COOPER EXHIBITS HIS MALICE

He Renews on the Floor of the House His Attack on Commissioner Raum,

And, While Professing Great Friendship for the Soldier, Delays Consideration of the Pension Appropriation Bill.

Rebuked by Messrs. Sawyer and Cannon for His Conduct in the Matter.

Mr. Noble Discusses a Plan for Protecting Veterans from Rapacious Pension Attorneys and Scores the Latter.

COOPER TO THE FORE AGAIN.

He Takes Advantage of His Seat in Congress to Defame the Pension Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House, this morning, took up the bill for the punishment of every guardian, conservator, curator, committee, tutor or other judiciary agent for the embezzlement of the pension of a ward, and after a short discussion passed the measure by a vote of 113 to 92.

On motion of Mr. Morrow of California the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair, on the pension appropriation bill.

Mr. Morrow explained that the bill appropriated for the payment of pensions the sum of $133,173,000. It was estimated that this sum of money would be distributed among 654,715 pensioners. This was the largest number of beneficiaries ever provided for in any single item in the statutes of the United States. It was estimated that the gross cost to the United States of these pensions for the year 1892 would average $203.40 each. He believed that there would be no deficiency next year, but, on the contrary, that there would prove to be a slight excess of appropriation.

Mr. Sayers of Texas argued that the estimates of the Commissioner of Pensions were totally unreliable and that the amount of money required to pay the pensions would be largely in excess of the amount appropriated by the pending bill. He ventured to say that the Fifty-second Congress would be compelled to meet a deficiency of not less than $35,000,000.

Mr. Cooper of Indiana referred to the large force of employes in the Pension Bureau and to the vast expenditures of money for pensions. He proposed to show why this force of men should be presided over by a man of high character and why this vast sum of money should be disbursed by a man above criticism and above reproach. It was his purpose to call the attention of the country to the fact that the present Commissioner of Pensions was not such a person. He reviewed the charges made against Commissioner Raum, which formed the basis of the investigation last session, and asserted that they had all been proved. Before the last election, he said, the Commissioner had made a pilgrimage to Indiana and had invaded his [Cooper's] district. He had not gone to Indiana as one of its citizens. He [Cooper] was sorry to say that Indiana had produced some characters that did not stand high in public esteem, but it had not produced the present Commissioner. Indiana was not the Commissioner's home, and the only excuse that officer had for going to the Fifth district was that he might defeat his [Cooper's] election. He had no hard feelings against Mr. Raum for going to his district. In fact, it had been insinuated that he had induced the Commissioner to go there, and it had been suggested that he should contribute to the expenses of the trip.

AN EXHIBITION OF VINDICTIVENESS.

This "moribund and malodorous politician," so called by Republican newspapers, had gone to the Fifth district of Indiana in order to prostitute his high office of Commissioner of Pensions for partisan ends. In the presentation of this case he [Cooper] might have shown some feeling. If he had done so he hoped the House would disregard it and pay attention to its duty. He knew how difficult it was to reach corruption when entrenched behind party walls. He knew the strength of personal friendship and the pride of party; but if the things he alleged were true, members should rise above personal friendship and party pride and go to the bottom of this thing. He had a great veneration for the institution on Judiciary square. It had been built in order that the nation might conveniently care for those to whom it owed a duty. Its employes were ministers of mercy. Its sacred archives were stored away sad recitals of suffering and death in march, and camp, and bivouac. The people annually poured into its portals more than $100,000,000, and this came forth from those portals in a continuous golden stream, to make glad the heart of the suffering. He protested that this insinuation should not become the spawning-place for corporations or a stall for the sale of patent rights, or should be presided over by a "moribund and malodorous politician," or by one who was likened by another Republican journal to a "bad egg."

Mr. Sawyer of New York was surprised that the gentleman should make his speech at this time before the case was closed. The gentleman had said that the committee had abandoned any further investigation. Certainly the gentleman was mistaken. It had been the clear understanding that when the committee adjourned it should meet at this session, in order to hear further testimony. That was his understanding of the situation. The case had not been closed; the committee was ready to hear any evidence that might be brought before it. The gentleman from Indiana might avail himself of any information which had been brought forth, and might summon any witnesses he saw fit. Mr. Sawyer denied that the charges against Commissioner Raum had been proved.

Mr. Cannon said that this was the first case which had come under his notice when a gentleman [Cooper] could no hold his malice long enough to have a report made to the House. This discussion had no place here until the committee reported.

Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky inquired what would happen if the committee suppressed the report.

Mr. Cannon—Does the gentleman say that the committee has suppressed its report?

Mr. Breckinridge—I do not. I say——

Mr. Cannon—You would say anything.

Mr. Rogers of Arkansas—That is what the people of Illinois said about you.

Mr. Breckinridge said that the doctrine laid down by the gentleman from Illinois would prevent the House from passing on any evidence if the majority of a committee saw fit to suppress it.

Mr. Cannon replied that this matter was in the hands of the House. A committee could be discharged at any time.

After some further debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GUNNING FOR ATTORNEYS.

Secretary Noble Says Some Harsh Things About Pension Claim Agents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Noble has been paying considerable attention, lately, to the subject of attorneys' fees in pension cases, as noted in the dispatch to the Journal yesterday, and is formulating a plan by which claimants for pensions, who are not represented by attorneys, may be placed and maintained upon the same footing as those who are. It is proposed to organize a force within the Pension Bureau, at the head of which will be placed a thoroughly competent pension lawyer, whose business it will be to look after the interests of these unrepresented claimants. The plan is not fully matured, as yet, although the general features have been agreed upon. In speaking, today, to a representative of the Associated Press of the question of attorneys' fees, Secretary Noble expressed himself with some warmth. "Think of it," said he; "the Pension Bureau is now issuing between fourteen and fifteen thousand certificates a week. What does this mean to attorneys? It means that they are receiving every week as fees, out of moneys appropriated by Congress to relieve the necessities of our old soldiers, between $150,000 and $375,000." Under the old laws an attorney could charge and collect a fee of $25 for every case brought to a successful issue, and of the cases now being allowed a large proportion are of that class. The new law allows a fee of only $10 per case, but even at this compensation, the attorneys would realize $150,000 a week.

"I look over the lists of attorneys," continued the Secretary, "and I find that very many of them are men who, upon their knowledge of the law, could not build up even a petty practice before a county justice of the peace; but here in Washington they manage in a few years to accumulate a million dollars or more acting as so-called 'attorneys' for pension claimants. And then it would be some comfort if they would leave the old soldiers with one fee, but some of them work them as I saw people work cotton-seed in my trip to the South this fall. They gin them once for an original pension, and then gin them over again for an increase, and this process of ginning is kept up so long as anything remains. I am becoming thoroughly convinced that something should be done, and that soon, too, to relieve the old soldiers of this grievously heavy burden. When I think of my old comrades in the war being obliged to contribute to the maintenance of these people, I can hardly restrain my indignation, and before long I hope to be able to mature a plan by which some of them, at least, may have their claims looked after without having to pay over the first fruits to pension agents.

"To be sure," he said, "these unrepresented claimants are now receiving a fair share of attention at the Pension Bureau, but I am fully determined that they shall have just as much attention as any among those who have attorneys."

Increased Pensions for Disabled Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Quay yesterday introduced a bill granting to all persons whose names are now on the list, or may hereafter be placed on it, who have lost both eyes or both feet, or who are otherwise totally disabled, a pension of $100 a month; also, to all persons who have lost an arm at the shoulder-joint or a leg at the hip-joint a pension of $60 a month, and to those who have lost an arm below the elbow or a leg below the knee $55 a month. Those who have lost a hand or a foot, or have been totally disabled in the same, are to be entitled to $50 a month. The bill provides, further, that persons who have contracted two or more disabilities shall receive a sum per month equal to the total of the rates for all the disabilities mentioned.

HEAVY FAILURE IN NEW JERSEY.

Assignment of the Rittenhouse Manufacturing Company, with a Million Liabilities.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 4.—The Rittenhouse manufacturing Company went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. The concern employs 700 or 800 hands in the manufacture of woolen blankets, shawls and a variety of plush used in covering railroad car-seats. Edward H. Ammidown, president of the American Protective Tariff League, owns nine-tenths of the stock, and is president of the corporation. The liabilities aggregate nearly a million dollars, and the nominal assets, consisting principally of the mill machinery and a stock of manufactured goods, are estimated at $800,000. Wm. Barbour, the widely-known thread manufacturer of Paterson and Belfast, Ireland, was appointed receiver yesterday morning. He qualified at once and took formal possession of the plant. Ammidown & Smith, successors to Ammidown, Lane & Co., whose headquarters are in Worth street, New York, have been selling agents of the Rittenhouse mill, and it is understood that they are carrying a lot of the company's paper, but their solvency is not questioned.

J. M. Moore, the attorney of and a stockholder in the corporation, explained to a reporter last night that the collapse was due to many causes. They had been running at a loss for two years, and storing a great deal of their product in anticipation of the passage of the McKinley tariff bill. They had been borrowing money, and the recent stringency in the money market crippled them. It is also said that Mr. Ammidown, acting either for himself or for the company, put $1,000,000 in wool during the months of June and July, intending to take advantage of a rise in the market following the passage of the new tariff bill. The rise never came, and the result has been a loss instead of the anticipated profit.

William Barbour, the receiver of the company, is quoted as saying that the liabilities are about $800,000. He will continue to run the mills for the benefit of the creditors as long as it is desirable to do so.

Other Business Troubles.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 4.—The total liabilities of the Bank of Commerce are $520,000, and the assets $640,000. The bank's paper is first class, and as President Catlin is worth $2,000,000, and several of the directors are millionaires, the bank will pay dollar for dollar. W. H. Stack, cashier of the First National Bank, was appointed assignee, and filed bonds in the sum of $700,000.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 4.—A statement of the condition of the firm of Thos. H. Allen & Co., which suspended a few days ago, has been made by the trustee, M. B. Trezevant. The total liabilities are $684,609; assets available and considered good, $1,746,681; net surplus of assets, $1,062,071.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4. — The Comstock & Wing nickel-works, which confessed judgment on several notes a few days ago, made an assignment to-day to Charles Clement. Liabilities, $25,000; assets unknown.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 4.—Russell, Seybold & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, are in financial difficulties. Their liabilities and assets are about $250,000.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Bevis, Russell & Co., merchants of London and Bombay, have failed. Their liabilities are £230,000.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity—For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., Dec. 5—Cloudy weather; occasional light snow; nearly stationary temperature.

GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 8 P. M.—Forecast until 8 P. M. Friday:

For Ohio and Indiana—Light rain or snow during Friday; southerly winds; warmer.

For Illinois—Rain or snow; southerly winds.

Observations at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 4.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	30.20	20.5	66	N'west	Pt. clou'y	0.06
7 P. M.	31.10	28	61	S'east.	Cloudy	0.00

Maximum temperature, 29; minimum temperature, 18.

Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Dec. 4:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	38	0.11
Mean	24	0.00
Departure from normal	—14	—0.11
Excess or deficiency since Dec. 1	—30	—0.43
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	*339	*10.92

*Plus.

General Weather Conditions.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 7 P. M.

PRESSURE.—The low area central tonight in western Colorado has extended eastward to the Mississippi. East of the Mississippi the pressure is moderately high.

TEMPERATURE.—Zero and below is reported from Manitoba; 10° and below from North Dakota, central Minnesota and Lake Superior, northward; 20° and below from northern Wyoming, South Dakota, western Iowa, Wisconsin and northern Michigan, northward; 30° and above from southern Wyoming, southern Nebraska, central Illinois, the Ohio valley and Pennsylvania, southward; 40° and above from Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Arkansas, southern Tennessee and North Carolina, southward; 60° and above near the gulf.

PRECIPITATION.—Snow is falling from the lakes westward to South Dakota and Montana; rain in Utah and New Mexico.

Express Office Mysteriously Robbed.

ZANESVILLE, Dec. 4.—At 6 last night the United States express messenger left a satchel containing several thousand dollars in packages hanging in the office at the Baltimore & Ohio depot while he stepped out on business. He locked the door, but when he returned five minutes afterward the door was unlocked and the contents of the satchel gone. The express officials are very reticent, refusing to say how much the loss is. Detectives are at work.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Views and Recommendations Contained in the Attorney-General's Report.

Congress Urged to Provide Relief for the Supreme Court, and the Difficulty of Enforcing Laws in the South Pointed Out.

Alleged Democratic Scheme to Defeat the Federal Election Measure.

Senator Pugh's Speech Against the Bill—Bills Introduced in Congress Yesterday—Legislative Programme of the House.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Attention Called to the Difficulty of Enforcing Laws in Certain Sections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Attorney-general Miller, in his annual report, says there is an urgent necessity for the building of a United States jail at Atlanta, Ga., one at Paris, Tex., and one at Louisville, Ky., and other points where the average of United States prisoners in number is one hundred or more.

Vigilant efforts have been made, he says, to enforce the legislation excluding Chinese immigration. One of the most common devices for getting these people into the country was to land them either in Mexico or the Dominion of Canada and permit them to come across the southern or northern border into the United States. By the co-operation of the officers of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, however, it is believed that most attempts of this kind have been frustrated, as have the attempts to bring them directly through the ports of the United States upon the Pacific.

In regard to the reorganization of the judiciary he says: "For several years past the Attorney-general, in his annual report, has called attention to the necessity of legislation for the relief of the courts, and especially the Supreme Court. It is a matter of congratulation that during the last session of Congress each house passed a comprehensive bill for this purpose, which bills have reached a committee of conference. It is earnestly hoped that this legislation, so far advanced, will not now be permitted to fail, but that, in a spirit of conciliation, differences will be reconciled and this much-needed legislation will be completed. In this connection I beg to suggest that some special legislation will be necessary for the relief of the Circuit Courts, at least in the Eighth and Ninth circuits, whose territory is so vast and whose business is constantly increasing."

The Attorney-general devotes considerable space to a denunciation of ease and fee-making abuses, and says they call for the most careful consideration and vigorous treatment at the hands of Congress.

In a chapter in regard to enforcing the law of the land, the Attorney-general says: "In some parts of the country the lawlessness, to which attention was called in the last annual report of this department, continues. The enforcement of the internal revenue laws and of the United States election laws is particularly resisted; and officers of the internal revenue, as well as United States marshals, are frequently met with violence, and are occasionally the victims of assassination, at the hands of those guilty of violating these and other laws, and their friends. Several assassinations of officers and witnesses, with the purpose of impeding the execution of the laws and orders of the United States, have occurred during the past year. Within the last ten days a deputy marshal, attempting to serve a warrant for the arrest of a man for violation of the postal laws, was shot and instantly killed by the man sought to be arrested; and on a preliminary examination before a magistrate of the State the prisoner was promptly discharged.

CRIMES THAT GO UNPUNISHED.

"It is certainly an anomaly in government that those who have committed murder for the purpose of stopping prosecution in the federal courts should not only not be punished but not even be put upon trial, although in at least two cases in one district, during 1890, well known. Yet such is the fact. It is needless to say that the federal courts have no adequate jurisdiction of these offenses.

"Section 5509 of the Revised Statutes provides that if any person attempts, by intimidation, threats, etc., to prevent any citizen from exercising the right of suffrage, and in so doing commits a felony, or if two or more persons conspire to debar any person from the enjoyment of any of his civil rights, and in so doing commit a felony, such felony shall be punished according to the laws of the State wherein the same is committed. If Section 5509 were so broadened as to make any felony committed while in the act of violating any statute of the United States triable in United States courts, and punishable according to the laws of the State wherein the same is committed, it would greatly help in the administration of justice. So long as persons who kill officers, witnesses or jurors for the purpose of impeding the administration of justice can only be tried and punished in a federal court as for a minor offense, the administration of the United States laws themselves in many districts will have little respect.

"The Supreme Court has recently decided that there is a 'peace of the United States.' Is it not the duty of Congress to provide by law for the preservation of this 'peace' everywhere and at all times?

"In prosecutions for violations of the election laws in several districts convictions and pleas of guilty have been obtained in a large number of cases. As an illustration, however, of the difficulties met in such prosecutions, the district attorney for one district reported that, in a certain county, a number of whose citizens were convicted of violations of the election laws, the county court ordered all fines and costs assessed against them in the United States court to be paid out of the county treasury, and that in another county, a number of whose citizens were in like manner convicted or had pleaded guilty to indictment for such offenses in the United States courts, $1,300 was actually paid out of the county treasury upon such fines and costs in one day. These facts speak for themselves.

"It has been known for years that in certain districts a very large number of naturalization certificates have been issued in violation of law, so that a great many persons have been voting without right. A large number of suits have been brought to set aside such fraudulent naturalizations, and many final decrees canceling the same have been rendered in the United States circuit courts. It is believed that by these suits much may be done to purify the ballot-box in those localities."

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

How Senator Vest Hopes to Shelve the Election Bill and Secure Free Coinage.

United Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The silver coinage question and the federal election bill have become entangled in a very peculiar way within the last three days, with the result that the election bill may be sacrificed to free coinage. It has been whispered about on the floor of the Senate for two days that Senator Vest, acting on behalf of the Democrats in the Senate, intended to offer a free coinage bill as a substitute for the federal election bill, when the time should come for taking a final vote. His idea is that the advocates of free silver on the Republican side of the Chamber will vote for free coinage, even at the risk of sacrificing the election bill, if they are brought to the point of choosing between these measures. Inquiries made among the free-silver men on the Republican side of the Senate by the United Press show that some, at least, of these men will cast their vote for a free coinage bill if it is offered as a substitute for the election bill.

A proposition for a compromise on the silver question, which is represented as emanating from the executive mansion, has been laid before the silver men in both houses. This proposition is that Congress pass a bill at this time instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the thirteen or fifteen million dollars' worth of silver with which the market is said to be stocked at present. This proposition meets with the approval of the conservative men in both houses, but the advocates of free coinage feel so confident of their ability to put a free-coinage bill through Congress at this session that they do not seem inclined to accept it.

FEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

Senator Pugh Discusses the Measure in the True Southern Style.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Pugh addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the election bill. In the course of his remarks he said that the country could not fail to understand the true character and nature of the proposed legislation. It was never intended to be put in operation in Republican districts. It was founded on a distinct, substantive proposition, and that was that State election officers might be watched, guarded and overruled because they were Democrats, and because, for that reason alone, it was unsafe to trust them. Under its operations there would not be a single district in the United States from which Democrats were elected to Congress that would not be subject to supervision by partisan Republicans. The whole election machinery of the United States would become partisan and necessarily corrupt. The whole conception of the bill was a transparent and audacious scheme, having no other end or purpose than the capture of Democratic districts and their transfer to the Republican party in Congress to be used in perpetuating its supremacy in defiance of the will of the people. He declared that the intelligent white people of the South would prefer the rule of army officers and white soldiers to the intolerable rule of the infamous horde that would be turned loose upon them through the outrageous election machinery provided in the bill. If the system of local self-government was not an established failure, then it was manifest that the intelligent and moral white people of the South and the State governments of the South, which were immediately interested in and sorely afflicted by those miserable race complications, would have to be allowed to meet and mitigate the evil as far as possible. He undertook to say that the black people of the South were better treated than they would be in the North under like conditions, and he declared, in conclusion, that the wisest and safest course for both races was to trust to the policy of non-interference by the federal government.

Mr. Gray obtained the floor, but as he did not desire to speak this afternoon Mr. Hoar suggested an executive session. Mr. Blair asked Mr. Hoar to yield to him for a motion to lay the election bill aside till tomorrow and to take up the labor bill, which had been displaced yesterday, and, as Mr. Hoar consented, the motion was made. Mr. Hoar gave notice that after today he would endeavor to press the election bill without having it laid aside for any other purpose whatever until a final vote was reached. After the passage of a few unimportant measures the Senate adjourned without considering the labor bill.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills Introduced Relating to Silver Coinage, Greenbacks and the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Stewart to-day introduced a bill for the free and unlimited use of silver as money. It amends the first section of the present law by repealing the clause limiting the purchase of bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury to 4,500,000 ounces per month, and requires the Secretary to purchase all the silver bullion offered at a price not exceeding $1 for 371.25 grains of pure silver. It also amends the third section by requiring the Secretary to coin at least two million ounces per month after the 1st of July next, and as much more as may be necessary to redeem the treasury notes issued in the purchase of the bullion.

In the House to-day Representative Bland of Missouri introduced a bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a new series of treasury notes, commonly called greenbacks, and issue them in sums equal to the amount of national-bank notes that may be from time to time surrendered for redemption or cancellation by national banking associations. Mr. Bland also introduced a bill authorizing the issue of a new system of legal-tender notes to meet any deficiencies in the revenues of the government. A preamble to the bill recites that a deficiency in the revenues is now threatened, and the country is not in condition to bear any further taxation. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and issue legal-tender notes, commonly called greenbacks, in payment of current obligations of the government. These notes are to be in addition to the legal-tender notes now authorized; may be reissued as legal-tender notes are now reissued, and are to be available for all monetary purposes.

Representative McKinley to-day introduced in the House a bill similar to one presented in the Senate by Senator Sherman, providing that the present tariff law shall not affect the operations of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. The ways and means committee will hold its initial meeting of the session to-morrow. It is understood that the committee will immediately take measures to rectify the omission of the tobacco rebate section from the McKinley tariff law, by the passage of a supplemental bill before January, when the original section would have gone into effect. Chairman McKinley and Mr. Mills, to-day, said they did not think it necessary to give a hearing on the subject, and that they thought there would be no opposition to the correction of the error.

Chairman Dunnell, of the census committee, said to-day the committee would begin consideration of the apportionment bill next week, and that he did not doubt but that it would be before the House before the Christmas holidays. He was of opinion that the question raised by New York city as to the accuracy of her enumeration should not delay preparation of the apportionment bill, for if it should be decided after fair and full consideration that New York city's claim was just, the matter could be fixed so as to give New York the membership to which she was entitled.

Among the numerous petitions presented and referred in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. Hiscock from bankers, importers and merchants of New York, asking for an extension of the time for the withdrawal of goods from bond under the former tariff rates. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Paddock for a permanent tariff commission.

Representative Hansbrough, of North Dakota, to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution appropriating $500,000 to be expended by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture in the purchase and distribution of seed wheat for the benefit of those residents of the State of North Dakota who lost their crops by reason of the drought of 1890.

MINOR MATTERS.

House Committee on Rules to Meet Saturday and Mark Out a Legislative Programme.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The House committee on rules will have a meeting on Saturday to determine the line of legislation for December in that body. The present legislation is blocked by the unfinished business on the calendar. This consists principally of public-building bills, numbering about thirty-one. Unless something is done nothing can have the right of way. It is proposed, therefore, to devote Saturday to public-building bills, and as the thirty-one aggregate about $400,000, it is the intention of the committee to dispose of these alone, and, therefore, no other public-building bills, except on the unfinished business calendar, will be taken up this session. Among the first bills recommended by the committee on rules will be the subsidy bills. They will be taken up early next week, and one bill combining all the important features of the other bills, thus making a sort of an omnibus bill, will be passed.

Intercontinental Railway Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Intercontinental Railway Commission, composed of representatives from the United States and other American republics, met for organization in the diplomatic chamber of the Department of State at noon to-day. This commission was recommended by the international American conference for the purpose of supervising a survey for a line to connect the railway systems of North America with those of South America. Secretary Blaine called the meeting to order in a few well-chosen words. Mr. A. J. Cassatt, of the United States, was chosen president of the commission, and on assuming the chair thanked the members for this mark of confidence. Secretary Blaine announced that quarters of the commission had been established at No. 1016 Vermont avenue, and that the State Department would be asked to afford all accommodations and facilities the commission desired. On motion of Mr. Davis the commission then adjourned till Thursday next.

Worthy Woman Given Office.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Harrison departed from custom to-day and appointed a woman as a United States land officer—Mrs. Anita H. McKee, to be receiver of public moneys at Jackson, Miss. Mrs. McKee's husband was her immediate predecessor. He was a brave Union soldier during the war, where he was severely wounded. He was appointed to the office by President Harrison, and filled it acceptably till his death, recently. He left a family without means of support, and, when the circumstances were presented to the President, together with the further fact that Mrs. McKee was not only competent to fill the office, but was desired by its patrons, she was appointed. The appointment is cordially commended on every hand.

Senator Paddock's Tariff Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Senator Paddock intends to strengthen his bill to create a permanent tariff commission, introduced by him to-day, by the addition of a new section empowering the commission to adjust the apparent iniquities, incongruities, etc., of the new law, with the sanction of the President, thus qualifying provisions of the new law. He believes that if the President may lawfully adjust duties as provided in the reciprocity provisions of the act, he may, on the same theory, authorize adjustments of the character proposed in the new section indicated. The preliminary draft of the bill was presented to-day to bring the general subject before the Senate at the earliest possible moment.

Indiana Miamis Will Get Their Money.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The bill which passed the Senate on last Tuesday directing the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Miami Indians of Indiana (302 persons) $91,730 improperly paid out of moneys due them, under their protest, to Indians not entitled to participate therein, was reported to the House to-day and referred to the committee on Indian affairs. There is no doubt that the bill will be promptly acted upon by the House.

No Hope for the Bank Circulation Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Chairman Dorsey, of the House committee on banking and currency, and Mr. Sherman of the Senate finance committee, are answering inquiries to the effect that they do not hope for the adoption of their bill giving national banks circulation to the full par value of bonds deposited, and reducing to $1,000 for each bank the required circulation, in view of the fight that is being made against the proposition.

Morrow for Mizner's Place.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—A Washington special says that the President and Secretary Blaine are seriously considering the appointment of Congressman Morrow, of California, as minister to Guatemala in place of Lansing B. Mizner, recalled.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—David Powell, of Indianapolis, was among the callers upon the President to-day.

The President has reappointed Joseph T. Jacobs, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a member of the board of Indian commissioners.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding, of the Treasury Department, has rendered a decision holding that the bondsmen of the owners of the famous painting "The Angelus" are liable for $16,500 duty on the painting. The bondsmen removed the painting from the custody of the officials of the customs without proper authority, and this action renders them liable for the duties.

The Treasury Department to-day, under its circular of Oct. 9, redeemed $74,900 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds.

Chief Brooks, of the secret service, reports that during the year 346 arrests were made by secret service agents. Most of them were for counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money. Convictions were secured in fifty-one cases, and fines to the amount of $19,163 imposed and the offenders sentenced, and counterfeit money to the amount of $516,531 was seized.

Personal.

Last Thursday afternoon Mr. C. F. Kissel telephoned N. W. Bryant & Co. to send him a fine Briggs piano. Monday evening Mr. Kissel sent the company the cash for the piano.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, and is for sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Do not waste your time on doctors when your liver is diseased, but take Simmons Liver Regulator.

TENDER lungs cannot long withstand the irritation of a violent cough. They first become inflamed and then tuberculated, unless the mischief is arrested. One bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will generally cure the worst cough and prevent all danger. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

The Standard Cocoa of the World.

MOST APPETIZING—EASILY DIGESTED.

The VAN HOUTENS process renders their cocoa easy of digestion and develops in the highest degree its delicious aroma. It is an excellent flesh-former, *fifty per cent.* greater than the best of other cocoas.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

"BEST & GOES FARTHEST."

☞ VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") is *the original*, pure, soluble Cocoa, invented, made and patented in Holland, and is to-day better and more soluble than any of the numerous imitations. In fact, it is generally admitted all over Europe (and a comparative test will easily prove) that *no other* Cocoa equals this Inventor's in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for VAN HOUTEN'S AND TAKE NO OTHER. 63

INDIANAPOLIS BREWING CO.

Controlling the C. F. Schmidt Brewery, P. Lieber Brewing Co., C. Maus Brewery, furnish the various brands of beer—Celebrated Wiener, Special Brew, Lager, and Pilsener Beers.
HEADOFFICE: Franklin Building, corner Circle and Market streets, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE INDIANA PAPER COMPANY,

Manufacturers of PAPER and PAPER BAGS, have removed from Nos. 21, 23 and 25 East Maryland street, to Nos. 27 and 29, same street, next door east.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN, Funeral Directors

72 N. Illinois St. Telephone 641.

SOCIETY NOTICE.

MASONIC—ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Raper Commandery, No. 1, K. T.—Special conclave in Masonic Temple this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work in R. C. order.
WM. J. MCKEE, Em. Com.
JACOB W. SMITH, Recorder.

DIED.

HEINRICHS—Amelia Heinrichs, wife of Charles E. Heinrichs, 169 Park avenue, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening. Notice of funeral later.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE.

EXTRA!

DEC. 8, 9, 10, MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

WM. J. GILMORE OPERA CO.

In the present New York season's greatest comic opera success,

THE SEA KING

With the greatest cast ever seen in comic opera.

MARK SMITH, ADA GLASCA,
R. E. GRAHAM, KATIE GILBERT,
C. B. CHURCH, MAMIE CERBI,
FRANK A. HOWARD, AUGUSTA ROCHE.

CHORUS of 40. ORCHESTRA OF 20.

PRICES—Evenings—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 75c; Balcony, reserved (two rows), 75c; Balcony, admission, 50c; Gallery, 25c. Matinee Prices—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, 75c; Dress Circle, 50c; Balcony, 25c. Sale now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

To-night and to-morrow afternoon and evening,

JAMES O'NEILL,

In a grand production of

THE DEAD HEART

A superb company. Magnificent scenery. Splendid stage effects.

PRICES—Orchestra and Boxes, $1; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

To-night and until Saturday,

PROF. CARPENTER,

In an exhibition of his marvelous Mesmeric influence. Change of programme each night.
Prices—Lower floor, 25c; upper floors, 15c.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE

STANLEY.

RESCUE of EMIN

DECEMBER 19.

Seats on Sale Dec. 11. From $1 to $2.50

Nervous Diseases.

H. E. Appleby and others have found a cure from their troubles in the Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedies. Correspondence carefully considered. Address, Gun Wa Chinese Herb Remedy Co., 25 W. Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

CONSUMPTION,

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. *AS PALATABLE AS MILK.*
Be sure you get the genuine as there are poor imitations.

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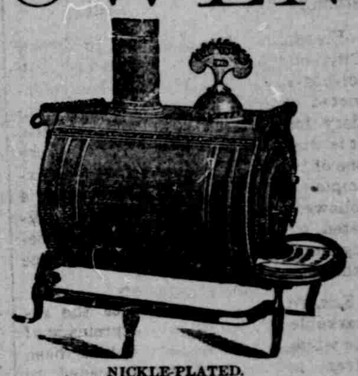

NICKLE-PLATED.

The Wonderful Wood Heater

It is the Poor Man's Friend. The Rich Man's Economizer. A BASE BURNER in the fullest meaning of the term. Retains fire from 12 to 48 hours. It consumes equally well all kinds of wood, rough, green or dry. Two or three cords of four-foot wood cut once in two is sufficient for an ordinary winter. It consumes its own ashes, throws no sparks to fire your building, but retains the heat in the room. It is clean, no dirt, gas or dust to annoy. Requires no kindling of mornings, always having plenty of fire and a warm room. It is as well adapted for school or office rooms as for the family. As a fact, it is the grandest stove of the age, and any one having used this stove cannot be induced to do without it. Corners on coal have no effect on the OWEN STOVE. If not on sale at your trading place, order direct from me. Liberal discount to the trade. I will deliver this stove at any freight depot in the United States.
☞ PRICE—Nickle Plate, $23; Plain, $20, and freight added. For cash in advance, $1 less. Orders by mail promptly filled. Send for circulars.
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