PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Senator Edmunds Asks an Investigation of the Fish Commissioner's Office.

Bill Passed to Prevent Frauds in Breweries and Beer-Bottling Establishments—Senator Farwell's Views on Silver Coinage.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Among the memorials and other papers presented and referred in the Senate to-day were resolutions from the Louisiana Legislature extending thanks to Congress and the President for the relief afforded to the sufferers from the recent Mississippi floods.

The Senate bill for preventing the adulteration of food and drugs was reported and placed on the calendar.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Edmunds for an investigation by the committee on fisheries into the management of the Fish Commissioner's office was taken up.

Mr. Plumb opposed the resolution as a most extraordinary proposition. The newspapers were filled every day with abuse or misrepresentations of government officials, and resolutions might be offered for the purpose of vindicating those officials—white-washing them.

Mr. Edmunds replied to Mr. Plumb. He did not believe that the committee on fisheries would white-wash any one. The fish commission was not under the control of any other great department of the government, as he thought it ought to be, and there was no direct authority anywhere except in the houses of Congress to make official inquiry into its management. There had recently appeared in a respectable newspaper a report, not a vague accusation, of nepotism and misconduct, with definite specifications and the names of persons who had been appointed and displaced in the office of the Fish Commissioner in order to get up a family "ring" to the great detriment of the government. He had heard enough about the matter to believe that the story was partly true and partly untrue, and he, as one Senator, wished to know the whole truth about it.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas said that if the statement made in the newspapers were true, then it was absolutely necessary that Mr. McDonald should be removed from his position; if it was not true, it was but fair and just to him, as well as to the public and to members of Congress, that the untruth should be ascertained.

At the suggestion of Mr. Paddock the resolution went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on education and labor, reported Senate bill to provide for the obligatory attendance at school of the children in Alaska, and Senate bill (without recommendation) to organize bureaus of information relating to employment, occupation and means of livelihood. Placed on the calendar.

The silver bill was taken up, and Mr. Pugh addressed the Senate. His speech was largely devoted to a criticism of the tariff bill. He concluded with the statement that he would join his vote to the votes of those who were in favor of free, unlimited and compulsory coinage of gold and silver bullion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pugh's speech the silver bill was temporarily laid aside, and the following Senate bill was taken from the calendar and passed: To amend Section 3354 of the Revised Statutes so as to make it read:

Every person who withdraws any fermented liquor from any hogshead, barrel, keg or other vessel upon which the proper stamp has not been affixed, for the purpose of bottling the same, or who carries on, or attempts to carry on, the business of bottling fermented liquor in any brewery or other place in which fermented liquor is made, or upon any premises having communication with such brewery, or any warehouse, shall be liable to a fine of $500, and the property used in such bottling or business shall be liable to forfeiture.

Provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to prevent the withdrawal and transfer of fermented liquors from any of the vats in any brewery by way of a pipe-line or other conduit to another building or place for the sole purpose of bottling the same; such pipe-line or conduit to be constructed and operated in such manner and with such cisterns, vats, tanks, valves, cocks, faucets and gauges, or other utensils or apparatus, either on the premises of the brewery or the bottling-house, and with such changes or additions thereto, and such locks, seals or other fastenings, and under such rules and regulations as shall be from time to time prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all locks and seals prescribed shall be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the expense of the United States.

Provided, further, that the tax imposed in Section 3339 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be paid on all fermented liquor removed from a brewery to a bottling-house by means of a pipe or conduit at the time of such removal, by the cancellation and defacement, by the collector of the district, or his deputy, in the presence of the brewer, of the number of stamps denoting the tax on the fermented liquor thus removed. The stamps thus cancelled and defaced shall be disposed of and accounted for in the manner directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

And any violation of the rules and regulations hereafter prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of these provisions, shall be subject to the penalties above provided by this section. Every owner, agent or superintendent of any brewery or bottling-house who removes or connives at the removal of any fermented liquor through a pipe-line or conduit without payment of the tax thereon, or who attempts in any manner to defraud the revenue as above, shall forfeit all the liquors made by and for him and all the vessels, utensils and apparatus used in making the same.

Another Senate bill passed was: To provide for the exportation of fermented liquor in bond without payment of internal revenue tax. The bill provides that from and after Jan. 1, 1891, fermented liquor may be removed from the place of manufacture or storage for export to a foreign country without payment of tax, in such packages and under such regulations and upon the giving of such notices, entries, bonds and other security as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may from time to time prescribe; and no drawback of tax shall be allowed on fermented liquor exported on and after Jan. 1, 1891, unless entered for exportation prior to such date.

Mr. Evarts, from the library committee, reported a Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a monument to Edwin M. Stanton in front of the War Department. Placed on the calendar.

The silver bill was again up, and Mr. Farwell addressed the Senate. He declared himself in full accord with the purposes of the bill, but said that he was in favor of going still further. He would use for money all the silver offered, and not a stipulated sum as provided for in the bill; and he would coin it at its market value. If the price of silver should advance to par with gold, as the friends of the bill claimed it would, then free coinage would come as a matter of course. What objection could there be, he asked, to putting into the silver dollar 100 cents worth of silver? What difference would it make to anybody if a dollar were made that was really worth 100 cents? The people could not have too much money. No people ever had too much. But in his judgment the bill would not accomplish its object. Two other things were necessary. The national bank system should be preserved and the sub-treasury system abolished. When these measures were adopted the people could get all the money they needed. The issuing by the government, under the pending bill, of treasury notes, with silver bullion behind them as security, furnished a circulation that was absolutely safe, and could not be redundant and would supply the monthly retirement of the national bank currency. The national bank system should be perpetuated by substituting other bonds than United States bonds to secure circulation. This would go very far—further than any other measure that he could conceive of—to increase the volume of currency. The people would then utilize all the best bonds of the country and would procure such circulation as the business of the country demanded. The Treasury notes to be issued under the bill would add largely to the circulating medium, but should any great foreign demand be made for silver after it reached a par with gold, that circulation was liable to be reduced, so that the pending bill alone could not be depended upon to furnish the requisite circulation. The issues of the government, if the revenue continued at the present figure, would soon be retired. The bonds would be paid first, and then the greenbacks. He did not think that the circulating medium of the country should be governed by the needs or the debt of the government. He did not think that it was within the province of Congress to determine the amount of the circulating medium. But some law, like the national banking law, should be the means by which the people could determine that matter for themselves. If the present admirable banking system could be permitted to live, there would be no demand, such as was now made by Senators, for an increase of money. Under it the people would get all they wanted. The universal law of supply and demand would apply in that case as in all others. He had offered an amendment to the bill providing that all the issues of the government should be a legal tender for all debts, public and private. He did not believe that the government should discriminate in favor of one of its issues against any of the others. The government was strong enough and rich enough to pay all of its debts, and hence all its issues should be legal tender. For that reason he had offered his amendment. If the independent treasury system could be abolished then the money of the people would substantially be left in their hands. That which was left in the government vaults might just as well, so far as its being of any benefit to the people was concerned, be destroyed. His object in favoring the abolition of the sub-treasury was to have all money of the people in the channels of business, as it was before the passage of the independent treasury act, in 1840. The money now in the sub-treasuries would, if deposited in the national banks, add largely to the volume of currency for business purposes. He would not advocate the deposit of the government revenues with the national banks without adequate security for the whole amount deposited. That would certainly be much safer than the present system. Another reason for the change would be that the money would be handled by the national banks without any cost to the government, and the saving thus effected would aggregate several hundred thousand dollars per annum. He did not favor the repeal of the independent treasury act for the purpose of benefiting the banks. His purpose was wholly in the interests of the people, and to increase the circulation for their benefit.

At the close of Mr. Farwell's speech the silver bill was again laid aside and the fortifications bill taken up. The amendment to increase the appropriation for rifled sea-coast mortars from $250,000 to $400,000 was agreed to—24 to 22. Without further action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

The McDuffie-Turpin Contested Election.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Speaker laid before the House the House bill for the acquisition of a site for a postoffice building in Washington, with Senate amendments thereto. The amendments were nonconcurred in, and a conference was ordered. Messrs. Milliken, Lehlbach and Clunie being appointed conferees.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Alabama contested election case of McDuffie vs. Turpin. Mr. Comstock of Minnesota opened the discussion with an argument in favor of the claim of contestant.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia presented the claims of the contestee.

Mr. Bergen of New York spoke for McDuffie and Mr. Oates of Alabama for Turpin. Pending further debate the House adjourned.

CROWN HILL CEMETERY.

Annual Meeting of the Incorporators and Election of Officers—Financial Condition.

Twenty-five of the thirty gentlemen constituting the corporators of Crown Hill Cemetery met yesterday forenoon, the annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Judge A. L. Roache presided, and the following officers were elected:

President—Stoughton A. Fletcher.
Superintendent—F. W. Chislett.
Secretary—George P. Anderson.
Managers—Thomas A. Morris, Stoughton A. Fletcher, Theodore P. Haughey, William Wallace, Nicholas McCarty, John C. New.

Judge Frederick Rand was elected to take the place in the corporation of Dr. F. S. Newcomer, deceased. The corporation was formed in 1863, and each year regularly since that time Mr. Chislett has been re-elected superintendent, while Mr. Anderson has been re-elected secretary each year since his service began, in 1865. Twenty-seven years have passed since the organization of the Crown Hill Cemetery corporation, and of the original thirty incorporators, all men at that time of middle age or beyond, fifteen are yet alive; rather a good showing of longevity. The survivors are Thomas H. Sharpe, Wm. S. Hubbard, Theo. P. Haughey, S. A. Fletcher, John C. New, Nicholas McCarty, Thomas A. Morris, John Armstrong, John M. Kitchen, Robert Browning, A. L. Roache, John H. Vajen, E. B. Martindale and Herman Lieber.

Two years ago the board authorized a perpetuity fund for permanently providing for the preservation, sustaining and ornamenting of the cemetery. The incorporators looked forward to a time when there would be no income, and they intend that so far as human foresight and provision may anticipate the future, the place shall never lapse into the condition of Greenlawn Cemetery. So not less than 10 per cent. of the gross annual receipts are set aside. In three years a fund of $25,000 has accumulated, which has been loaned out on real estate mortgage, except a part, which is now on deposit awaiting investment. Negotiations are now pending with the United States government for the sale of a piece of ground for soldiers' graves. If the sale is effected the money realized will go into the perpetuity fund.

The incorporators get no salary for their services, which are purely gratuitous, and and always have been. There is also a provision in the articles of incorporation that, after twenty-five years, when everything has been done for the preservation and ornamentation of the grounds that can be done, any remaining accumulations may, at the option of the board, be donated to the poor of Indianapolis.

AN IDIOT'S FATAL LEAP.

An Insane Inmate of the Poor-House Killed by Jumping Out of a Window.

Lute Lefever, a nineteen-year-old inmate of the county poor-house, died, yesterday, from the effects of a leap from the fourth-story window some hours previous. The boy was an idiot, and required constant watching. He was confined in a crib which was locked at night, but in some way he managed to break out of it, raise the window and jump into the darkness. His groans aroused Superintendent Williams, who investigated and found the boy lying with both legs badly broken, his jaw fractured and evidently suffering from internal injury. Dr. F. A. Morrison, physician at the institution, found amputation of one leg necessary, but nothing could be done to save the patient's life.

Lefever was classed as an incurable, and slept in a room by himself, the other incurables being on the same floor. The attendants say he was locked in his crib as usual the night before and cannot discover how he managed to unlock it and escape. When examined, the door of the crib was discovered to be open. The fatal incident calls attention to the wretched and overcrowded condition of the poor-house. The fourth floor is really an attic, approached by a single narrow stairway. In case of fire it would be impossible to rescue the inmates quartered there.

A Blind Boy's Dangerous Mania.

The recent fire at the Blind Asylum was started by one of the inmates, whose name is Volney Smith. He is nineteen years old, but has scarcely more intelligence than a child of four. He deliberately crawled down into the cellar of the broom factory and set fire to the broom-corn with a match. When asked what led him to the act his answer was: "You would say I was swearing if I told you." But on being pressed he said "the devil told him to do it." It was not considered safe to retain him longer in the school, and expulsion followed the day after the event. He was personally very much disliked by the other students, who refused to associate with him.

Go to Chicago via the Monon Route and enjoy one of their elegant 75-cent dinners.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

A Mystery That Many Railroad Officials Are Trying to Unravel.

The sudden and unexpected settlement of the Western passenger-rate war is causing much discussion in railroad circles as to the immediate cause which brought it about. But a few hours before it was announced that rates would be restored on June 9 there was nothing on the surface indicating a better feeling; in fact, the old jealousies seemed to be as strong as ever, and no one could see any prospect of an early cessation of the fight. The Chicago Post says: "It is claimed that large stockholders who have made investments in Western roads for revenue, and not for speculative purposes, were bringing pressure to bear on the controlling powers of the warring roads to cause the unreasonable and disastrous strife to cease. In the prolongation of the fight they saw the squandering of their own incomes, and they naturally had strong objections to the process, where no particular object was to be secured thereby, but the gratification of revenge in the punishment of an enemy. Had the fight been continued much longer some of the smaller and weaker roads must inevitably have gone into bankruptcy, and the holders of their securities were not inclined to stand idly by while their treasuries were being depleted and their resources squandred for no reason in the world but the gratification of spite. They therefore concluded that it was time for them to come to the front and let the managers of the roads know that they were watching their actions and did not approve of the course that was being pursued. The reasons they urged for a change in the policy being pursued were potent ones, and the manner of their speaking was such as indicated plainly that they meant to have their wishes respected."

Circulars That Are Not Explicit.

C. C. McCann, auditor of the Interstate-commerce Commission, has sent circular letters to the general passenger agents of the Western roads, acknowledging the receipt of a notification of an advance of passenger rates June 9. In this circular letter Mr. McCann says he has been instructed by the commissioners to remind the roads that the form of notice to the public of the proposed advance in rates must plainly state the changes which it is proposed to make in the schedules now in force. The publication of a circular announcing in general terms the changes proposed will not meet the requirements of the law. It is stated that the notices of the proposed advance do not, with many of the roads, go into the particulars required by the commission, and there is a probability that it will unfavorably affect the restoration of rates as proposed on June 9. A general passenger agent said, yesterday, that he was glad to notice that the commission was taking hold of the matter, as possibly it would lead to checking, in a measure, the ruinous rate wars; at any rate, the more difficult it is made to restore rates the less apt would reckless passenger agents be to inaugurate rate wars.

Pennsylvania Stockholders' Meeting.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company was held in this city to-day, and the following directors elected: George B. Roberts, J. N. McCullough, Thos. D. Messler, James McCrea, Henry H. Houston, Wister Morris, Frank Thompson, Henry D. Welsh, J. N. Dubarry, John P. Green, Wm. H. Barnes, Amos R. Little and N. P. Shortridge.

The annual report of the board of directors for the year 1889 was submitted and approved. It covers the operations of 2,870 miles of railroad. The Pennsylvania Company, proprietary department, shows the following results: The total revenue derived from net earnings of union line, rent of real estate and equipment, also profit in operating leased roads and dividends and interests on securities owned by the company, amounted to $2,610,577.82. After deducting expenses, interest on car trusts, bonds, and losses in operating certain leased roads, in all amounting to $1,882,775.60, there is a profit for the year 1889, after paying all expenses, interest on bonded debts, rentals, etc., of $727,802.22, against a loss for the year 1888 of $74,890.63, a gain as compared with last year of $802,692.85.

In the case of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway, there was a profit in its operation of $756,811.75, against a loss for the same time in 1888 of $371,851.28, a comparative gain of $1,128,663.04.

In the case of the Erie & Pittsburg railroad there was a loss in operation of $290,734.42, being an increased loss of $79,107.82, as compared with last year.

In the case of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad there was a loss in operation of $229,739.95, an increased loss of $107,572.15, as compared with last year.

In the case of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road there was a loss in operating of $155,436.42, being a decreased loss of $18,353.69, as compared with last year.

The tonnage of the Northwestern system, exclusive of the Grand Rapids & Indiana line, shows an increase of 2,944,034 tons, or over 17 per cent. There will be a board meeting in Philadelphia to-morrow, when the election of officers will take place.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four lines, who has been East for two weeks, returned to Cincinnati last night.

Twenty-one fast-freight lines now reach Indianapolis and this immediate territory over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis road.

D. J. Janowitz, who represents the Northern Pacific in this territory, was called to Baltimore, yesterday, by the serious illness of his wife.

Commencing June 15, combination sleeping and chair cars will be run on trains Nos. 8 and 9, between Indianapolis and Cleveland, over the Big Four.

Chauncey R. Hammond, agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road at Greencastle, has been transferred to the agency of the company at Lafayette.

A. W. Dickinson, general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific road, was in the city yesterday. His family accompanied him, and go to the southern part of the State to visit for a short time.

The arrangement for selling the new five per cent. bonds of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road are still pending, and this is delaying the refunding scheme beyond the expected limit.

W. H. Lewis has been appointed superintendent of motive power of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Omaha. Mr. Lewis was for some years master mechanic of the Nickel-plate road.

A meeting of the general managers, in connection with the Interstate Railway Association, will be held in Chicago June 11, when it is expected that the organization will be well put upon its feet again.

A company has been chartered to build a belt road similar to the Indianapolis Belt road at Milwaukee. It is proposed to build private switches to all the important industries in Milwaukee and its immediate suburbs.

J. W. Smith, who has represented the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at Detroit for some years, has severed his connection with that road, and will hereafter represent the Chicago & Alton in the Detroit territory.

W. C. Nixon, who for some time past has been superintendent of the terminals of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe at Kansas City, has been appointed superintendent of the Chicago division of this road, vice A. H. Crocker, resigned.

The Canadian Pacific is already getting in its work on the dressed-beef shipments from Chicago. Last week the Wabash, which is its Chicago connection, took out double the quantity of dressed meats taken out over any other line.

Much regret is expressed in railroad circles over the death of J. T. Sproull, general agent of the Illinois Central road, so well known was he, and so many good qualities did he possess. He had been on the Illinois Central road thirty-four years.

After several conferences and much correspondence, the Big Four management has succeeded in getting the Illinois Central road to allow the ticket-collectors to go through on the Big Four trains to Chicago, the arrangement taking effect to-day.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton has issued a joint tariff-sheet from Indianapolis to Central Traffic Association territory and points therefor, taking effect June 2, and governed by the official classification. It has been prepared with a good deal of labor, and a copy will be sent to every Indianapolis shipper.

James Schofield, the passenger conductor killed on one of the roads running into New Orleans last week, was for several years a conductor on the Nickel-plate, with headquarters at Fort Wayne. His remains will be brought to Bellevue, Ind., for burial.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago management expects this year to realize from its stone quarries at Bedford freight earnings amounting to at least $500,000. The company's outlook for business from this source was never before as promising.

The increased pay of the yardmen in the employ of the Pennsylvania Company west of Pittsburg went into effect June 1. Day conductors will receive 21½ cents an hour, day brakemen 16½ cents, night conductors 22½ cents an hour and night brakemen 17½ cents.

"The question of lower passenger rates is likely to give the railroads some trouble," said a general passenger agent, yesterday. "While the roads have been fighting each other they have been educating the public to the belief that passenger rates generally are too high."

President Miller, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, has announced the appointment of A. Earling as general manager of the road, and W. C. Collins as general superintendent. The appointments take effect July 1. Both of the appointees are old employes of the road.

The officials of the Indianapolis division of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road know nothing of the reported reduction in salaries of agents, or reducing the help, but, to the contrary, all along the line, and in all departments, more men are employed than when the present management took hold.

The Vandalia company will at once do something to improve its facilities at Indianapolis for handling its freight traffic. At the city freight depot the company is now handling 50 per cent. more business than three years ago, there being a steady, healthy increase of local and through business from Indianapolis.

For twelve months past there has been a steady and healthy growth in the passenger business of the Big Four lines, between the East and St. Louis, especially. It is stated that there has not been a month in the last year in which there was not a handsome increase in earnings from the passenger traffic of every division shown.

A large number of emigrants have been passing through here west over the Big Four lines the last day or two. This is the result of an order that the Chesapeake & Ohio, which has been turning all of its business of that character over to the Ohio & Mississippi, hereafter gives it to the Big Four for St. Louis and Chicago. The C. & O. has built up quite a business of this class of travel.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has as yet but one connection with the Vandalia trains for South Bend at Frankfort, but the management is figuring on an early morning train out of here to make a connection for South Bend and St. Joe. This train will also accommodate the business men, who are grumbling that the Monon has no morning train out of Indianapolis.

George Saul, the new general manager of the Mackey lines, is rapidly getting matters moving smoothly on the several lines under his supervision. The business of all is steadily increasing, and the employes respect and show a disposition to aid Mr. Saul in making a success. In times past the friction between some of the officials and the employes has tended to damage the business of the several divisions.

The attention of the Interstate-commerce Commission, it is stated, has been called to the contract entered into between the Union Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern road, with the view of deciding if such contracts are not contrary to the interstate-commerce law. Competitors of the two roads argue that their contract is nothing more than a traffic agreement, and one which, under the law, the two companies have no right to make.

A movement is on foot which, if carried out, will make the Vandalia and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg much more important roads than now, as they will be links in a great through line from New York to San Francisco which the Pennsylvania and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe managements are now figuring on. It is stated that through trains can be put on which will shorten the running time between New York and the Pacific coast at least thirty hours, so much more direct will it be than any existing through line.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Western Indiana road and the Belt railway, of Chicago, yesterday, the resignation of John B. Carson, as president and director, was accepted. Wm. J. Breyfogle, president of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, was elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors, and at a subsequent meeting of the board, V. T. Malott, receiver of the Chicago & Atlantic, was elected president of the two companies. Benjamin Thomas was re-elected vice-president and general manager.

The annual meeting of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company was held at St. Louis yesterday. President and General Manager G. W. Parker made his report, which showed the gross earnings of 1889 amounted to $1,110,426, an increase of $161,119 over the preceding year. The operating expenses were $648,677, an increase of $100,166. The following directors were re-elected: George Foster Peabody, chairman of the board; George W. Parker, president and general manager and treasurer; E. F. Leonard, secretary; H. A. Crosby, assistant secretary, and Henry T. Nash, auditor. The board also elected Clarence F. Parker assistant to the general manager. It was decided to give sixty days' notice of a special meeting to be held for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to sell the main line to the Big Four for $10,000,000.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

New Suits Filed.

H. M. Abrams brought suit, yesterday, against Royal Manker for $3,000 damages. He claims to have been injured in the face by a ball which Manker threw into a street-car. The Brush Electric Light Company, of this city, brought suit against Alfred and John C. S. Harrison for $3,000, which they claim they had deposited in the defendants' bank before it failed. William Cowgill was made defendant in three damage suits yesterday, Laura E. Baker demanding $2,500, Addie M. Byres, $500, and Fannie Hall, $2,000. The plaintiffs claim that, in March, Cowgill was unloading his hay wagon, leaving his horses unhitched. They ran away, the complainants allege, and demolished a carriage in which the plaintiffs were riding, throwing them all out and injuring them more or less. A month ago Anna Webb sued the city and Butler University for $10,000 damages, claiming that her husband's death was caused by defective sidewalks adjoining defendants' property. The university filed an answer yesterday, claiming that it should be excluded from the litigation, on the ground that improvements are provided for by the city and not by abutting property-owners.

An Injunction Asked.

William C. Smock and Isaac Smock brought suit for an injunction yesterday against Mason J. Osgood, there being considerable money involved in the litigation. In 1888 Osgood sued the plaintiffs on four separate judgments, aggregating $5,000, which he said had been assigned to him. His object in bringing the suit, it is alleged, was to revive and consolidate them. Thinking he owned them, and there being no defense, judgment was entered by a mutual agreement. It has since developed, however, that Wm. C. Smock paid over $8,000 at one time, which was never applied to his account. It is even claimed that this $8,000 was never accredited in any way, and the plaintiffs ask an injunction to restrain Osgood from issuing an execution.

Liquor-Dealer Fined.

John Moore was fined $10 and costs by Judge Irvin, yesterday, for selling liquor on Sunday. He has a saloon in West Indianapolis. Frederick Scott, ten years old, was sent to the Reform School as an incorrigible.

Mrs. Karnatz Will Keep Her Child.

Judge Taylor decided the suit of Julius C. Karnatz against his wife, Nellie Stuart, yesterday, finding for the defendant. Karnatz originally secured a divorce and a modification of the decree giving him the custody of their child, but in this action he claimed that Mrs. Karnatz, now Mrs. Stuart, took her to Colorado and refused to give her to him. When the court decided against him he immediately filed a second suit in the Superior Court, again asking for a modification of the decree.

Notes from the Dockets.

Samuel Folsom sued for a divorce, yesterday, from Sarah J. Folsom. He says that before his marriage the fact that his wife had been insane was concealed from him by the girl's parents.

The jury in the federal court that tried Martha Houk, charged with pension frauds, disagreed, yesterday, and was discharged.

John Wilhelm, of Stark county, is on trial in the United States Court, charged with counterfeiting nickels.

Samuel Turner pleaded guilty, yesterday, to violating the pension laws and will be sentenced later.

Thomas Bollinger was fined by Mayor Sullivan yesterday for assaulting Daniel Lynn.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

15209. Frank Clark et al. vs. State ex rel. Elizabeth Weir. Vigo S. C. Affirmed. Berkshire, C. J.—Action on a bond executed by a defendant in a bastardy proceeding, conditioned that the defendant would appear and answer the complaint and abide judgment, etc. 1. It will be presumed that plaintiff is the mother of the bastard child and that the court ordered the payment of the money to her, there being nothing in the record to indicate that the case falls within the exception of the statute. 2. A demand was not necessary as a condition precedent to the maintenance of this action. 3. There is no statute requiring the defendant in a bastardy proceeding to be called and judgment of forfeiture entered as a condition precedent to an action on the bond.

14323. Dan Conley vs. Jasper M. Grove et al. Tipton C. C. Affirmed. Olds, J.—A supervisor must give sixty days' notice to a land-owner to remove a fence, independent of the time intervening between April 1 and November 1. (Section 5030 R. S.)

14275. John Boyd vs. Mill-creek School Township. Fountain C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.—The plaintiff is the assignee of one of five certificates which were issued by corrupt conspiracy of the trustee of a school township and plaintiff's assignor for lightning rods furnished the township, and brings this action on such certificate. Held, that the certificate is void and the action cannot be maintained thereon, even for the actual value of the property received by the township.

13227. John C. Ringenberg et al. vs. Ira C. Hartman et al. Marshall, C. C. Reversed. Coffey, J.—When a replevin bond is executed in favor of two defendants, in an action on such bond the obligors in the bond cannot set off notes against one of such defendants, because there is want of mutuality, and they are estopped to deny that the other defendant had an interest in the bond in suit; especially is this true when there was a judgment in favor of such defendant in the original proceedings for a return of the property. 2. The defendants in the action on the bond may prove that they hold a valid subsisting mortgage upon the property involved in the replevin suit in unstigation of damages, unless they were estopped from so doing.

14243. C. & E. I. Railroad Company vs. David L. Modisett. Vigo S. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J.—The statutory provision permitting a pleading to be questioned by an assignment of errors in the Supreme Court does not apply to answers. 2. Action against a railroad company for the value of horses killed. There was no error in excluding expert evidence as to the effect of putting a cattle-guard under the tracks at the place where the horses entered, as it was for the jury to determine from the facts established by the evidence whether the company was excused from putting in a cattle-guard, for the reason that it would make it dangerous to use the track.

13308. Albert W. Allermong et al. vs. James A. Summons et al. Marion S. C. Rehearing denied.

15349. Abraham Colglazier vs. Samuel Colglazier. Washington C. C. Rehearing denied.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Room 1—Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge.

Mary C. Thompson vs. Dickinson et al.; to quiet title. Finding and judgment for plaintiff.

William E. Beard vs. Arthur A. Kline; Smock, J. P. On trial by jury.

Julius C. Karnatz vs. Nellie Stuart. Finding for defendant and custody of child given defendant.

Room 2—Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge.

George W. Bœse vs. Julia Bœse; divorce. Plaintiff dismisses at his costs.

William V. Rooker vs Lizzie R. Calef et al.; supplementary to execution. Dismissed and costs paid.

Arabella Patterson vs. Andrew Patterson; suit to set aside deed and divorce. On trial by jury.

Room 3—Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge.

Edna M. Bennett vs. William A. Baker; to quiet title. Finding for plaintiff.

New Suits Filed.

William C. Smock et al. vs. Mason J. Osgood; injunction.

Joseph B. Mansur vs. Ansil Coffatt; on note. Demand, $300.

Julius C. Karnatz vs. Nellie Stuart; suit to modify decree of court.

Minnie Jordan vs. Ebert Jordan; divorce. Allegation, abandonment.

Sadie Trout vs. Henry Trout; divorce. Allegation, intoxication.

Ollie Pitts vs. Highland Pitts; divorce. Allegation, cruelty.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. Livingston Howland, Judge.

H. J. Everett vs. James Coniff's estate. Claim allowed for $25.

Charles S. Boynton vs. Walter Johnson; account. Trial by court. Judgment against defendant for $85.

C. W. Abbott vs. James Abbott's estate. Claim allowed for $162.70.

New Suits Filed.

Laura E. Baker vs. William Cowgill; damages. Demand, $2,500.

Addie M. Byres vs. William Cowgill; damages. Demand, $500.

Fannie Hale vs. William Cowgill; damages. Demand, $2,000.

Anecdote of Vaux.

Washington Post.

At a dinner some years ago the Hon. Richard Vaux, M. C. now, said that "If I were a member of Congress I would introduce a bill to abolish all the admirals in the United States navy."

One gentleman in astonishment asked: "Why, you surely would not have Admiral X discharged, would you?"

"Well, no, I would not, since my attention has been called to his case; but I would make a special provision in the bill that Admiral X be retained purposely to show how important it is that the bill should be passed."

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LACE CURTAINS CLEANED, and New Finish, BRILL'S DYE-WORKS, 36 Massachusetts avenue and 95 North Illinois st.

CHAMPION LAWN FENCE, ELLIS & HELFENBERGER, 176 S. Penn. St

CHAMPION LAWN FENCE, Ellis & Helfenberger.

It leads them all for Strength, Beauty and Durability. Anchored Posts not affected by frost; malleable iron connections; adjustable gate-hinges; heavy wrought iron picket gates, self-closing.

H. T. HEARSEY,

BICYCLES---New and Second-Hand. Repairing a specialty. Riding school open. Purchasers taught to ride free of charge. No. 116 NORTH PENN. ST. Send 2c stamp for catalogue.

The Indianapolis District Telegraph Co., No. 15 S. Meridian St. Telephone 12. Messenger Boys. Package delivery. Night-watch system. Fire-call system. Electric supplies. Bells, Burglar Alarms. Electric gas-lighting. Speaking tube. We guarantee our electrical work. Electrical repairing promptly and satisfactorily done.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THEODORE STEIN, Successor to Wm. C. Anderson, ABSTRACTER OF TITLES. 86 East Market Street

ELLIOTT & BUTLER, Hartford Block, 84 East Market st. ABSTRACTS OF TITLES.

REMOVAL. DR. E. R. LEWIS Has removed his office to 257 North Delaware street. THROAT AND NOSE.

Dr. SARAH STOCKTON, 227 North Delaware Street.

DR. OLIVER, 4 W. Ohio st. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office Hours—10 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence—93 Church street.

DR. J. A. SUTCLIFFE SURGEON. Office, 95 East Market street. Hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Sundays excepted. Telephone 941.

DR. HADLEY. OFFICE—104 North Meridian st. Office hours—8 to 9 a. m.; 2 to 3 p. m.; 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.; Telephone, 802. Residence—270 North Delaware st. House telephone (day), 1215.

DR. C. I. FLETCHER, OFFICE—369 South Meridian street. RESIDENCE—573 North Meridian street. Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. Telephones—Office: 907. Residence: 427.

Silver-Moon Restaurant No. 18 North Pennsylvania street. Best meals in the city for 25 cents. First-class in every respect.

INDIANAPOLIS STEEL ROOFING AND CORRUGATING CO.—OFFICE & FACTORY, 23 & 25 E. SOUTH ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

PENSIONS

New Laws, New Rulings. Every soldier or soldier's widow should send to the Old Established Claim Agency of P. H. FITZGERALD and get his 12-page pamphlet on War Claims. Mailed free. No. 68½ East Market st. P. H. FITZGERALD.

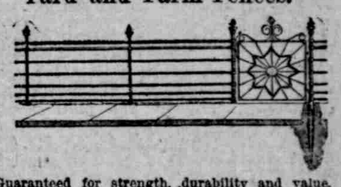
WOOL S. F. GALLOWAY Solicits correspondence on Wool. 200 South Pennsylvania St.

SAFE-DEPOSIT VAULT

Absolute safety against Fire and Burglar. Finest and and only vault of the kind in the State. Policeman day and night on guard. Designed for the safe-keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver-plate, Jewels, and Valuable Trunks and Packages, etc.

S. A. Fletcher & Co. Safe Deposit JOHN S. TARKINGTON, Manager.

J. C. SHAFFER, Pres't. W. J. MURPHY, Sec'y. THE INDIANAPOLIS FENCE CO., MANUFACTURERS AND BUILDERS Wrought-Iron and Steel Ribbon Yard and Farm Fences.



Guaranteed for strength, durability and value. Over 40,000 feet erected since last September. Agents wanted. INDIANAPOLIS FENCE CO., 15 and 17 McNabb street. Telephone 487. Indianapolis, Ind.

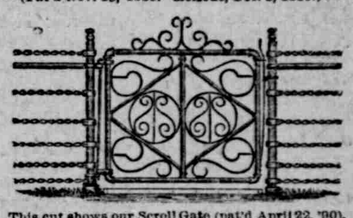
Estab. 1850. Manufacturers of LIGHTNING Conductors, Weather Vanes, Glass Balls, Finials, Crestings, etc. Furnish estimates on your house, barn or factory. Repair work promptly attended to. MUNSON L. C. CO., 94 South Delaware street.

ADAMANT WALL PLASTER. The new, cheapest and best Wall Plaster known to the trade. Manufactory at 106 West Maryland st. INDIANA ADAMANT PLASTER CO.

GEO. J. MAYER, Seals, Stencils, Stamps, Etc. 15 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind. Send for catalogue.

M. B. WILSON, Prest. W. D. EWING, Cashier. JOSEPHUS COLLETT, Vice-president. THE CAPITAL NATIONAL BANK OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND. CAPITAL ..... $300,000 Business intrusted to our care will receive careful attention at lowest rates.

CLEAVELAND YARD FENCE. (Pat'd Nov. 13, 1888. Reissue, Dec. 3, 1889.)



This cut shows our Scroll Gate (pat'd April 22, '90), set in our standard two and one-half feet, six strand, Lawn Fence. Our three feet seven strand fence, is used where stock run at large. Our Farm Fencing is being universally adopted. Send diagrams for estimates. Circulars free. CLEAVELAND FENCE CO., 20, 21 and 22 Biddle street, Indianapolis, Ind.

ROBERTS & ALLISON, MANUFACTURERS OF UPRIGHT PIANOS, 85 & 87 EAST SOUTH ST.

Wrought Steel Warm Air Furnaces KRUSE & DEWENTER No. 54 South Pennsylvania St.

Corner of Pine and Lord Streets. CONSOLIDATED Tank Line Co. Dealers in Petroleum Products. Corner of Pine and Lord Streets.

E. H. WELLS
5 CT. STRAIGHT
WELLS
MADE
EQUALS THE AVERAGE 10 CENT CIGAR
43 N.