. J. B. White and others also spoke. Then followed the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, John F. Blake, of Cincinnati; secretary, D. H. Rancke, of Indianapolis, editor of the Millstone; vice-presidents, W. V. Knickerbocker, of Michigan; Homer Baldwin, of Ohio, and F. E. C. Hawks, of Indiana. F. Schumacher, of Akron, O., spoke on State and local organization. He was heartily in favor of both. W. C. Coombs, of Coldwater, Mich., spoke on the good results of the organization in Michigan. M. A. Reynolds, of Stanton, Mich.; Homer Baldwin, of Youngstown, O., and M. S. Bliss, of Seymour, Ind., spoke in favor of national organization. Letters were read from ex-Secretary Siemons, of the national association, and from Frank Berry, present secretary, on the jute question. "The Miller as a Wheat-buyer" was a subject ably handled by F. E. C. Hawks, of Goshen, and the convention adjourned for dinner.

The afternoon session was occupied in listening to discussions on "The Best Milling Wheat in this Section," "National Legislation in its Relations to Milling Business," and other interesting talk. The convention passed a resolution protesting against the proposed increase in the duty on jute burlap and manufactured jute bags. At 5 o'clock the convention adjourned, and the delegates were taken out in carriages to view the interesting portions of the city.

The banquet to-night, at Standard Hall, was tendered the visitors by the Business Men's Exchange, and was an elaborate affair. George McKinnie, of the Wayne Hotel, was the caterer. Hon. S. M. Foster, officiated as toast-master. The following toasts were responded to: "Our Visitors," Hon. R. C. Bell; "The Miller as a Dust-collector," Mr. H. F. Colby; "The Miller in Politics," Hon. John F. Blake; "Municipal Government," Henry Colerick; "The Mill by a Dam Site," W. F. Iglehart; "Modern Methods," Homer Baldwin; "Fort Wayne," Harry C. Hanna; "A General Grist," volunteers.

Among the Indiana delegates present are: J. T. Henry, Maysville; W. J. Lewis, Evansville; G. W. Colwell, Lima; D. Brown, Indianapolis; J. H. Snodgrass, M. B. McFeely, Marion; F. B. Neal, Rushville; A. F. Smith, Rochester; J. D. Mawhood, Richmond; Jesse Arnold, North Manchester; S. B. Boyer, Logansport; Ed Laughry, Monticello; E. A. Jenkins, W. S. Bancost, Elkhart; F. B. Defees, F. E. C. Hawks, Goshen; H. E. Crehman, New Bedford; R. G. Marcy, Kendallville; E. E. Perry, Indianapolis; M. S. Blish, Seymour; G. W. Catt, Bloomfield; James Lyons, Mulberry; G. K. Hollingsworth, Churubusco; W. J. Hargrave, Boonville; Wm. T. Eglehart, J. L. Knauss, Evansville; H. C. Williams, George Cole, W. L. Manson, D. H. Ranck, Indianapolis; Cyrus Woodbury, Union City; John L. Ramsey, Muncie; James A. Doll, A. T. Quick, Lafayette; D. C. Jones, Emil Wulschner, Indianapolis; Robert B. Stevenson, Portland; D. H. Shepard, Waterloo; I. H. Snodgrass, M. B. McFeely, Marion; L. O. Dorman, Greenstown; J. D. Fritsch, Frankfort; D. M. Spaulding, Montpelier; J. H. Parks, Pulaski; W. H. Enller, Julian Dorrot, Bluffton; John A. Corbaley, Monroeville; C. H. C. Rohan, Mansfield; L. Bock, Argos; W. F. Schilt, Bremen; M. Myers, Bucyrus; John Loth, Indianapolis; Henry H. Hart, Decatur; J. M. Servoss, Milford; G. H. Forkem, Auburn; E. A. Allen, Decatur; W. S. Gant, Joseph Miller, Greenfield; C. G. Carpenter, S. W. Hale, Geneva.

New Secret Irish Society in Canada.

MONTREAL, May 14.—It is rumored that a new secret Irish association has been formed with its head centers here and at Quebec. The new league is said to already consist of 10,000 members, principally Irish and Canadians, a large number of the latter being Frenchmen. One object is to obtain money in Canada for Irish home rule, and another to wage warfare against British rule, with the final object of separation and the annexation of Canada to the United States.

More Money for Fidelity Depositors.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of David Armstrong, the receiver of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, against the Chemical National Bank, to-day entered a decree ordering the payment by the defendant to the complainant of the sum of $271,808. The suit was brought May 31, 1888, to recover the balance due on collaterals given for an unpaid loan, in excess of the amount loaned.

Conditions of Growing Wheat.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The Farmers' Review summarizes as follows, the reports of its correspondents relative to the conditions of growing wheat:

Winter Wheat—Illinois, 71 per cent.; Indiana, 64; Ohio, 85; Kentucky, 85; Missouri, 79½; Kansas, 93; Michigan, 77; Wisconsin, 79.

Spring Wheat—Illinois, 91 per cent.; Wisconsin, 94; Iowa, 91; Nebraska, 90; Minnesota, 89; South Dakota, 88; North Dakota, 84.

Natural Gas in New York State.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 14.—At Pulaski, this county, last night, natural gas was struck in great quantities. Six hundred feet of iron piping was blown out of the well, and the derrick and machinery destroyed. The noise of the escaping gas woke up all the villagers at midnight. Salt water was spouted out of the well a great height.

WORKMEN INSULTED BY BYNUM

A Labor Leader Traduced for Not Complying with the Wishes of Democracy.

The "Grass-Burner" Would Have Imprisoned Him if Caught in Indiana—Convicted of a Glaring Falsehood by Major McKinley.

Discouraging Attempts of Kansas Farmers' Alliances to Engage in Politics.

Protest Against Compulsory Adoption of Railway Appliances—Agricultural Depositories—Appointments and Confirmations.

BYNUM LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Insult to a Worthy Labor Leader—A Falsehood That Was Refuted by Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—When the House resumed consideration of the tariff bill to-day Mr. Bynum of Indiana moved to reduce the duty on common earthenware from 25 to 15 per cent. ad valorem. He argued that, taking this clause in connection with the customs administrative bill, it would be found that the duty on earthenware would be increased from 10 to 50 per cent. After debate Mr. Bynum's motion was defeated—66 to 86.

Mr. Dunnell of Minnesota moved to reduce the duty on china, porcelain, etc., from 55 to 35 per cent. ad valorem. Lost—76 to 91.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee moved to reduce the duty on decorated china-ware from 60 to 45 per cent. The motion was defeated.

Various other amendments looking to a reduction of the duty on earthen and glassware were made on the Democratic side, but met with no success. In the course of the discussion of one of these amendments Mr. McMillin of Tennessee alluded to a Mr. Campbell, of Pittsburg, a glass manufacturer, asking for protection from foreign labor while he was charged with importing foreign labor in violation of the contract labor law.

Mr. Bergen of New Jersey ventured to say that Mr. Campbell was a Democrat.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana said that on the contrary, Mr. Campbell was an ardent supporter of Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania testified to the good reputation enjoyed by Mr. Campbell

Mr. Bynum denounced Campbell as a perjurer. Campbell had come before the ways and means committee and had held a consultation with the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Wilson] and himself, and then had gone away and made an affidavit which was false from beginning to end, and had Campbell ever come into his [Mr. Bynum's] district, he would be in a prison cell to-day.

Mr. Bayne said that he would take Mr. Campbell's word as soon as he would take that of the gentleman from Indiana, and he knew them both. Campbell was the chosen representative of a large organization of reputable workingmen, and any insult or indignity offered him was offered to them. He pledged his word for Mr. Campbell that he would be here and place his affidavit in the light in which it was to be held by the people who judicially examined the case. Though this was the House of Representatives, there was no authority under the Constitution for any member to assail the character and reputation of a citizen.

Mr. Wilson of West Virginia confirmed what the gentleman from Indiana had said. Campbell had had an interview with the gentleman and himself. He had then gone away and made an absolutely false affidavit. Afterwards, to bolster up that statement, he made an affidavit, ten thousand copies of which were scattered over his [Mr. Wilson's] district. In the public press and upon every stump he had felt it his duty to denounce Campbell as a perjurer and to declare that his affidavit was, from top to bottom, a lie.

Mr. Bayne said that he knew nothing about the affidavit; but he never would believe a charge of this kind until the man had been convicted in a court of justice.

In the course of some further remarks Mr. Bynum said that the committee on ways and means, in the formation of its bill, had closed the doors of the Capitol against the labor of the country, but admitted the manufacturers. The majority of the committee raised the curtain and peeped out to see who was there. The very entrance to the Capitol was closed in order to keep anybody from coming in but those the majority would allow. It admitted the manufacturers, but if honest labor came and knocked at the door it was not admitted.

Mr. Flower of New York bore testimony to the fact that the committee had heard all industries that had requested a hearing.

Mr. McKinley said that the imputation of the gentleman from Indiana that the ways and means committee had closed up a passage to the House in order that the majority might have a private consultation room, was false. Every member of the committee had signed a request to the Speaker asking to have an additional room assigned to it. The selection of the room had been made by the Speaker, in company with Mr. Carlisle and himself [Mr. McKinley.] The minority had always had access to the room. He did not permit any man to impute to the committee any bad motives or any lack of courtesy to the minority. The minority of the committee knew that any imputation of that kind was absolutely false, and if made, was made by some one ignorant of the relations between gentlemen of the committee.

Mr. Candler of Massachusetts offered an amendment fixing the rate of duty on lamp chimneys at 45 per. cent. ad valorem. Lost—55 to 77.

Having considered sixteen of the 156 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

May Modify the Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It is understood that the Republicans will have a caucus on the tariff bill before many days, as there is a growing feeling in favor of modification of some of its provisions, particularly those in regard to lead ore and wool. A delegation of vinegar-makers, composed of Paul Bechtuer, of Chicago; Edward Hills, of St. Louis; H. J. Haines, of Pittsburg; H. Williams, of Detroit, and A. G. Baden, of Milwaukee, appeared before the ways and means committee, to-day, to request that Section 32 of the internal revenue portion of the tariff bill be stricken out. This section repeals the law allowing vinegar to be made from alcoholic vapor.

Chairman McKinley said to-day that since the death of Mr. Randall, the protectionist coterie on the Democratic side of the house was completely absorbed by the free traders; that every Democrat would vote against and every Republican for the McKinley tariff bill. Major McKinley says further that the bill as it now stands, with very few and unimportant amendments, will become law. He believes the lead section will not be reached, and therefore will not be disturbed.

FARMERS IN POLITICS.

Futile Efforts of the Kansas Alliance to Defeat Senator Ingalls for Re-Election.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—There are a number of Kansas men in the city at present, and they are all talking about the first political moves in the State—the rejection of Turner for Congress and the nomination of Nutt in his place. The lesson they draw from it is that the Farmers' Alliance is still in the disorganized condition it found itself when it made the attack on Senator Ingalls. Soon after the Alliance became a political body the leaders thought they must bring themselves into national prominence, and, after a consultation, it was decided to take Senator Ingalls as then a first-class subject to bring it into prominence. However, like all young and growing bodies in the political world, it did not calculate fully the results of its scheme. No sooner had the now famous attack on Senator Ingalls been made than the boomerang came. Then their so-called party in Kansas, in which were a great many friends of Senator Ingalls, immediately took up their cudgels in behalf of their friends. This caused a serious eruption. Instead of hurting Ingalls in the senatorial campaign they helped him, and from that time the opposition to him began to melt away. The Alliance, however, finding itself unable to compass the defeat of Senator Ingalls, took a new step, and tried to frighten him into making promises. A number of questions were sent to the Senator to answer, hoping thereby to entrap him, and also a number of requests, trying to bind him to do certain things. Senator Ingalls ignored the questions, and as yet has not bound himself to any promises. Still, the Kansas men say that the Alliance in their State is in the field, and is trying to compel the Senator to promise them favors.

All of the Kansas men say Senator Ingalls's re-election is assured. They consider him too great a man and the best advertisement a State can have, and they do not desire a change in that quarter. Senator Ingalls is not popular with the politicians because he refuses to do their office-seeking, but he has the hearts of his people.

In regard to the Alliance in Kansas and the West the Westerners here say that it has hurt itself in almost every State by its apparent desire to catch onto either party that will have it. They have made overtures to both, and at present the parties seem to recognize that the Alliance by itself can do nothing. In Kansas, the gentlemen say, it is too much split up and disorganized to do any harm to either party.

AUTOMATIC COUPLERS.

Railway Managers Protest Against Passage of a Law Making Their Use Compulsory.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A number of prominent railroad men were before the Senate committee on commerce to-day, to express their views upon the several bills referred to it intended to compel railroad companies to equip their freight cars with power brakes and automatic couplers. George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was the first speaker or witness. He protested against the adoption of any legislation upon the subject.

Theodore N. Ely, general superintendent of motive power on the Pennsylvania railroad, followed President Roberts. He said that if the principles contained in the bills were enacted into a law it would not necessarily be an improvement on the present condition of things, for the reason that some roads might adopt brakes and couplers, fully filling the requirements of the bill, which are more dangerous than the link and pin and hand brake. To-day the New England Railroad Club is advocating the adoption of Safford's draw-bar, discarded by the Pennsylvania railroad fifteen years ago as dangerous. The best type of automatic coupler, Mr. Ely said, was better than the link-and-pin coupler, but most of them were dangerous. Mr. Ely said that the establishment of a board of inspectors attached to the Interstate-commerce Commission, whose recommendation shall be followed, was the best solution of this question. He felt satisfied that such a board would recommend that the railroads be left alone to work out the problem, as they are now doing.

W. C. Brown, general superintendent of the Burlington line in Iowa and Missouri, stated that every engine on that road was equipped with power-brakes, as were also 5,000 freight cars. The company appropriated $400,000 to extend that equipment this year, which sum would put brakes and couplers on 6,666 cars. He opposed any legislation on the subject as useless. If the bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission to select the best types of coupler and brake to be attached to all cars used in interstate traffic were passed, its first effect would be to stop all progress in the direction of equipping freight cars. The C., B. & Q., for instance, he said, could not afford to expend $400,000, or any other sum, in the purchase of couplers and brakes that might be condemned. There were roads in the Northwest which could not possibly comply with the requirements of the law, and they would be either driven into bankruptcy or compelled to suspend operations. If any legislation is to be adopted, Mr. Brown said, it should be to give effect to the recommendation of the Master Car-builders' Association, for no body of experts could possibly be as well equipped as they to furnish practical suggestions to railroads.

SUB-TREASURIES FOR FARMERS.

Argument of a Representative of the National Alliance—Criticism of Mr. Flower.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mr. Macune, representing the Farmers' Alliance, this morning continued his argument begun yesterday before the ways and means committee in favor of the Pickler bill to establish sub-treasuries for the receipt of agricultural products. He was questioned by members of the committee respecting the details and probable effect of the bill. Mr. Bayne wished to know if one effect would not be to encourage other production. Mr. Macune replied that it would not, for just as soon as the farmers' calling became more profitable than others, there would be an influx of men into that business, which would result in a reaction and finally the restoration of an equilibrum. To his mind no fixed volume of currency—no matter how great—would meet the needs of agriculture. It wanted an elastic medium. The farmer sold his crops in the fall, when prices were lowest, and bought his supplies before harvest, when prices were highest. Crops were marketed in two or three months of the year, and this marketing annually caused a great stringency in money.

Mr. Flower feared that the plan would lead to banking on live stock, iron, lead and silver ore. They were getting along now in the latter direction at the other end of the Capitol. In time we would have everything "in hock." In the course of ten years the government would be nursing the children, and the women working in the field. The true remedy for the farmers' ills was the manufacturers' plan. They should regulate production. Raise only enough produce to meet the people's wants, and thereby get fair prices.

Mr. Macune proceeded to explain the process proposed to regulate the issue of produce certificates. He said that the necessity for excluding imports of agricultural products was obvious if the quality of the certificates was to be preserved. The certificates would constitute the soundest and best currency in the world. Probably not one-half of the fifty-million-dollar appropriation asked for to put the new machinery in action would be required, but the sum should not be absolutely fixed at a minimum, as in time it would be necessary to extend the system to include all of the products of labor not covered by patents. In conclusion, Mr. Macune said that the National Alliance had not sent out a single printed petition, and that those petitions and demands now pouring in upon Congress were the spontaneous offerings of the farmers of the United States, who were convinced that they knew what they wanted and were going to have it.

Mr. Flower said, in commenting upon the argument, that the farmer would do well to manage his domestic affairs without government interference. The currency system of the present was wrong. The government had not managed it properly and could not do so. It had taken from the States the right to issue currency, although it was itself no judge of the needs of the people. The States and their people were the best judges. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS AND CONFIRMATIONS

Naval Pay Inspector Promoted—Oklahomo Nominations Consented to by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May. 14.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Samuel L. Grace, of Massachusetts, to be United States consul at Cardiff; Wm. Gow, jr., assistant appraiser of merchandise at Philadelphia. Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster-general in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of commodore.

Pension Agents—Wm. H. Osborne, Boston; John C. Currier, San Francisco.

Registers of Land Offices—John I. Nesbit, at North Platte, Neb.; John F. Sheehan, at San Francisco; Joseph Tracy, at Humboldt, Cal.; John H. McKee, at Hugo, Col.

Receivers of Public Moneys—Robert C. Heydlauff, at Ashland, Wis.; David E. Bomgartner, at McCook, Neb.; Anson Baldwin, at North Platte, Neb.; Thomas S. Lang, at The Dalles, Ore.; Lon E. Foote, at Hugo, Col.; Alfred T. Campbell, Miles City, Mont.

Peter Ronan, Indian agent at Flathead agency, Mont.

In executive session this afternoon the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

Oklahoma Officials—G. W. Steele, of Indiana, Governor; Robert Martin, of Oklahoma, Secretary; Edward B. Green, of Illinois, Chief-justice of the Supreme Court; R. J. Seay, of Missouri, and J. G. Clark, of Wisconsin, associate justices; W. S. Lurty, marshal, and Horace Speed, of Oklahoma, attorney.

Albert H. Jones, United States marshal for Colorado; W. H. H. Clayton, attorney for the Western district of Arkansas; John S. Durham, of Pennsylvania, consul at San Domingo.

Postmaster—J. N. Rogers, Huntington, Ind.

The nomination of Wm. D. Sorsby to be consul-general to Ecuador was confirmed by a strict party vote.

THE HOUSE MAY YIELD.

Probable Action of House and Senate Conference Committees on the Pension Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—It is the intention of the conferees on the dependent-pension bill to have a meeting the last of this week. Both houses, as stated in these dispatches last night, are determined in the positions they occupy, but, as anticipated, the House of Representatives will yield to the demands of the Senate. The House committee hold almost sacredly the universal provisions of the bill, and say it is not only justice, but politics. They believe it is better to give smaller pensions and a larger number of them, and that the House bill contemplates an expenditure of at least 45 per cent. more than the Senate bill. It may be that the House will, on the first conference, agree to disagree, and that a second conference committee will be ordered; but the Senate will have its way in this as it generally does in almost everything.

MINOR MATTERS.

Senator Plumb's Plan for Bringing About Free Coinage of Silver.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Plumb has a new suggestion with regard to the silver bill. He advocates absolute free coinage, but is willing to vote for a law that will bring about that end gradually within two or three years. The idea is to require the purchase of so many ounces of bullion monthly for one year, and a gradual increase in the purchase until the 1st of January, 1893, when free coinage shall take effect. He thinks that the President would sign such a measure, while he might be inclined to veto a free-coinage bill to take effect immediately. "But it is doubtful," said the Senator, this afternoon, "whether the President would veto a free-coinage bill or not. In my opinion he would accept the judgment of a majority of his party in Congress."

How the Exclusion Act Is Evaded.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the Senate a report from Datus E. Coon, Chinese inspector at San Diego, Cal., with respect to evasions of the Chinese exclusion act. Mr. Coon says it is true that the Chinese are coming into the United States despite the efforts of the customs department to keep them out. The opportunities for crossing the Mexican border into California are many, and, with the force at the command of the department, it will be impossible to prevent all of them from entering this country. The Morrow and other bills, Mr. Coon declares, are defective, in that they provide for the return of the Chinamen to the country whence they came. Even the children laugh when told of this law, for they know that the Chinaman returned to Mexico will be eating his breakfast in the United States the next day.

Senator Brown May Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Brown, Georgia's senior Senator, has failed to appear during this session. It is generally understood that Senator Brown will resign on account of continued ill health. The present Governor of Georgia, Gen. John B. Gordon, will, it is said, succeed him.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—James W. Hatfield, of Lima, O., is at the Ebbitt.

It is expected that a batch of nominations will be sent to the Senate within a few days, possibly to-morrow, when it is probable that the following postmasters will be appointed; William F. Vogt, at Covington, Ind.; A. G. Jones, at Butler, and Isaac Jenkinson, at Richmond.

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, of Terre Haute, arrived in Washington this morning from his home, in company with Senator Voorhees. Mr. Nelson is stopping at the Riggs, where he will remain several days.

Paymaster-general Thomas Looker has resigned the office of Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, on account of ill health, and the Secretary of the Navy has accepted his resignation, which will take effect upon the qualification of Pay Inspector Edward Stewart, now on duty at New York, who was appointed his successor.

The Secretary of the Interior is in favor of uniting the Indians at the Pine Ridge agency, S. D., and those at the Tongue-river agency, Mont., and locating them upon the Crow, or some other reservation. The President believes such an arrangement would promote the best interests of both bands.

Senator Plumb to-day made a favorable report from the committee on agriculture upon a bill to transfer the fish commission to the agricultural department.

The President to-day appointed the following as visitors to the United States Military Academy: Colonel Francis J. Crilly, Pennsylvania; Colonel Lewis M. Dayton, Ohio; General E. Burd Grubb, New Jersey; Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Massachusetts; Hon. Cornelius C. Jadwin, Pennsylvania; Mr. Hugh McMillan, Michigan; Colonel Scott Shipp, Virginia.

A FICKLE-MINDED WOMAN.

An Enoch Arden Story from Michigan, but with Less Morality Than the Original.

WEST BAY CITY, Mich., May 14.—A story rivaling that of Enoch Arden has come to light in this city. Fourteen years ago John Hartsleep married a Canandaigua, N. Y., woman. They separated in about a year and the woman came to Michigan. A year later she heard that her husband was dead and her letters to his relatives elicited no response. Four years later she went to live with Alphonse Cook and remained with him eight years. A year ago they separated and she married John Granger, of this city. A month after her marriage she received a letter from her husband and has corresponded with him since. Saturday Hartsleep arrived here and proceeded directly to Granger's house, where he staid until Granger ordered him out. Mrs. Hartsleep, or Granger, promised to join him, and did so, and they are now living together, having taken the household furniture which Granger supplied with them. Hartsleep says that he will live with his wife now if he has to follow her to prison, and the woman says she prefers Hartsleep to Granger.

Business Embarrassments.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The suspension of J. E. Reynolds, No. 17 New street, was announced in the Stock Exchange this afternoon. The failure is considered unimportant except as an incident of the advance in the market.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY DERBY

Run through a Sea of Mud and Won by Riley in the Very Slow Time of 2:45.

Witnessed by 20,000 Persons, Many of Whom Lost Much by Making Robespierre the Favorite and Laying Odds Against the Winner.

The Victor a Son of Longfellow and His Rider a Jockey Who Knew His Business.

Result of Yesterday's Ball Games—The Brooklyn Club Defeated by New York with Rusie's Aid—Indiana League Contests.

KENTUCKY'S "DARBY" DAY.

The Blue Grass State's Great Running Event—Won by Riley on a Very Muddy Track.

Timers—Norvin Green, of New York; John Funk, G. Barnes.

Judges—Col. Lewis Clark, Col. Henry Wheeler, of Chicago; Gen. James F. Robinson, of Lexington.

Starter—J. B. Ferguson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 14.—The features of the opening day of the spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club were the great crowd, some very lively, though not particularly heavy betting, and the mud. And then the Kentucky Derby was run in the slowest time on record. The nearest approach to it was in 1883, when Leonatus galloped away from Drake Carter and the rest in 2:43. It rained all night last night, setting in at 1 A. M. for a steady pour-down, which lasted till 10 o'clock this morning. Then the clouds began to break away, and there were occasional glimpses of the sun. At 2 o'clock the heavens were clear, and the Derby track at Churchill Downs lay like a bright yellow ribbon glistening in the sunshine. Throngs of people had been crowding the street-cars, and scores of carriages and vehicles of every description blocked the ways for hours. When the bell called for the first race the stand, the area in front, and the betting stands, and the field, free on Derby day, were filled as never before. Fully 20,000 people were present. There were more strangers than for many years. Cincinnati and Lexington contingents came in this morning, looking much bedraggled by the rain, but were dried off and in high feather at the track. While the bets placed by individuals were not heavy, except in a few instances, the aggregate of money that changed hands was very great. The pool-room at the Louisville Hotel was packed full this morning, and, though there were twenty-five bookmakers at the track and auction pools, the jam was so great that many were unable to place their money. Whenever good odds went up there would be a crush in their direction, and only the strongest and most courageous could push through and secure the advantage. There was not much plunging, owing to the uncertainty of the principal event, but a steady stream the whole afternoon.

The track was slush at the opening. The slightest canter scattered a slop for several feet on either side, and with every great bound in the running, mud and water were dashed yards away in every direction. As the racing progressed the mud dried a little and became more sticky.

The initial event was a five furlong dash for two-year-olds, for a $400 purse. The starters were: Liberty Bell, General Caldwell, Nettie Beatrice, Hindoo Lass, Sanford, Jay Jay Cee, Laura Agnes, Grandpa and Valparaiso. In the betting Sanford and Jay Jay Cee were 3 to 1; General Caldwell, Beatrice and Laura Agnes, 4 to 1 each and the rest 15 to 30 to 1. Grandpa won by two open lengths, Liberty Bell second, General Caldwell third, Laura Agnes fourth, Nettie Beatrice fifth, and the others close up together. Time—1:07½. Liberty Bell got off first, with Grandpa at his haunches and Caldwell next. At the head of the stretch Valparaiso was leading half a length in front of Liberty Bell and Grandpa third. Coming down the stretch Grandpa went to the front, and Caldwell moved up to second and tried to win.

The second race was a $400 purse; one mile; for all ages. Seven starters, with weights and betting as follows: Glockner, 4 to 5, 122 pounds (Britton); Quarter Deck, 15 to 1, 112 (Fox); Warpeak, 20 to 1, 108 (Smith); Blue Maid, 20 to 1, 101 (Brooks); Uncle Bob, 3 to 2, 106 (Hill); Eli, 10 to 1, 106 (Allen), and Queen Victoria, 107, 2 to 1, (Boddy). Uncle Bob won. They got off with Uncle Bob and Quarter Deck together, Warpeak third. At the quarter Quarter Deck was two lengths ahead of Glockner, Warpeak third. In the stretch Uncle Bob moved up, and he and Glockner began to leave the others strung out. Uncle Bob got his head in front of Glockner, but as they rounded the head of the stretch it was still nip and tuck. Down the stretch Uncle Bob held his own easily, and won by a length, Warpeak third. Time, 1:46¼.

THE GREAT "DERBY."

Then the Derby, and Riley won it, because he was a long way the best horse started. None of the other five could touch him on that muddy track, and it is doubtful if Bill Letcher, who alone proved to be in the same class, could have pushed the great son of Longfellow, even over a dry track. All talk about Riley being out of condition was nonsense. He was never more fit. Clean of limb, sound and strong, there was no sign of cough or other indisposition. His eye was clear and bright, and he looked the winner. Then there was Isaac Murphy's riding. The occasion required a jockey who could keep his horse in hand and prevent his killing himself by running away. Murphy did this admirably. He had his horse under complete control throughout; held him back to let the others set the pace through the mud, kept the way open before him to take advantage of every favor the dreadful track offered, and was ready at the right moment to make the running and win the race. At the sharp turns beyond the stand and near the five-eighths Murphy rode his horse on the inside track, saving two or three long jumps at each place, and at the right moment came out on the high center of the track, where the going was lightest. Then at the three-quarters, coming home, he let him out and came under the wire fresh and strong, an easy winner. In contrast to this was Robespierre's management by little Francis. For some reason, just at the last moment, Kilroy, the trainer, was taken off and Francis substituted. The little jockey was unable to hold his horse, and it was a fight throughout in which Robespierre would be sawed down and held back for a few leaps only to take the bit and run to the front at a pace that was killing to him.

There were six starters, as expected. Riley, with Corrigan's green and white gleaming fresh and clear, was the first to show on the track, with Murphy up, and was received with tremendous cheering, meant as much for the rider as the horse. Then came Prince Fonso, with Overton up, in orange and black, followed in order by Palisade, with Britton in the Melbourne stables, blue hoops and white cap; Bill Letcher, with Allen up; Robespierre, ridden by Francis, and Outlook, ridden by Breckenridge. Letcher and Robespierre were greeted with rounds of applause. At the start in the betting Robespierre was a hot favorite on even terms, Riley suddenly dropped to 4 to 1, and Letcher was at the same figures.

They cantered leisurely around to the half-mile post opposite the stand, as the chute has been closed, and were off at the