

Light rain, followed by clearing weather.

HORACE GREELEY once said that "The way to resume specie payment was to resume." How, was a simple matter of detail, which the eminent philosopher did not dwell upon.

We've got the nicest line of Light-colored Stiff Hats in this city. We've got more of them than anybody. We carry more shapes, more heights, more widths, more shades—all from the best makes in America—

\$1.24

For a choice. The sizes are not complete in every instance, but, like that other distinguished citizen of America, "Buck" Ewing, "you can't loose" if we've got any size that fits you.

What has been said concerning Hats may be considered applicable to clothes. We have got about 400 Men's Suits that have been selling for \$25, \$22, \$20, \$18 and \$16, the very best goods that we carry in light weights, that we are going to sell.

\$13.49.

Is to create new owners for the suits. Some lines are broken, others fairly complete. Nearly fifty patterns to select from. Do you think we'll sell the suits? Well, wait and see, at

THE WHEAT

Portland, Me., and Return.

Miss S. M. Ketchum's Sixth Annual Art Tour leaves Indianapolis Tuesday, July 20, via

BIG 4 ROUTE

The oldest of attractive tours

A day at Niagara Falls!

Steamer trip up St. Lawrence river, past Thousand Islands and through Lachine rapids, all by daylight!

A day at Montreal for sight-seeing!

Through the White Mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire by daylight.

30 days at the sea-coast, near Portland, for rest, recreation and sketching.

All incidental expenses included in cost of trip.

For full particulars call on or address MISS S. M. KETCHUM, Plymouth building, or Big 4 office, No. 1 East Washington street.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. F. A. C. G. DIXON, T. A.

5 AND 3

This means 5 daily trains between Indianapolis and Cincinnati

And 3 daily trains between Indianapolis, Toledo and Detroit

By the old reliable

C., H. & D.

Trains arrive and depart as follows:

FOR CINCINNATI AND DAYTON.

Depart—3:55 am 10:30 am 11:45 am 3:05 pm

1:30 pm 1:55 pm 11:15 am 17:25 pm

1:55 pm

FOR TOLEDO AND DETROIT.

Depart—1:30 am 10:55 am 3:05 pm 10:30 pm

1:30 pm 1:55 pm 11:15 am 17:25 pm

1:55 pm

H. J. RHINE, General Agent.

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

W. H. ARMSTRONG & Co., 118 Superior, Indianapolis, Ind.

House, 92 South Illinois st.

PRIME BANK STOCK

The American National Bank OF DENVER, COLO.

Is increasing its capital to \$1,000,000, making it THE STRONGEST BANK IN COLORADO.

Shares \$100 each, the \$5 premium going to profit account, for benefit of new and old stockholders.

HIGH LIFE COFFEE

Finest Arabian Mocha and Mandheling Java, in one pound cans—powdered—for making French Drip Coffee; also, in the bean.

GUS FULLER & CO., Agents,

NO. 45 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET.

Its drinking qualities are unsurpassed.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION

An Immense Variety of New TOYS AND DOLLS

JUST RECEIVED.

CHARLES MAYER & CO.

29 and 31 West Washington Street.

LILLY & STALNAKER

64 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

TELEPHONE 564.

The oldest and most reliable undertaking establishment in the city. Funeral outfits at all prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Equipments strictly up-to-date. FREE AMBULANCE.

KREGLO

125 N. Delaware St.

PIANOS

Low Prices. Easy Payments.

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FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS

Weekly and Monthly Payments

SUMMER RESORTS.

SPENCER HOTEL AND SANITARIUM

SPENCER, IND.

Wonderful Sulphureted Silurian Water. Potent against Dyspepsia and its train of ills. Specially appointed baths. \$2 per day. Special rates given. Good board in private families, \$3.50 to \$5 per week.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

82 and 84 N. Penn. St.

Fine Piano Tuning, \$2 and \$2.50.

DEPENDENT PENSION BILL

The above bill is now a law, and applicants under the law, and their attorneys, are notified that a full line of blanks necessary for filing claims has been published, and are on sale at W. M. B. BULLOCK'S, Stationer and Local Bank Publisher, 21 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind. All orders by mail filled promptly.

CARPETS ON SIGHT.

There never was a better time to look at Carpets than now, and there never was a better stock from which to select than is now shown by

ALBERT GALL.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

How the Vincennes Board Manipulated Imperfect Ballots in Favor of a Democrat.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 12.—The special election in the Third ward in this city Tuesday, July 8, was held under the new law, and one very serious defect was developed in that law. It gives too much power to the election board in counting the ballots. Seleman Gimbel, a Hebrew, was the Democratic candidate for Council from that ward, and John L. Green was the Republican candidate. At the regular city election in May they tied, which caused this special election on the date named above.

The canvass was most hot and persistent, and many explanations had to be made to each voter just how to stamp and fold his ballot. And yet on election day many mistakes were made. Some tore the ballot in two, others folded it so that the initials of the poll clerks were not visible, a few did not stamp their ballots at all, while some did not stamp the right spot. The trouble seemed to be that, most voters wanted to stamp out the name of the man they did not want to vote for, just as they would scratch or mark out a name with a pencil. These improperly marked or stamped ballots, together with three illegal votes, have caused serious contest to be filed with the county clerk, and the case will be heard at the September term of court. Gimbel was counted in. The board made it appear that he had 122 votes, while Green had but 119. But while counting the ballots all those that were not stamped exactly upon the square were laid aside until the conclusion of the count, when the Democratic board said they would consider them. When they finished the count they found that Gimbel was ahead, and did not need the improperly stamped ballots; more over, to count them would count Green in and count their man out. The board very readily determined the intention of the voters of sixteen of the defective ballots, for they at once separated them, showing that ten of them were for Green and six for Gimbel. Were these counted the total vote would be 128 for Gimbel and 129 for Green. Therefore the board now decided after this revelation of facts came to them not to count any ballot that was not touched in some part of the little square by the stamp. This decision of the board simply counted Green out. Hence proceedings of contest have been entered into, and the jury or judge, as the case may be, that tries the case will determine whether the election board, and they will determine relative to the imperfectly stamped ballots, according to Section 1 of the new law. This contest will have excited much learned exegetical talk in regard to the Australian secret ballot system, and it is generally agreed that it gives too much license to the election board in counting the vote.

A Petrified Indian Princess.

STANTON, Ind., July 12.—Fox-hunters yesterday accidentally discovered a cave, and last night explored it. The leader of the party stumbled over a petrified Indian woman, whose ornaments proclaimed her a princess of a powerful tribe. Her shapely arms and ankles were encircled with bracelets of gold and bone, while around her neck was a band of human teeth. Three other bodies were found in a less degree of preservation, and scattered throughout the cave were specimens of gold jewelry and a collection of stone cooking utensils, axes, knives and tomahawks.

Mills and Messure in Missouri.

PLATTSBURG, July 12.—The campaign in Missouri was formally opened here to-day with a tariff-reform speech by Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. Hon. Charles Messure was also present and delivered an address

FRICITION BETWEEN NATIONS

War Clouds Galore Rising in Many Quarters of the World's Horizon.

London Advice on the Behring Sea Dispute Place the British Government in a Very Uncompromising Attitude.

German Cabinet Evidently Expecting an Early End of Peace in Europe.

Coming Royal Interview at St. Petersburg—Fresh Complication with France in African Matters—The Eastern Question.

BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

It Is Believed in London that No Seizures Will Be Made This Season.

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.]

LONDON, July 12.—The comments of the American press on the attitude of Great Britain in regard to the Behring sea controversy, based, apparently, upon the information contained in the dispatches of July 5, are exciting much interest in England. Whatever may be said in Washington, there is excellent authority in London for stating that the British government did determine and formally, but concealingly, notified the American government of its determination that the proceedings which characterized the seal-fishery season of 1889 would not be tolerated this year. It is true that no threats were made, but the significance of the language used could not be misunderstood. England recognizes no analogy between the Canadian claim to exclusive fishing rights in Canadian waters and the assertion of exclusive title by America to Behring sea. The selection of Rear Admiral Hotham to command the British squadron in the north Pacific was made with a view to the possible gravity of the situation, and his flag-ship, the War Sprite, is one of the finest vessels in the navy.

It is now stated that the United States government has practically yielded to British representations, and that pending the decision of the Behring sea question there will be no very serious enforcement of American claims; that the Canadian sealers which do not touch on recognized American preserves will not be pounced upon simply because they are within the disputed limits. This will avert any case for interference by the fleet of Great Britain.

An Opinion from Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 12.—Hon. C. H. Tupper states that he does not think any one conversant with the Behring sea negotiations at Washington would make any disclosures just now. Nevertheless there is a tone of disappointment in Ottawa's inner circle over the unsatisfactory state of affairs.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Question of Peace or War to Be Decided by the Royal Meeting at St. Petersburg.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 12.—Emperor William, on arriving at Fide, on the Fsa fjord, on Tuesday, sent a dispatch to Chancellor Von Capriva, announcing his intention to shorten his voyage and return to Kiel on July 21. The gravity of the situation in the Balkans, and the increased prospect of trouble with France over the English agreement makes necessary the Emperor's presence and keeps both the Chancellor and Minister Miguel from taking a holiday. The other ministers, Herren Von Berlepsch, Von Boetticher, Von Gossler and Herr Furthe, are absent from Berlin, but they have been warned not to arrange for a prolonged leave. Although the prospects of a permanent peace in Europe begin to appear doubtful, official confidence remains strong in its continuance for some time to come.

Even the probable abdication of Prince Ferdinand, with a subsequent revolution in Bulgaria, will not be allowed to involve an immediate European war. The maintenance of peace, according to the official view, is certain until after the conference between Emperor William and the Czar at St. Petersburg, when the resources of diplomacy will be exhausted in the Balkan peninsula. The Russian newspapers, the Novoye Vremya, the Novosti and the Udenok concern the hope that Emperor William, freed from the tangle of Prince Bismarck, will succeed in his efforts to effect an amicable settlement with the Czar. Official opinion here, based on the known fact that Emperor William has definite proposals to make before the Czar, is that the Czar has as yet given no sign of how he will receive them.

The Berliner Tageblatt has a telegram from Rome, which purports to give information drawn from Prime Minister Crispien. In this it is asserted that the Czar's advisers, considering the time opportune, are urging upon the chiefs of the Dreibund, the telegram adds, will make united efforts to maintain peace. They have the gravest and most certain reasons for preparing for eventualities. M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now making a tour of Finland. He will visit St. Petersburg to assist in the imperial interviews. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Germany, will leave here for St. Petersburg at the end of the month for the same purpose. The exact date of these momentous interviews has not yet been decided, but they will probably begin on Aug. 17.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE.

New Difficulty with France—Arrangements for the Transfer of Heligoland.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 12.—A fresh difficulty has arisen in France over the fifth article of the convention, which affirms the reciprocal regime of Germany and England within the territories between the Rhene river and Lake Tehad. The article did not appear in the first published draft of the convention, and since the official text has been issued the French government has discovered that the article is in interference with the French claim to the upper Niger, besides leading to the future extension of the Anglo-German spheres of influence from the Niger to the Nile. If M. Ribot continues to make the recognition of the French claims in the Niger district the condition of the withdrawal of his opposition to the Zanzibar protectorate, an amicable settlement is improbable.

The Hamburger Nachrichten to-night, in an article inspired by Prince Bismarck, disputes the necessity for an immediate conclusion to the recognition of the laws regarding the future position of Heligoland, and says that the island, until the late war, was a German colony, and as such to Germany and thus fall within the category of German colonies and be placed under the imperial administration without the necessity of making it a portion of the Empire. The constitutional requirements will be fulfilled if the British Governor be replaced by a German and the affairs of the island be administered by the colonial department. The article aims to embarrass the government in its project of making the island an out-work

THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF SILVER

Hypocritical Opposition of the Democrats Could Not Stop Its Progress.

Yesterday's Debate Marked by Some Lively Tiffs in Which Good Points Were Made by Grosvener and Townsend.

The Conference Report Carried Through the House by a Strict Party Vote.

Recommendation of the Pan-American Congress for an International Monetary Union Indorsed by the President.

WILL SOON BE A LAW.

Conference Silver Bill Passes the House and Will Reach the President This Week.

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A new silver coinage law will be ushered into existence next week. The House took final action upon the conference agreement this afternoon. It has already been adopted by the Senate. As was anticipated, the Democrats did not offer factious opposition, and, although the Republicans were without a quorum within themselves, the report and the bill were adopted by 223 yeas to 10 nays. Every Republican voted for the bill and every Democrat against it.

Most of the debate on the bill and the conference report this afternoon consisted on the Democratic side of an arraignment of the authority given the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bland, the leader of the Democratic side, contending that the new law would leave it discretionary with the Secretary whether he should continue to purchase and coin 4,500,000 ounces per month at all times, as the law provided that he should purchase this amount in the event he could get it at market prices. The Democrats claimed that Secretary Bland had no authority to suspend the purchase of the bill and every Democrat against it.

Mr. Bland complained bitterly that he had not had an opportunity to participate as one of the conference in the proceedings of the conference committee, although he had to acknowledge when questioned that he had received notice of the time the conference committee met, and could have been present, had he shown sufficient interest.

The engrossed bill will probably go to the President on Monday, and of course will have its natural reference to the Secretary of the Treasury for examination as to technical correctness, and then to the Attorney-general for legal construction. There is no doubt that the President will promptly attach his signature to the bill after these officers have examined and approved it. There was not much interest shown in the final consideration of the measure in the House this afternoon, and the debate was delivered mostly to empty seats.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Conger Defends the Bill and Bland Speaks Against It—Western Republicans in Line.

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 12.—When the House assembled this morning Mr. Conger of Iowa, called up the conference report on the silver bill. Mr. Conger said that the bill presented in the report was, as a conference bill must be, in the nature of a compromise. It was not just such a bill as he thought Congress ought to pass. It was not just such a bill, perhaps, as any member of the House would like to pass if he were preparing a measure to account for his conviction. But it was a bill that would answer the demands of the country that would answer the demands of the silver miner, that would answer the demands of the agriculturist, the farmer, and the business of the country. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] would tell the House that the bill demoralized silver. It did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the whole tenor of the measure revalorized silver. An additional circulation had been demanded. The bill would give the country, at the present price of silver, an increase of \$57,780,000 a year. If silver went up to a parity with gold, it would give an increase of \$70,000,000. The last section of the bill unlocked \$70,000,000 in silver for the redemption of bank notes, making the total increase of circulation in the next twelve months \$140,000,000.

Mr. Williams of Illinois inquired whether the gentleman in his calculation did not assume that silver would reach a parity with gold.

Mr. Conger replied that, whether it did or not, the increase would be nearly that amount. At any rate, it would fall short of that only about \$13,000,000. Was the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] willing to stand here and vote against a measure which would give the suffering people of the West an additional circulation of this large amount? He wanted the Democratic party to tell the country whether it was willing to refuse to support a bill that would give the people this large measure of relief. This was a Republican measure, and every financial measure of importance that had been successful in this country, with one solitary exception, had been a Republican measure. [Applause.] The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] had been passed in the Senate by Republican votes only; it might pass here by Republican votes only. It would then go where it would be signed by a Republican President, and thence it would go to a country that would give such a Republican endorsement that many gentlemen on the other side would not be here to vote in the next Congress. The work of the House had been moving the country rapidly toward the establishment of a parity between silver and gold. When Congress met, silver was 33 cents an ounce. Yesterday it sold for 37 1/2 cents. Since it had been announced that the conference had agreed upon a bill, silver had gone up more than 3 cents an ounce. [Republican applause.]

Mr. Catechon of Michigan regarded the conference bill as a vast improvement over the measure which had been passed by the House which proposed to make the United States mint the dumping ground for all the silver of the world for the benefit of speculation. It was a long step toward free coinage, as it originally passed the House. It would give the country an additional currency of metal and paper for the use of business.

Mr. Hervey of Oregon said that he favored the bill. Although it did not contain the fullest recognition of the equality of gold and silver as money metals, it was a concession on both sides of the question; it was a victory for the popular demand. It was a long step toward free coinage. He had no doubt that after the fall elections there would be a strong representation here on the line of the free coinage of silver. He congratulated the people he represented that such an advance had been made in establishing an equality between the two metals.

Mr. Bland of Missouri concurred with the gentleman in hoping that the next House would be a free coinage House. But that House would be composed of those who advocated free coinage and who stood by their colors. The bill surrendered every principle of the silver.

Killed by a Gas Explosion.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORD, Ind., July 12.—Frank Detwiler, a bartender in Fletcher's saloon here, met with a horrible accident last evening. He had gone down in the cellar, where the liquors were stored, and on lighting a match the gas explosion occurred, fairly hurling the both from the bones. Detwiler lingered a few hours and died.

Kicked to Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

PARIS, Ill., July 12.—Jacob Becher, a farmer thirty years old, residing a few miles north of this city, was kicked by a fractious horse and died of his injuries this morning.

Whole Family Poisoned in Evansville—The Servant Girl Disappears.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 12.—What came near being a fatal case of poisoning occurred here yesterday evening, the victims being Dr. A. C. Tanner, a prominent druggist, and his mother and sister. About an hour after they had eaten all were seized with vomiting and purging. The singular thing about the occurrence is that all were taken sick at the same time. The servant girl, who has only been with the family a week was called and asked to administer to their wants, but she flatly refused to do so, saying she was not hired to nurse, and a few minutes after she announced to Mrs. Tanner her determination of quitting the place. After some persuasion she volunteered to go for Dr. Rose, the family doctor, who hastened to the residence and found the victims in a rather precarious condition. They gave all the evidence of having taken carbonyl poison. They complained of thirst, and dry throats and mouths.

Dr. Rose began to inquire what they had eaten, and was very particular to ask if they had partaken of any canned fruit, or any fruit or vegetables prepared and cooked in copper vessels. They had not, and stated that their diet had consisted of meats and vegetables, with milk to drink. All the victims had weak pulses, particularly the mother, who had been sick, and had eaten more dinner than either of the others. His condition all during the night was serious, and even to-day he is not entirely out of danger. The investigation which is being made by the friends of the family is how was the poison introduced. The servant girl successfully disposed of the remnants of the food after the dinner, and the doctor went to make an analysis he could find nothing to analyze. There is a pretty strong belief that the girl carried some information about the poisoning, and it is not unlikely that the authorities will yet be called on to take a hand in the matter. The girl did not return after summoning the doctor.

COSTLY FOOD FOR GOPHERS.

Thousands of Dollars Thrown Away by a Train-Robber Torn Up and Scattered to the Wind.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 12.—On the night of June 7 last, a Northern Pacific train was boarded near New Salem, N. D., by two masked men, who terrorized the trainmen and got away with several pouches of mail-matter. One of the robbers was afterwards captured by a sheriff's posse. The published estimate of \$5,000 or \$6,000 as the amount stolen is but the longest guess. It is believed the robbers got away with near \$50,000. Believing that part of the money, at least, had been concealed by the captured robber, or rather thrown away during his short flight after discovery. Postoffice Inspector Watkins left this city last Friday morning for the spot on the bank of the stream where they got their man.

The shrewdness of the inspector was rewarded by finding the bits and tatters of a large amount of currency, among which was one big bill of \$1,000. There were found numerous tens and twenties, more or less mutilated in the traffic grass knee deep. The whole bundle had been dropped in one place and in the robber's haste had been scattered in the weeds. Coyotes or gophers had torn and separated the money and the winds had scattered it. The amount recovered, the inspectors will not disclose, but it runs into the thousands.

Mad Dog Excitement.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WARSAW, Ind., July 12.—The northern part of this county is in great excitement, occasioned by mad dogs. Since Monday two or more mad dogs have been running at large in the vicinity of Roanoke and North Manchester, and a large number of dogs and cattle have been bitten. At Roanoke two little girls were bitten, and earlier in the week a man living east of North Manchester was bitten. He left for New York this morning, to be treated under the Pasteur system. The dog was sent from Manchester yesterday morning, and a number of men, mounted on fast horses, started in pursuit. The animal was overtaken and killed five miles east of the town, but not until he had bitten another man.

Killed by a Gas Explosion.

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