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Will buy a good and serviceable

BUSINESS SUIT

AT THE

ORIGINAL EAGLE

A Suit worth \$12 to \$15 before the mark down.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

BIG 4

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI,

Saturday, August 30, on account of the "ORDER OF CINCINNATUS"

Excursion for the round trip, which includes admission to the "Order of Cincinnatus"...

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

SEPT. 9 and 23, and OCT. 14. The Big 4 route will sell round-trip tickets on the above dates...

Reliable information is received to the effect that all passenger trains of the "Big Four" route to the East...

5 TRAINS 5

CINCINNATI

3 TRAINS 3

TOLEDO AND DETROIT

C. H. & D. R. R.

The only Pullman Vestibule Line. The Detroit Exposition begins Aug. 25. These dates being to visit the Exposition...

MISERABLE END OF A DEBACH.

Young Man of Good Family Dies in a Questionable House from an Overdose of Chloral.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARION, Ind., Aug. 28.—The most startling sensation that has afforded food for the gossips here in a long time was the death, late this afternoon, of Gibb Scott, a young jeweler, at the house of Kittie Brown, who came here from Dayton, O., a little less than a year ago.

Attachments aggregating \$2,000 were placed to the order of the assignee of the firm of John V. Farwell & Co., returned to Lovell & Co. upon the Shaw estate and David Cummings & Co., tanners.

The inmates of Miss Brown's place state that since yesterday Scott had been taking chloral to quiet his nerves. Up to 9:30 o'clock this afternoon he had steadily improved, and he had expected to leave the city this evening.

Scott belonged to an excellent family, and among his letters of recommendation was found one written by the member of Congress from the district in which he lived.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—George Cransfield, of Greene, a farm-hand, who has been working for the past three months for \$6 a month and board, has received news of the death of an uncle in Melbourne, Australia.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—Four members of an English syndicate, viz. R. H. Johnson, a New York lawyer, are in this city negotiating for the purchase of some of the largest mills in the State.

SEALERS ORDERED OUT OF BEHRING SEA. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—From information received by the schooner Argo, which has arrived from the north, it is learned that the revenue cutter Rush was at St. Paul island August 15.

Desperate Fight in Kentucky. MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Aug. 28.—A desperate fight between Marsh Turner and Steve Wannick, last night, resulted in the death of Wannick and the fatal wounding of Turner.

Mr. wife cured of malaria by Simmons Liver Regulator.—J. N. Thompson, pastor M. E. Church, Leigh, Neb.

PURE DEMOCRACY

Everybody gets the same chance at our store—if he comes soon enough.

We had only 1,000 pairs of those Silk, Silk Plaited, Lisle Thread and Balbriggan Socks, plain and fancy, former prices \$1.85c, 75c, 65c and 50c, at

THREE PAIRS FOR \$1. There are a few left.

LIGHT-COLORED HAT WEATHER

Will stay for weeks yet. You can supply your needs with any Stiff Hat of that kind in our shop for

84c.

THE WHEN

Watch the WHEN windows afternoon and evening.

Trusses,

And everything in Surgical Appliances, Wm. B. Armstrong's Surgical House, 92 South Illinois st.

BOSTON'S EMBARRASSED BROKERS.

Potter, Lovell & Co.'s Failure Largely Due to Investments in a Texas Scheme.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—A news agency here says of the reported Potter, Lovell & Co. failure: The business of the house was most largely the sale of commercial paper.

It dealt liberally with its customers, and with banks was prompt in all its engagements, and there has been no more popular note brokerage concern East or West.

It has annually handled since its corporate organization in 1885, from \$400,000 to \$200,000 of commercial paper.

It was not a borrower upon its own name or an indorser of the paper it passed, and therefore its outstanding liabilities are secured by commercial paper.

It was customary for this firm to advance money on paper ahead of sales, and to carry such paper in bank as collateral for loans to the company.

During the past ten days it has been called upon and met \$1,200,000 of call-loans. Upon a capital of \$160,000 the company has accumulated a surplus of \$300,000, and the stock of the company has sold privately at good premiums, though outside of some fifteen stockholders in the West it is practically owned by Messrs. Potter, Lovell and Tietzel.

The success of the firm in its outside ventures by Walter Potter, mostly in Texas, in connection with Chicago and London parties, and in these a fortune is reported to have been made.

Mr. Walter Potter says that no failures of consequence are likely to follow on account of the failure of Potter, Lovell & Co., if the banks will act liberally in helping where money is absolutely needed by firms that are solvent.

The business amounted to \$20,000,000 last year. Mr. Potter declines to state the amounts of the liabilities, direct or indirect, before the assignee makes his report.

The firm of Potter, Lovell & Co. were interested in stocks and bonds, and the individual partners, Mr. Potter said, had nothing to assign beyond the firm interest.

He added that the amount of the assets show a large surplus over the amount they owed. Evidences are coming to light that the real cause of the suspension of Potter, Lovell & Co. dates back to the big Texas failure.

A draft of \$25,000 went to protest Monday, but was subsequently paid. The firm could easily have met all demands made on it by the assignee of the firm.

Attachments aggregating \$2,000 were placed to the order of the assignee of the firm of John V. Farwell & Co., returned to Lovell & Co. upon the Shaw estate and David Cummings & Co., tanners.

This was done to protect the creditors here. Suits for larger amounts against the firm are probably to be announced to-morrow.

A Chicago dispatch says the failure especially interests Congressman Abner Taylor, who is the promoter of the Brazos river scheme, the failure to float the scrip of which was one of the immediate causes of the suspension.

John T. Chumarsoro, of the firm of John V. Farwell & Co., returned from Boston at midnight. He said: "I hope the trouble will be only temporary. Potter, Lovell & Co. hold some of our commercial paper, but it is not a very large amount, and it is perfectly good."

The firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. is not affected by their suspension in the least. The trouble was largely due to the fact that the firm had advanced money to the Brazos river enterprise.

It was promoted by Lee & Ferguson, of Leavenworth, Kan., and Abner Taylor indorsed their notes. Potter, Lovell & Co. bought them, and in ordinary times, could have disposed of them without any trouble, but in the present stringency buyers began to look very closely, and the Brazos scheme not being well known, the paper was difficult to dispose of.

The Brazos river scheme to which Mr. Chumarsoro referred was one to establish a deep-sea harbor in Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico.

HEIR TO MILLIONS.

A Poor Farm-Hand's Remarkable Good Fortune—An Australian Estate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—George Cransfield, of Greene, a farm-hand, who has been working for the past three months for \$6 a month and board, has received news of the death of an uncle in Melbourne, Australia.

The uncle's name was Michael Cransfield. Besides being a heavy landowner, he engaged in the hotel business at North Australian points, and had a big branch house in the East India trade.

Cransfield left this country about fifty years ago, and at one time during the gold excitement in Australia, he was estimated to be worth \$10,000,000, made through speculation in crude gold. Young Cransfield is believed to be the only surviving heir of the Australian speculator.

ANOTHER TURBULENT SESSION

Mr. Mason Again the Cause of a Wordy War in the Lower Branch of Congress.

He Accuses Mr. Funston with Not Having Given Chicago Interests a Fair Hearing, and is Promptly Charged with an Untruth.

Cheadle and Enloe Attempt to Fan the Flame, but it is Finally Snuffed Out.

The Compound Lard Bill, the Measure That Precipitated the Trouble, Passed by a Vote of 126 to 31—Incidents of the Day.

THE HOUSE AGAIN FLURRIED.

Mr. Mason Arouses Mr. Funston's Ire and Some Wordy Warfare Follow.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—There was warm blood in the House again to-day. It was not so exciting as it was yesterday, yet, for a time, very interesting. The difficulty to-day was simply an echo of the series of wordy collisions yesterday—a kind of aftermath, which was probably necessary before the dead calm of a dull session could be reached, after the high pitch of nervous excitement which characterized the proceedings of twenty-four hours before.

The trouble was precipitated by some cutting insinuations by various members on both sides of the hall in making statements under a question of personal privilege. It was started by Mr. Mason, of Chicago, who led the fighting against the lard bill. Immediately after the latter was finally adopted, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. Mason stated that he had no apologies to make for his action yesterday in leaving the hall of the House a number of times in order to break a quorum.

He would not have resorted to such measures to defeat the bill had it not been that the property of his constituents was to be confiscated and ruined without a trial by jury or otherwise. He said he immediately disappeared from the vision of the speaker to break a quorum, and that he would do it again repeatedly under the same conditions. He thought the interests of his constituents justified the means.

He brought laughter from the Democratic side by saying that the iron rules of the Republicans proved bitter medicine when applied to themselves, but that since he had been compelled to take it he had no complaint to make. Mr. Mason then declared that the bill which had just passed levying a tax upon compound lard had been rushed through the committee on agriculture without an opportunity having been afforded him or other persons interested in it to be heard, and the bill passed was not the Congress bill, he said.

MR. FUNSTON'S IRE AROUSED. This brought Chairman Funston to his feet, and the tall Kansan quivered with passion as he exclaimed in thunder tones: "If the gentleman says he was not given a chance to be heard on the lard bill he utters a falsehood." One could have heard the exclamation almost over the Senate end of the Capitol, and it brought half of the members and nearly every one in the galleries to their feet. In an instant there was a great furor.

Mr. Cheadle of Indiana jumped up and demanded that the words of Mr. Funston be taken down and reported to the House, as they were "indecorous and unparliamentary." He said that the proceedings of the past twenty-four hours were disgraceful; that there must be an end to such scenes, and the speaker rose and reached the better it would be for the House. Within two minutes about a dozen members on either side was clamoring for recognition from the Chair. The din was almost deafening, and the speaker was unable to maintain order.

When finally there was quiet restored, Mr. Enloe of Tennessee, a very tall, slender Democrat of exorable inclinations, got up and demanded that the request of Mr. Cheadle be enforced, and that the words of Mr. Funston be taken down. "I demand," he exclaimed, "that the words be taken down," and he emphasized his remarks with stentorian tones.

Like a flash Mr. Funston came to his feet, and pointing his long arm in the direction of the Tennesseean, exclaimed: "I am glad to have my words taken down, and if the gentleman from Tennessee does not sit down I will take him down, too."

This made a pretty kettle of fish. Everything was in an uproar, the speaker for several minutes stood on his feet and tried to maintain order, but he was unable to do so, and he finally declared that there would be no proceedings till the House was in order. Mr. Mason had meanwhile taken his seat, and he again claimed the floor, but Mr. Funston contended that the gentleman from Chicago had yielded the floor, and he would not permit him to speak unless [Mr. Funston] was allowed to make an explanation.

There was finally a compromise by which the words of Mr. Funston, as taken down and read, were allowed to stand without criticism. Afterwards he made an explanation, but the explanation proved to not be very satisfactory. He explained that he had intended to say that Mr. Mason had uttered a falsehood unless he had said that he had not given a chance to be heard in the committee on agriculture. "I prefaced my assertion," he exclaimed, "with the proposition if, over which the House was divided, and the speaker directed the humor prevailed. Mr. Mason and others implored the Democratic side to cease talking, as the minutes which were being wasted came out of the time which had been set aside for the lard bill. This measure was then taken up and the House resumed its former dullness.

LARD BILL PASSED.

Adopted by a Vote of 126 to 31, the Clerk Counting a Quorum—A Lively Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—In the House today no objection was made to the reading of the journal in the usual abridged form. The speaker stated that the pending question was the vote on sustaining the decision of the Chair ruling that the lard bill was unfinished business.

Mr. Enloe of Tennessee made the point of order that to-day had been assigned to the labor committee, the box knocked out by the negroes; now he wanted to see whether it would knock out the workmen.

The speaker declined to rule on the point of order, stating that the very question was whether the lard bill was unfinished business. Notwithstanding the protests of Mr. Turner of New York and Mr. McClammy of North Carolina, the speaker directed the Clerk to proceed with the roll-call. The decision of the Chair was sustained—yeas, 126; nays, 31—the Clerk counting a quorum.

The question of the Cannon resolution was again brought forward by a personal attack upon Mr. Williams, against one of the gentlemen mentioned in the preamble. He said that on Tuesday he had

remained in the House until 3 o'clock, when he had been called home on account of illness in his family, and when he had been excused from the House. He was then proceeding to comment upon Mr. Cannon's action as a member of the committee on rules when he was called to order by the Speaker, who requested that he confine himself to the question of personal privilege.

Mr. Cannon—Let him go on; he does not hurt anybody. The speaker replied that it was not a question as to whether anybody was hurt or not; it was a question of the consumption of public time.

Mr. Williams—I was only going to say that the gentleman from Illinois could not be hurt after the proceedings of yesterday. Mr. Cannon's laughter scarcely proper for the gentleman to make that remark. Yesterday's proceedings appear in the Congressional Record, and I am not afraid of yesterday's proceedings. I am only afraid of the outside of this chamber.

Mr. Williams—What do you mean by that expression? Mr. Cannon—I mean exactly what I say. Continuing, Mr. Cannon said that what had transpired yesterday touching certain alleged objections to the lard bill, as recorded in the official record, without the crossing of a "y" or the dotting of an "i," and in the presence of the American people he was being vilified and abused, and he was subjected to being tried by lies outside of this chamber.

Mr. Enloe—I challenge that statement. Mr. Williams then stated that it might be a pleasure to his colleague to send out his resolution for publication, he had received his full reward; and he [Mr. Williams] would not be satisfied with any additional punishment to that which he had already received. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Boater of Louisiana, rising to a question of personal privilege, said that he had been included in the black list. He had temporarily absented himself for the purpose of breaking a quorum, and for the purpose of defeating the lard bill, and he would not properly characterize in parliamentary language. Considering that bill as a blow to his constituents, which could not be defeated, he considered it his highest duty to undertake to defeat it by any means short of absolute criminality.

MR. MASON EXCITES ANOTHER WAR. Mr. Mason of Illinois said that he desired to correct an impression that had grown out of a remark of his made a few days ago, that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Conger] had caused a delay in the House receiving certain evidence from the Postoffice Department. He did not intend that such a construction should be put upon his words. He did not know whether his name was upon the black-list. If it was not it ought to be there, and he intended to be there several times to avoid making a quorum, and he had no apology to make for it. He had had no opportunity of appearing before the committee to be heard on this bill. On this account he had made the best fight against the measure that he could, and, as he was defeated, he accepted defeat as a matter of course.

Mr. Funston of Kansas said that the gentleman from Illinois had been heard by the committee on the Conger bill. Mr. Conger admitted that he had heard on the original Conger bill, but not upon the bill which had just passed.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa suggested that the gentleman had discussed the whole lard question. Mr. Mason said that he had discussed some portions of the question, but that he had not discussed the whole of it. He had not intended to discuss the whole of the bill. This lack of opportunity was caused by a rule known to the Republican party alone, and the rule was all to the credit of the Republican party.

Mr. Mason said he had made up his mind when the measure was prepared for him that he would not be kicked. He would not apologize for it, and he would make no further explanation except to his constituents.

Here he was interrupted by Mr. Funston, and a good deal of confusion and merriment. Mr. Funston continuing his observations, declared that the gentleman from the chair had been out of order. Mr. Funston protested against being "hat upon" by the gentleman from Illinois. If the gentleman stated that the committee on agriculture had not given him an opportunity to be heard he stated a falsehood.

Mr. Mason said that he thought he was struck up by the committee on labor, and for that reason he had given up the fight.

Mr. Cheadle of Indiana and Mr. Enloe of Tennessee insisted on Mr. Funston's last remark being taken down. After some discussion as to whether this was proper—Mr. Funston's remark having been made out of order—Mr. Mason did not understand the gentleman's remark to be that if [Mr. Mason] said he had not been heard by the committee he stated a falsehood. And the gentleman was entirely correct in his remark, but [Mr. Mason] had not stated that he had not been heard. He asked the privilege of forgiving his brother, and he insisted on the declaration of the gentleman's words being taken down and read at the Clerk's desk, but no action was taken.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the gentleman in the House yesterday, and suggested that the gentleman engaged in the altercation should be allowed an opportunity to explain his conduct, but the speaker was not heard, and finally, personal explanations and questions of privilege being disposed of, for the present, the House proceeded to other business.

OUTLAWS IN HARD LINES.

Eversole's French Desperadoes to Be Tried by a Judge Who Hangs Murderers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28.—A letter from Captain Gaither, in command of the State troops detailed to protect Judge Lilly's court at Hazard, Perry county, says that B. F. French and young Joe Eversole, the leaders of the factions in the French-Eversole feud, with their followers to the number of twenty-six, are in jail at Hazard. Only four who were ever engaged in the quarrel are now at large. The leaders, French and Eversole, while in confinement, have agreed to compromise their differences. The letter closes as follows:

"On Sunday-French sent word to Marra, the commonwealth attorney, that he and Eversole had settled the matter, that they had nollie the cases against themselves, and were going to hand over the scoundrels who had been bushwhacking. This is an impossible conclusion of the matter. The men who have hired these murderers may go acquitted and their tools hang. The law is not to be conducted so that the feudal system. The followers of each party were armed by the leader and protected in their lawless feelings during peace. When there was any fighting to do they had to fight for the glory there was in it and what they needed to eat and wear. A number of the followers of each party were in other counties, and have not been caught."

"Judge Lilly this morning made an order transferring all the cases to Clark county. The war has been conducted so that the honor of hanging more criminals than any other judge in Kentucky. The prisoners were taken to Winchester by the soldiers. There are so many of them that some trouble is feared in getting them across the mountains, but there is no doubt of their being conducted safely."

Double-Safety Vent-Pipe Not Patentable.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 28.—In the case of George Westinghouse, jr., of the Philadelphia Central Company, against the Charles National Gas Company for infringement of patent on the double-safety vent-pipe, Judge Acheson, of the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, has ruled that the defendant company had not infringed upon the patents of the plaintiff, and furthermore, that the invention was not patentable. The suit involved vast sums of money.

Obituary.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 28.—Rev. Julius A. Reed, a pioneer clergyman of the Congregational Church here, died yesterday, aged eighty-one.

REPUBLICANS IN THE FIELD

Enthusiastic and Harmonious Nominating Conventions Held Yesterday.

Hon. W. D. Owen Will Be Returned to Congress from the Tenth Indiana, and Col. Cyrus Briant Will Contest the Eleventh.

Jos. G. Cannon Given His Ninth Unanimous Call by the Fifteenth Illinois.

State Gatherings in Michigan and Elsewhere—Platforms Heartily Indorse the Administration and the House's Work.

OWEN RENOMINATED.

One Ballot Sufficient in the Tenth District Convention—High Enthusiasm.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 28.—The Republicans of the Tenth congressional district met in convention at Logansport to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress. The city was decorated with flags, and had a holiday appearance. The delegates began to arrive at midnight. At 10 o'clock A. M. 130 in number, headed by the Maseotte Band, arrived on a special train, decorated, and having strung along the side banners bearing the inscription: "Owen, the People's Choice," and "Owen, Unity, Victory."

The convention was called to order at 1 o'clock by Hon. E. D. Crumpacker, chairman of the district committee, and Hon. Truman F. Palmer was made permanent chairman and C. B. Landis secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

We, the Republicans of the Tenth Indiana congressional district, in convention assembled, indorse the national and State Republican administrations, and heartily approve of the course of the Hon. W. D. Owen, our able representative in Congress. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the national House of Representatives, in his fearless and courageous stand he has taken and maintained against the filibustering tactics of the obstructionists in Congress. The safety and perpetuity of our institutions rests upon a free and honest ballot in every State of the Union, and it is our honest conviction that the federal election bill, passed by the House and now pending before the Senate, is calculated to preserve this grand underlying principle. We refer with pride to the prompt action taken by Congress in passing the original bill, and in boldly taking by the throat the Louisiana lottery octopus, completing the work so admirably begun by Postmaster-general Gresham.

We reaffirm our faith in the industrial policy of the Republican party, and would urge upon Congress the wisdom and value of commercial reciprocity with South American countries. We congratulate the country on the passage of the bill for the relief of the Union soldiers, their widows and orphans, and would urge the enactment, at an early date, of the additional legislation to secure higher and more equitable rewards to our soldier citizens; and we especially commend the earnest efforts of the Republican party in Congress to secure the service pension and the repeal of the limitation of arrears.

On call of counties for nominations Cass county presented the name of W. D. Owen, and as each county in turn seconded the nomination, the applause was loud and long. When Porter county was called, Col. Mark L. Demotte stated that he felt that he voted the second ballot for Owen, and that he would support the service pension and the repeal of the limitation of arrears.

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cross in increasing the liberality of the law granting pensions to the