

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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WHAT IS SLANG

It is a substitute for an idea that may be expressed—a condition that may be told—elegantly and grammatically, within a given amount of space, and within a given time.

Slang, good American slang, cuts across lots, sums up the whole subject, condenses it into a word or a simple sentence, and gives it to the world expressive, and generally intelligent.

Slang is a kind of safety-valve to the hurried mind.

Slang adjusts itself to the condition, relieves a pressure, saves time, and "gets there."

The good book will tell you at length of an engagement between David and Goliath, and with detail describe the encounter and the result to Goliath. To-day we would simply say, "Goliath wasn't in it," with David.

"Where did you get that hat?" was as much upon the mind of the enfant terrible of Nineveh and Thebes as it is upon the tongue of the gamin of to-day.

The idea has existed for centuries. When King Asshur-bani-pal came home from a campaign, bringing with him a long line of chained captives, which excited the derision of the Assyrian boys, they shouted (in thought), "Where did you get that hat?"

The heavy swells of Rome, as they rolled along the via Appia in chariots of ivory and gold, and the newest thing in headgear, were saluted (in thought) with the same cry. It has never ceased and it never will.

There have been more changes in head-dress than in any other part of the various costumes that have been designed to adorn and protect humanity. A glance at ancient and modern costumes will show that we have progressed in head covering as we have in all else. This fact may be fully demonstrated by a look through the

HAT DEPARTMENT OF THE MAMMOTH WHEN

The ingenuity of fashion has produced a wonderful exhibition of shapes, designs and colors for this season's use. With this we have nothing to do. We simply procure what fashion dictates, apply the general rule of low price that has built our magnificent trade, and with all the world stand ready to cry at the fossils and forbes of the times, "Where did you get that hat?"

Artificial Eyes, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4. ST. LOUIS AND RETURN. The Big 4 Route has been selected by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor for their trip to St. Louis...

THE BOSTON STORE. You may well wonder. But these goods will be found on our counters Monday. AT 29c. 1,200 yards Mohair Lusters, in the new shades, 42 inches wide. AT 29c. One case Ladies' Egyptian Jersey-Ribbed Vests, embroidered with silk, reduced from 50c to 29c. AT 25c. Ladies' Pure Silk Gloves, in Slates and Tans, small sizes only, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2. Reduced from 50c to 25c. AT 10c. Fast Black Organdie Lawns, in checks. Regular 15c quality, at 10c.

MEMORIAL DAY AFTERMATH. Address by Hon. John L. Griffiths at Pendleton Exercises at Other Points. Specials to the Indianapolis Journal. PENDLETON, Ind., May 31.—One of the largest crowds ever gathered in Pendleton was present yesterday to witness the decoration exercises. Major Henry Post, G. A. R., took charge of the programme, and was joined by the several benevolent societies, who marched to Zebulun's Grove, where Hon. John L. Griffiths delivered a masterly and eloquent address, completely capturing the audience. After the usual exercises in the grove the procession, headed by the Pendleton brass band, marched to Fall-creek Cemetery and strewed beautiful flowers upon the graves of their departed comrades. J. O. Ireland was officer of the day and handled the immense crowd like a veteran soldier.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R. The Pullman Vestibule Line. Indianapolis and Cincinnati. That the traveling public appreciate our train service, which is the best in the country, is clearly evident from the daily increase in the number of passengers carried by this line. To accommodate this increase we are now running five trains each day between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, also three trains daily for Toledo and Detroit. We are the only line having Indiana and Cincinnati also three trains from secure sleeping car accommodation reaching Toledo and Detroit early following morning. If you are going to Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo, Detroit, or to any point reached through any of these cities, take the old reliable H. & D. and be convinced that we are the best in the land. City ticket-office located corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, where any information regarding rates, routes, connections, will be cheerfully given. Trains arrive and depart from Union Station as follows: CINCINNATI, DAYTON AND POINTS SOUTH. Depart—4:00 am, 6:30 am, 10:30 am, 4:00 pm, 6:30 pm, 10:30 pm. Arrive—11:40 am, 10:30 am, 11:35 am, 7:30 pm, 10:55 pm.

JACKSON, PORTER & ALDERMAN. 26 and 28 West Washington St. The Greatest Pianists in the World. —AND— The Greatest Piano in the World. The Knabe Pianos, which I did not know before, have been chosen for my present concert tour in the United States by my impresario, and accepted by me on the recommendations of my friend Bechstein, acquainted with their merits. Had I known these Pianos as now I do, I would have chosen them by myself, as their sound and touch are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than all others of the country. DR. HANS VON BULOW. New York, 6th April, 1890. During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes, which may be the case very soon, I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily and entirely unsolicited by the house of Knabe. EUGENE DALBERT. New York, May 18, 1890.

DELPHI, Ind., May 31.—Decorations day was appropriately observed here on Friday. A meeting in the beautiful grove in the school-house yard, where quite a number of decorations by some of the scholars were had, interspersed by good choir music. A large crowd was present. After the exercises here the procession formed, with seventy-five or eighty children in advance, each carrying a flag and bouquet, and marched to the several cemeteries, where, upon each of the soldiers' graves a flag, wreaths and flowers were placed.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL. Will be sent to any address in the United States for \$2 PER ANNUM.

RICH & McVEY, GENERAL AGENTS, 63 North Pennsylvania Street. MILLINERY. Ladies, before buying, should not fail to call and see the handsomest selection of goods in the city. Our styles and work are beautiful, and are not equaled by any one. In addition, the prices are low. MRS. M. DIETRICH & CO., 10 East Washington St.

FATAL CASES OF SUNSTROKE. CHICAGO, May 31.—Yesterday the weather was remarkably hot for this time of the year, and several sunstrokes occurred. Captain Bunji, of the schooner Eva Fuller, and an unknown man working in a lumber yard, were overcome by the heat, and before medical attendance could be summoned, were dead. Robert Gassas, while at work on a new building on the West Side, was also overcome. He was removed to the hospital.

MR. CLARKSON'S RETIREMENT

He Will Make an Official Trip to the Pacific Coast Before Resigning His Office.

Gossip About His Successor as First Assistant Postmaster-General—Former Ruling of the Pension Bureau Reversed.

Denial of Reports that Senator Allison Intended to Fight the McKinley Bill.

He is a Strong Protectionist and Believes in Helping Infant Industries—Everything in Readiness for Taking the Census.

MR. CLARKSON'S RESIGNATION

He Will Visit the Pacific Coast on Official Business Before Leaving Office.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A report was circulated in official and semi-official circles to-day that either Mr. Samuel Fessenden, of Cincinnati, secretary of the executive committee of the national Republican committee, or Attorney-general Michener, of Indiana, would be tendered the first assistant postmaster-generalship when Mr. Clarkson resigns. Mr. Clarkson leaves the city to-morrow on an extended tour of the Pacific slope. He will travel in a private car and will be accompanied by his family. Upon his return here he will tender his resignation, to take effect immediately, and it is expected that his successor will by that time be selected. The friends of Attorney-general Michener say that he does not desire the position. The report that Second Assistant Postmaster-general Whitfield, of Ohio, would succeed Mr. Clarkson is said to be erroneous.

An Associated Press dispatch on the same subject says that Mr. Clarkson will leave Washington to-morrow on the Chicago limited train for an extended official tour of the West. At Des Moines he will be joined by his family, and in private car, which has been placed at his service, he will at once proceed to Seattle, Wash. From that point diversifying tours will be made through Washington and Oregon. Later he will visit San Francisco and the other leading cities and towns of California. The prime object of this tour is to obtain a thorough knowledge of the postal needs for the Pacific slope.

Mr. Clarkson is of opinion that the far West is entitled to better facilities, and he believes that a Western man who is acquainted with the peculiarities and rapidly growing Western development is best able to judge of its postal needs. He will make a close inspection of the service at all important centers, and on his return, in about a month or six weeks, will make such recommendations as the situation demands. Mr. Clarkson, in speaking of the matter to-day, recalled the fact that one year ago Chicago had less than a third as many daily deliveries as had New York, and at the Chicago stockyards, with its enormous interests, the mail service at that time was hardly equal to that of an Eastern village of 500 inhabitants. Mr. Clarkson cites these cases to show that by lack of familiar knowledge of any sympathy with the phenomenal growth of the West, the postal authorities in times past have retarded that assisted in this development.

On Mr. Clarkson's return to Washington he will tender to the President his resignation, which he has already submitted to his successor has not yet been determined upon.

MR. ALLISON'S TARIFF VIEWS

He is a Staunch Protectionist and Will Not Oppose the McKinley Bill as Intimated.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—This evening's Star broadly intimates that Senator Allison intends to oppose the McKinley bill when it comes up in the Senate; that in so doing, he will attack some of the salient features intended to develop infant industries. This is not at all likely. Senator Allison recognizes that there is a very strong and liberal tariff reform element in his party in Iowa, but he is one of the staunchest advocates of infant home industries to be found in Congress. He is not fighting the McKinley bill in the Senate committee on finance or elsewhere. The committee to-day made rapid strides on the measure, having passed it over several schedules, in which the changes were unimportant. It is believed that the McKinley bill will get into the Senate within ten days or two weeks, and that he will be present at a conference committee by the 1st of July. The breeze created over the question of reference of the bill to the full or a sub-committee seems to have brought the republican members of the committee closer together and resulted in a determination to secure the earliest possible final action upon the measure.

READY TO TAKE THE CENSUS

Few Changes in the Appointment of Enumerators for the Work to Begin To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—With the exception of a few changes in the appointment of enumerators as directed by the supervisors of districts throughout the country, everything is in readiness in every direction for the work of census-taking on next Monday. A very few mistakes were made in the selection of enumerators, and in probably twenty or thirty instances charges have been made against the appointments. In every other respect the machinery is all complete and ready to be set in motion within forty-eight hours. Superintendent Porter says that he is confident that the appointments of enumerators only when he was convinced that the supervisors had been misled in making their recommendations, or where the known persons recommended were either of bad character or less worthy of preference than Union soldiers, their widows or orphans, who had been unsuccessful applicants before the supervisors. Mr. Porter reiterates that he will not insist upon having the question relating to disease answered. But that will see the law requiring answers as to marriage and general information vigorously enforced.

PENSION-OFFICE RULING

Decision in Favor of the Widow of a Volunteer Who Died While Serving a Sentence.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day decided the pension case of Marie Coburn, widow of Thomas Coburn, late of Company I, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, and of Company C, Seventh Kentucky Veteran Volunteers. From the record it appears that Coburn enlisted Oct. 1, 1861, in the Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, to serve three years. Nov. 1862, he deserted and remained away from his company about sixteen months. He was then apprehended, and by a court-martial sentenced to forfeit pay and allowance for the sixteen months he was absent, and to serve one year in addition to his regular term of enlistment. His company having only four more months to serve, at the end of that period he was transferred to the Seventh Kentucky. He completed his term of service, and one year added by the sentence of the court-martial. While serving with the Seventh Regiment at Baton Rouge, he contracted

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LONDON, May 31.—Since the day when John Reinolds Factual, ambassador from Peter the Great to the States of Germany, was captured by Charles XII, of Sweden, and broken on the wheel, Russian court prestige has not received a more startling blow than the conviction and sentence to death of Major Panitz, the Russian agent in a conspiracy against Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria. The trial of the conspirators, to which entire publicity has been given by the Bulgarian government, has brought to light in the clearest manner heretofore the methods of the Russian court in carrying out its political aims, and has shown that under the veneer of Western civilization lies a nature as unscrupulous and treacherous as that of a shah or a khan. It has been proven that the seizure, and probably the murder, of Prince Ferdinand, was plotted by persons in military circles acting under Russian direction, supplied with Russian funds and directed by a captured Russian army as intermediary. This Captain Kalupoff, has been sentenced to nine years' imprisonment, and two other conspirators, Major Amantoff and Risoff, of the Bulgarian army, each to six years.

The plot was of old standing. Major Panitz, who belonged to the Bulgarian army, and was stationed at the important post of Rastchuk, was approached by Kalupoff and by him introduced to the secretary of the Russian legation in Kottman. Panitz proved himself a ready and willing to sell his country to Russia for a price. He was plentifully supplied with money, which he distributed with much liberality among those whom he found ready to listen to his treasonable overtures. In this way, and by promise of abundant reward in the way of rank and emolument from St. Petersburg, he succeeded in drawing to his side nine or ten officers of the Bulgarian reserve force, some of them influential with the troops under their command. Last autumn the conspirators had it arranged to arrest Prince Ferdinand and kill him in case of resistance; but the plan miscarried through the arrival of the Prince on a train earlier than that on which he had been expected. According to the evidence on the trial, which began on the 29th, and concluded on the 29th, Prince Ferdinand and his Ministers were to have been seized on their arrival at Sofia from Philippopolis by the guard commander of the Sofia railway station, to have been composed of men whom Panitz could effectually control. The conspirators were kept in barracks, ready to come out and scour the streets whenever Panitz should give the order. This would indicate that the conspiracy had obtained a deep foothold in the army in which Panitz, on account of distinguished services in the Servian war and his popular manners, was conspicuously a favorite. The Prince's sudden return, as stated, saved him from arrest, and probably from assassination. As soon as Ferdinand had got rid of a Russian general who had been in charge of affairs in Bulgaria, and the Czar would have been requested to nominate two candidates for the throne of the principality. Panitz also planned to kidnap Ferdinand during a court ball, and he vainly endeavored to draw into the conspiracy Col. Kiseoff, commander of the garrison in Sofia. It was apparently through the efforts to reduce Kiseoff that the plot was brought to light and Panitz and several of his fellow-conspirators arrested. In all his machinations Panitz had carried on correspondence in cipher with the Russian "organ" in Sofia. It is not known whether Prince Ferdinand will exercise clemency in the case. With his able and energetic Prime Minister, Stambouloff, he will be in a position to meet the world the unscrupulous machinations of Russia and he may deem the matter of vengeance on the conspirators to be of secondary importance.

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Youth Who Disappeared with the Cash of His Father's Burning Steamer Found Alive.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 31.—Another man has come back from that unknown land which is said to be the abode of the mysteriously missing. Roy Perkins is alive. That does not mean much to the average reader until it is stated that until yesterday this young man was believed to be at the bottom of the Mississippi river, weighted down with gold and silver. The story is a strange one and its full solution will probably never be known. Roy Perkins was the son of Capt. C. G. Perkins, of Henderson, Ky., near this city, one of the proprietors of the ill-fated La Mascotte, which burnt at Cape Girardeau in 1887, and which he had secured for the purpose of developing infant industries in arousing the passengers and assisting them to the boats, and when this was done went to the safe and secured the money which he had secured in his absence. He then attempted to swim to shore, but it was thought that the money he had secured in his absence was drowned. At any rate, he was never seen again, and though the river was dragged carefully and the wreck of the boat searched, no trace of the body could be found. Time passed on and the incident was forgotten, save by his sorrowing relatives. About a year ago the son of Capt. Perkins removed from Henderson to the far West, and shortly afterward he wrote to a lodge brother in Henderson that he had secured the money which he had secured in his absence. He then attempted to swim to shore, but it was thought that the money he had secured in his absence was drowned. At any rate, he was never seen again, and though the river was dragged carefully and the wreck of the boat searched, no trace of the body could be found. Time passed on and the incident was forgotten, save by his sorrowing relatives.

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