PART ONE.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

PAGES 1 TO 8.

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18.	Southwestern Lim. d, cafe, s	3.25 pm
8.	Night Express, dy	6.40 pm
		Arrive.
9.	Night Express, dy	7.00 am
25.	Indianapolis Express	11.00 am
17.	Southwestern Lim., d, cafe, s	11.10 am
3.	Bost., Ind's and St. L. Ex	5.00 pm
7.	Southwestern Ex., dy, s	11.20 pm

ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

		Depart.
9.	Day Express, dy	7.30 am
17.	Southwest'n Lim., dy, cafe and sleepers	11.20 am
3.	Mattoon Express, dy, s	5.20 pm
7.	Southwestern Ex., dy, s	11.35 pm
		Arrive.
10.	Southwestern Ex., dy, s	3.20 am
2.	Indianapolis Express	10.35 am
18.	Southwest'n Lim., dy, cafe and sleepers	3.10 pm
8.	Day Express, dy	6.20 pm

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.

		Depart.
10.	Cin. F. L., dy, s and c c	3.35 am
4.	Cincinnati Accom., dy	7.05 am
2.	Cincinnati Accom	11.15 am
18.	Cincinnati Mail, p dy	3.20 pm
8.	Cincinnati Accom	6.45 pm
		Arrive.
1.	Indpls and Rushville Ac	10.25 am
17.	Chic. and St. Louis Mail, p dy	11.10 am
3.	Har'n, Cols. and Indpls Ac	4.35 pm
7.	Cin. and Indpls Ac., dy	11.10 pm
5.	Chicago F. L., dy, s and c c	12.15 am

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI DIVISION—WEST.

		Depart.
9.	Sheldon and Peoria Acc	7.10 am
17.	Chicago Fast Mail, p dy	11.20 am
3.	Lafayette Accom	5.15 pm
5.	Chicago F. L., d. s and r c	12.30 am
		Arrive.
10.	Cin., F. L., dy, c c and s	3.20 am
2.	Lafayette Accom	10.55 am
18.	Cin. Fast Mail, p. dy	3.10 pm
8.	Sheldon Accom	6.15 pm

PEORIA DIVISION—WEST.

		Depart.
9.	Express and Mail	7.45 am
17.	Express	11.45 am
3.	Danville Accom	5.05 pm
7.	Night Ex., daily, s	11.30 pm
		Arrive.
10.	Night Ex., daily, s	3.25 am
2.	Danville Accom	11.05 am
18.	Express and Mail	3.10 pm
8.	Day Express	6.35 pm

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST.

		Depart.
10.	Columbus Ex., dy, s	3.40 am
8.	Night Express, dy	6.50 pm
		Arrive.
17.	Night Express, dy	11.00 pm
7.	Columbus Ex., dy, s	11.15 pm

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LULL IN THE SENATE STRUGGLE

Adjournment Taken Last Evening After a Continuous Session of Thirty Hours.

Contest Over the Elections Bill to Be Renewed To-Morrow and Another Attempt to Be Made to "Sit Out" the Measure.

Notice Given by Aldrich that the Closure Rule Will Be Taken Up Tuesday.

Several Votes on Amendments in Which Republicans Were Victorious—Scenes and Incidents During Early Morning Hours.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Tedious Hours Passed with Few Members Present—Will "Sit It Out" Again.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—When the Senate adjourned this evening at 6 o'clock, until next Monday morning, it terminated one of the most taxing sessions it has held in many years. It was continuous from 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The purpose of the Republicans was to "sit out" the elections bill, and had an opportunity presented itself a vote upon that measure would have resulted. The Democrats were aware that it would not do for them to be caught napping and they attempted to remain in their seats during all of the last night and to-day. The secondary proposition of Senator Hoar was to prove to those Senators who have hitherto opposed a closure rule that nothing can be accomplished without a closure rule; that one is absolutely necessary if the elections bill or anything else is passed. He believes he has succeeded in doing this, and for this reason he consented to adjournment this evening. The Democrats are also aware that the continuous session was an object lesson and for that reason they studiously refrained from anything that could be construed as filibustering. Thus, though throughout the session the Republicans at no time had a quorum, the Democrats remained in their seats and refrained from calling for a quorum, which they could have done at any moment. Again, on several amendments they refrained from demanding the yeas and nays, and on two of Mr. Hoar's amendments they consented without objection, thus carefully preserving the appearance of parliamentary decorum.

There were some incidents in the Senate at a very early hour this morning, before the gray of dawn, which were extremely interesting. Senator Sanders of Montana was the hero of one of them, which is worth relating. Shortly before 2 o'clock he strolled in. A continuous session was something new to him. He looked around the floor, saw his weary and dejected colleagues, and Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia, who had been speaking ever since 10 o'clock and bid fair to continue till 10 o'clock this morning. He walked over to where Mr. Hoar, Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Spooner sat together, trying to keep each other awake. "This thing," said the Senator from Montana, "reminds me of a letter I got a day or two ago from a friend of mine serving a term in our State's prison. He informed me that he had been assigned to the blacksmith shop. 'Though I do not mind the work, he wrote, and it is no punishment, it is a shameful waste of time.'"

SENATOR SANDERS'S DISCOVERY.

The next moment Mr. Sanders had evidently made up his mind to end this waste of time. He arose in his seat. Mr. Faulkner paused unwillingly, half afraid to yield the floor to a Republican, lest he make a sudden snap motion to put the elections bill upon its passage. He very cautiously inquired whether the Senator from Montana arose to ask a question. Mr. Sanders frankly said that he did not, and then, with the air of a man who has an enormous joke to spring, said gravely: "I have listened with deep attention to the brilliant remarks of the Senator from West Virginia, and I think it a shame that my colleagues should deprive themselves of such a remarkable literary treat. In order that they may hear him, I make the point there is not a quorum present."

The announcement was like a thunderbolt and resulted in an immediate call of the Senate, which caused a suspension of further proceedings until past 4 o'clock. The Sergeant-at-arms was directed to request the attendance of Senators. His first victim was Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts. Then he brought in Mr. Call, who had hidden himself in the committee-room on engrossed bills, which is located in an cut-of-the-way part of the building. He had taken off all his clothing and was resting on a sofa, but unfortunately he had forgotten to lock the door. Thus, when the Sergeant-at-arms came around seeking whom he might find he speedily discovered the long form of the Senator from Florida and as speedily hustled him into his clothes and brought him upon the floor of the Senate. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was equally unfortunate. He had quietly concealed himself in the committee-room of the Nicaragua claims—a room which is reached only by passages unknown to almost every one in the building. He, too, had forgotten to lock his door, and when the Sergeant-at-arms, piloted by an old employe who knew every nook and corner of of the building, arrived at this little room he entered and woke up the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. Evarts, of New York, was probably the maddest man brought upon the floor. He had gone home and was enjoying the first few hours of a peaceful sleep, when the Sergeant-at-arms drove up in his carriage and brought him back to the Senate at 2:30.

This afternoon the most important proceedings which have taken place upon the election bill began. It was the voting upon amendments. Senator Teller precipitated the work by urging immediate consideration of an amendment, of which there are about one hundred pending. The Democrats fought desperately for a postponement, and for a few moments there was a great flash on both sides of the Senate chamber. At the time Senator Teller made his demand not half of the seats were filled, but within five minutes almost every one was occupied. To the Democrats it began to look like a termination of the long battle. Senator Gorman sat quietly in his chair with a pale face. Before him were great heaps of papers and the bill spread open. He watched nervously every movement made upon the Republican side, and every word spoken. He feared that at some unexpected moment the Republicans would flash up a proposition to take a last vote upon the bill itself, and cut off all amendments and debate upon them. Finally the amendments began to draw out lengthy speeches, and again the floor resumed its wonted dullness.

It was understood when the Senate adjourned this evening that a "sitting-out" session would begin when the Senate convenes on Monday, and that it is the purpose if the closure rule resolution is not adopted by energetic means, to keep the Senate in continuous session all of next week, if necessary, in order to dispose of the amendments and get a final vote upon the bill.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Faulkner's Long Speech—Result of Votes on Amendments—Closure Rule to Come Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate spent the hours between 2 o'clock A. M. until 5:30 in idly waiting for a quorum, which did not come. At the latter hour the Sergeant-at-arms reported in writing the success or failure of his visits to the residences of Senators. One of those reports stated that Senators Berry and Butler had been seen in the cloak-room, and that the former had stated that he would come when he got ready, and the latter had refused to obey the summons. An informal colloquy made it appear that there was no power given to the Sergeant-at-arms to enforce obedience, and Mr. Dolph remarked that if the Senate had given an order which it had no power to enforce, the sooner the Senate got out of that ridiculous dilemma the better. Several Democratic Senators had, in the meantime, presented themselves, including Messrs. Coke, Gray and Reagan. Mr. Vance appeared at one of the cloak-room doors, and his name was called, but he stepped back into the room saying that he did not desire recognition. He was, however, recorded as present.

The appearance of Mr. George, at 5:45, completed the quorum on the roll-call, and Mr. Faulkner made another start on his speech against the elections bill, although there were not twenty Senators within hearing of his voice.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Gorman made another effort to close the day's session, and spoke of the futile efforts ever since midnight to get a quorum present. He moved to dispense with all further proceedings under the call so as not to disturb Senators who are indisposed, and to give to the Senators present and officers of the Senate a chance to go home and get their breakfast so as to get back at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Edmunds demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Gorman's motion, and the result was—yeas, 5; nays, 23. As the vote showed that no quorum voted the Senate found itself again in the same endless round on which it had been revolving for the last six hours. The roll had to be called, and this time only thirty-four Senators answered to their names, showing that there had been more departing than arriving Senators.

During another period of waiting for absentees who would not come, an inquiry was made by Mr. Mitchell whether Mr. Faulkner had finished his speech, and, if so, whether there was any desire to continue the debate on the bill further. Mr. Faulkner expressed his regret that, through the inability of his Republican friends to be present, on account of illness, he had not been able to continue his speech consecutively.

At 7:30, when there were five Democrats on the floor and only one Republican [Mr. Casey], Mr. Daniel arose, and, with a wave of his hand, and a word "to the Senator on the other side," moved an adjournment. The move did not succeed, however, for Mr. Casey rushed for and obtained allies from the cloak-room, and Mr. Platt, who was in the chair, declared the motion lost.

A QUORUM SECURED.

After that there was another dead lull until 9:30 when, a quorum having appeared, Mr. Faulkner proceeded with his remarks. The cold, bleak, drizzly morning which greeted the Senate after its weary night session was not conducive to eloquence, and Mr. Faulkner, who had boldly and patiently held his post since 11 o'clock, rested himself somewhat by liberal quotations from law books. The lowering skies shut out the light of the sun, and the hall was still necessarily illumined by its gas and electric lights. The chamber was in a state of great disorder. The floor was littered with scraps of paper, old bills and rejected amendments. The Senators sat in their chairs in attitudes of weariness, or retired to the cloak-rooms to take a little needed rest upon the lounges. The clerks performed their duties in a mechanical manner, and the stenographers pushed their pens over the paper in a correct but perfunctory manner. But, notwithstanding his long vigil, Mr. Faulkner was in good voice, and when not quoting from his books, spoke with earnestness.

At 10:05 Mr. Harris rose to a parliamentary inquiry. He desired to know whether the journal would show that there was a legislative day of Jan. 17, and, if so, when that legislative day began. The standing order was that the Senate should meet at 10 o'clock. It was now past that hour, and he asked the question in order to enable the clerks to keep the journal properly. Mr. Morrill suggested that the 16th had not yet finished. Mr. Harris said that the question he propounded to the Chair was when the Senate would have a legislative day of the 17th.

The presiding officer [Mr. Frye] said the Chair was of the opinion that there would never be such a legislative day as the 17th.

Mr. Faulkner then resumed the floor, but concluded at 10:30, having held the floor for almost twelve hours.

Mr. Daniels followed in a long speech against the bill.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on privileges and elections to so amend it as to provide for the election of members of Congress on days when no other election is held in the several States, and to provide for separate and independent registration of such electors as are qualified to vote for members of Congress.

Mr. Vest demanded a yea and nay vote on Mr. Faulkner's amendment, which eliminates from the bill such features as confer judicial functions upon the canvassing board. The matter went over for the present, and Mr. Vest argued in favor of a proposed amendment providing that the Circuit Court shall appoint two chief supervisors of elections for each judicial district in the circuit, and not of the same political party. He said the Democrats would exhaust every parliamentary method to defeat the bill.

The question recurring on Mr. Vest's amendment, Mr. Hoar moved to table it. Agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 25—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Higgins,	Sherman,
Allison,	Hoar,	Shoup,
Cameron,	McConnell,	Spooner,
Casey,	McMillan,	Stanford,
Cullom,	Manderson,	Stockbridge,
Dixon,	Mitchell,	Teller,
Edmunds,	Morrill,	Warren,
Evarts,	Platt,	Washburn,
Frye,	Plumb,	Wilson (Ia.)
Hale,	Power,	Wolcott—32.
Hawley,	Sawyer,	

NAYS.

Barbour,	Gray,	Ransom,
Bate,	Hampton,	Reagan,
Berry,	Harris,	Turpie,
Blackburn,	Kenna,	Vance,
Butler,	McPherson,	Vest,
Cockrell,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Coke,	Pasco,	Walthall,
Gibson,	Pugh,	Wilson (Md.),25.
Gorman,		

The pairs were: Messrs. Blair and George, Dolph and Brown, Farwell and Payne, Hiscock and Jones of Arkansas, Paddock and Eustis, Pettigrew and Call, Pierce and Carlisle, Quay and Faulkner, Squire and Daniel.

On motion of Mr. Faulkner an amendment was adopted striking out the clause giving the chief supervisor of elections power to transfer any supervisor from service in one part of a congressional district to another part of the same district.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment to strike out the clause permitting persons claiming to be citizens of the United States to sign applications for supervision of elections.

Mr. Wolcott moved to amend the bill by providing that any person falsely claiming to be a citizen of the United States or to be a resident or qualified voter, in any application, shall be punished by confinement of not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than $1,000, or both fine and imprisonment. Agreed to.

Mr. Hoar moved to table Mr. Vest's amendment. Agreed to—yeas, 33, nays, 25—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Quay,
Allen,	Hale,	Sanders,
Allison,	Hawley,	Sawyer,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Sherman,
Carey,	Hoar,	Shoup,
Casey,	McConnell,	Spooner,
Cullom,	McMillan,	Stockbridge,
Davis,	Manderson,	Teller,
Dixon,	Morrill,	Warren,
Edmunds,	Platt,	Wilson (Ia.)
Evarts,	Power,	Wolcott—33.

NAYS.

Barbour,	Gorman,	Pugh,
Bate,	Gray,	Ransom,
Berry,	Hampton,	Reagan,
Blackburn,	Harris,	Turpie,
Butler,	Kenna,	Vance,
Cockrell,	McPherson,	Voorhees.
Coke,	Morgan,	Walthall,
Faulkner,	Pasco,	Wilson (Md.)—25
Gibson,		

The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Pettigrew and Call, Pierce and Carlisle, Dawes and Colquitt, Paddock and Eustis, Blair and George, Hiscock and Jones of Arkansas, Squire and Daniel, Plumb and West.

Mr. Reagan offered an amendment, to come in at the end of Section 2, providing that the chief supervisor shall keep the petitions and the lists of names appended to them open for inspection and examination by citizens at all reasonable hours.

Mr. Hoar moved that the amendment be laid on the table. The vote was taken, and the result being a tie—yeas, 30; nays, 30—the Vice-president voted yea, and Mr. Reagan's resolution was laid on the table. Following is the detailed vote:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Morrill,
Allen,	Hale,	Platt,
Allison,	Hawley,	Power,
Cameron,	Higgins,	Sanders,
Carey,	Hiscock,	Sawyer,
Casey,	Hoar,	Sherman,
Cullom,	McConnell,	Shoup,
Davis,	McMillan,	Stockbridge,
Dixon,	Manderson,	Warren,
Edmunds,	Mitchell,	Wilson (Ia.)—30.

NAYS.

Barbour,	Gray,	Ransom,
Bate,	Hampton,	Reagan,
Berry,	Harris,	Stewart,
Blackburn,	Jones (Ark.),	Teller,
Butler,	Kenna,	Turpie,
Carlisle,	McPherson,	Vance,
Cockrell,	Morgan,	Voorhees,
Coke,	Pasco,	Walthall,
Faulkner,	Pugh,	Wilson (Md.),
Gorman,	Quay,	Wilcott—30.

The following were paired: Messrs. Chandler and Blodgett, Pettigrew and Call, Dolph and Colquitt, Blair and George, Pierce and Gibson, Plumb and Vest.

Mr. Vance moved to add to Section 2 the words: "And shall be sworn to the same."

Mr. Hoar agreed that Mr. Vance's amendment should be agreed to.

Mr. Vorhees gave notice of an amendment proving that the application and the names signed thereto shall be published in at least two papers of opposite politics in each congressional district every day for one week preceding the election.

Mr. Hoar moved that the first of the committee amendments to strike out of Section 23, the words: "Returns of House canvass," be agreed to.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of the accounts of John I. Davenport as Circuit Court commissioner from 1886 to 1890.

Mr. Aldrich gave notice that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to proceed to consideration of the resolution to change the rules of the Senate.

"Suppose the elections bill shall have the right of way then," queried Mr. Morgan, "do you propose to displace it?"

"The Senate has my notice," was the response. "I suppose that the elections bill will have passed by that time." [A laugh of incredulity on the Democratic side.]

"Then, of course," Mr. Morgan remarked, with a sneer, "the change of rules is not to apply to the elections bill, but to apportionment bills and other such matters."

Other amendments offered by Mr. Hoar were agreed to without opposition, including one increasing from three to four the number of supervisors of elections in a district.

The bill was then laid aside informally, and the Vice-president announced the appointment of Mr. McConnell on the committee on civil service and revolutionary claims, in place of Messrs. Aldrich and Power.

The Senate then, at 6 o'clock, adjourned till Monday, at 11 A. M., after a continuous session of thirty hours.

SPECULATION ON THE OUTCOME.

How the Action of the Silver Senators Is Viewed—Caucus Monday Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Republican Senators are making an effort to have a caucus Monday night to determine the further order of procedure. Although no Senator would assume responsibility for the statement, it was hinted that the purpose of the caucus was to make another effort to reconcile the Republican Senators who have been in opposition to the bill, and events had so shaped themselves during the last few hours so as to warrant the hope that success would attend the effort. Circumstantial evidence of a certain degree of strength to support this story was found in the fact that on a motion coming from the Democratic side to-day to amend the elections bill in an essential point, four of the Republican Senators who have hitherto voted with the Democrats voted again with their party, and the other two were absent. The position taken last night by Senator Teller in pairing himself with a Democratic Senator—Mr. Berry—was also cited as an indication of at least a partial change of sentiment, as was the further fact that Senator Hoar, in charge of the bill, to-day accepted readily an amendment proposed by Senator Wolcott. Further on in the proceedings, however, when the Reagan amendment, although tabled, received the votes of Senators Teller, Wolcott, Stewart and Quay from the Republican side, this theory received a slight backset, although those who see harmony about to follow explained the vote on the ground that the purpose of the amendment was meritorious and that it could not be regarded as a strict party test.

Certain it is that the silver Senators are desirous of some kind of action on the bill in order to get it out of the way, and their anxiety on this point is construed by the same hopeful element into a disposition on their part to adopt the speediest and most promising method of achieving their desire, which, if it does not admit of their voting for the bill, will, at least, warrant them in refusing to follow the lead of the Democratic minority in so far as it would involve the adoption of dilatory tactics.

WRATHY INDIANS.

Because Three Scholars Ran Away and Were Frozen the Reds Want to Kill the Teacher.

KINGFISHER, O. T., Jan. 17.—There is trouble at the Kiowa Indian school at Anadorko, Wichita agency, between the Kiowa and Wishik reservations. It resulted from the following facts: On the 9th instant the principal of the school punished a Kiowa pupil for some misconduct. Immediately afterward the boy persuaded two other Indian pupils to run away from the school with him. Their absence was noticed that evening, but the principal supposed that they had gone to the camp of the refractory boys' parents, which was two miles distant. Saturday morning the teacher went in pursuit of the truants, but they were not to be found. Their parents were notified of their absence, and Indian friends were started out in search of them. They were found Sunday, the first one, about ten years of age, some twenty miles distant from the school, and the two others, three or four years older, were found within the next ten miles. All had frozen to death. It is supposed that the boys lost their way in the heavy snow-storm which began falling about 2 o'clock Saturday morning and perished in the snow.

As soon as the principal of the school learned of the fate of his scholars, and fearing the vengeance of the Indians, he left that locality for parts unknown, and has not since been heard from. A report was brought here to-day by the Fort Sill stage-driver, who passed through Anadarko to-day that four hundred or five hundred angry Indians were camped in the vicinity of the agency and are threatening to burn the school building and to kill the principal if he can be found. An application has been made to the commanding officer at Fort Sill for troops to prevent any outbreak.

Louisiana Lottery Agents Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The United States marshal and his deputies have arrested David C. and William P. and Harry Johnson, father and sons, and another man for using the mails for the purpose of circulating lottery matter. The accused have been operating as agents for the Louisiana State lottery. One of the culprits has made a confession. He stated that circulars had been sent as far East as New York, and that this agency is the largest in the United States.

It Was a Strikers' Canard.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Investigation by the officials of the Chicago, Milwauke & St. Paul road shows that the report that a passenger train was wrecked on its line near Girard, Ia., last night, and nine people killed, is without foundation in fact. Superintendent Collins says the story was started by some striking telegraph operators.

WILL BE HELD IN COMMITTEE

Action on the Silver Bill Will Be Postponed Until the Pool Inquiry Is Over.

Growing Belief that the Final Outcome of the Question Will Be a Law Providing for Free Coinage of American Bullion.

Wherein the Radical Advocates and Conservatives Differ on the Subject.

Testimony of Correspondents Before the Silver Pool Investigation Committee—Their Conversations with Lobbyists.

ACTION WILL BE DELAYED.

No Silver Bill Will Be Reported to the House Until the Pool Inquiry Is Ended.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — Well-informed Republicans have no apprehensions whatever that a silver bill of any character will be reported from committee to the House while there is an investigation pending into the charge that certain Republican Senators who are interested in the alleged silver bullion pool procured the adoption of a free coinage bill in the Senate for personal reasons and with mercenary motives. It would ill become a Republican House to take action upon a free-coinage bill before this charge is determined, and should it be sustained a Republican House could not afford to pass a free-coinage measure, even though all of its members favored the principles the meaure involved. It is, therefore, not likely that the House committee on coinage, weights and measures will take under serious consideration the Senate bill till a report is made by the silver pool investigating committee. This may not be under some weeks, and there remain but six weeks of this Congress beyond next Wednesday.

As stated heretofore in these dispatches, the House, if it passes any kind of silver bill, will not adopt the one passed by the Senate, and ultimately a conference committee will be asked to settle the dispute. It is not at all probable that Vice-president Morton and Speaker Reed, who are both opposed to free coinage, would appoint conferees who would agree to an unlimited coinage bill. So it becomes more and more apparent every day that if there is legislation upon the subject it will be free coinage for American silver only. The Republicans who are urging unlimited coinage are largely made up from two classes—those who believe they can place the President in an embarrassing situation by being presented with an unlimited free-coinage bill and those who want to cause a temporary flurry in the bullion market and unload their holdings when the prices are up. The indications are that both classes will be disappointed.

BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

Arguments Used by Advocates and Opponents of Unlimited Free Coinage.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It would be very difficult for the average reader to comprehend the basis of argument of the two sides of the free-coinage question as it has been argued before the Senate for two weeks, from the press dispatches which have been sent out from day to day, however faithful and comprehensive they have been. In order to understand the issue as it stands, men in both political parties should get the context of the position each party occupies. It can be stated from both stand-points in a few words.

Briefly, the free and unlimited coinage advocates contend that the United States government can and should prescribe a standard of value for silver bullion the same as it does for gold; that so much silver will be worth a dollar if the government only gives its stamp to that effect, and that the more silver there is coined or bullion bought the greater will be the circulating medium, provided the government issues certificates representing the latter, places them in the surplus fund and makes appropriations for the distribution of the coin or certificates. They hold, further, that this government is so powerful that it can force a standard of value for silver, and that the monetary powers of Europe will follow the standard we fix. They hold that there could be no reaction from unlimited coinage, as a redemption day would never come when our standard would become international. As Senator Sanders, of Montana, recently put it to your correspondent, "there must be a free market for the raw material from which we manufacture money."

The opponents of free and unlimited coinage take their stand upon the expression quoted. It is just what they oppose, and nothing else. An anti-free-coinage advocate is not always and seldom is an enemy of silver. There are few monometallists or single (gold) standard men in Congress. You could name them on your fingers and thumbs. But the anti-free-coinage men say unlimited coinage is another way of attacking our protective system of taxing imports—that it is more vicious. It would be far better to admit, free of duty, all sorts of raw materials for manufacture, because the goods manufactured, if not sold or consumed here, would be exported, and only our industrial interests would be affected. To admit free silver bullion and coin it free and give it the government's imprint, making 80 cents' worth of foreign bullion worth a dollar in gold, would be to hit our financial fabric a death blow. Since we give the bullion a certain value—fix the line of demarkation between it and gold, or name the degree at which parity is reached—we must maintain that standard per force of our credit or redeem all the coin of our make at the value we fix. This is the objection of the anti-free-coinage men.

It is held an easy matter by the opponents of free coinage to name a certain number of grains of silver bullion in a coin which shall be worth a dollar in gold, but when the coinage has reached a very high point of quantity public credit becomes shaky and there is a rush for a change of silver into gold or legal-tenders, and we could not prevent the depreciation of the value of silver and its certificates. The credit of the federal government is like that of a bank or individual. Certain of its securities, not well based, vary in value, and it is difficult to pull them up when once they are at a discount.

SILVER POOL INQUIRY.

Testimony of a Correspondent Concerning Conversations with an Alleged Lobbyist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House silver pool investigation committee began its inquiry this morning. Mr. Stevens, the principal Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which paper first printed the charges of a congressional silver pool, was the first witness. The article in the Globe-Democrat was shown to Mr. Stevens. He identified it as having been prepared by himself from statements made to him by others. Witness had an interview with J.W. Owenby, in which the statements given were made. He could not locate Owenby exactly, but he was managing the Silver Reef mine in Utah, and could, witness thought, be reached without difficulty. Witness had no personal knowledge of any Senator or Representative being engaged in a silver pool and never heard any member say anything with regard to it.

AN INSANE MOTHER'S ACT.

Despondent Over the Loss of Her Husband She Drowns Herself and Two Children.

ATOKA, Ind. T., Jan. 17.—News was received here to-day from Lehigh, a short distance from here, of the suicide of Mrs. Mattie Bradley and the murder of her two children, boys. Mr. Bradley, accompanied by his wife and children, left Arkansas to settle in the Indian Territory. While crossing the Arkansas river their wagon upset and Mr. Bradley was drowned. The rest of the family was saved and Mrs. Bradley, with her two children, went to Lehigh, where she owns some property and had friends. The death of her husband preyed upon her mind, and on the 14th of the month she became despondent. Taking her two children, one in either arm, she went to a deep spring about half a mile from Lehigh, and threw herself and her boys to the bottom. Their bodies were found to-day. Mrs. Bradley left a letter giving the cause of her insane act and directing the Catholic priest at Lehigh to conduct her funeral services and to dispose of her property and give the proceeds to the Catholic Widows' and Orphans' Home.

WANTED BUTTER OR BLOOD.

Negro Cook Shot by a White Man for Not Supplying the Latter's Wants at Table.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Jan. 17.—Yesterday at Fulton, Green Watson, a white man, watchman on the steamer Belle Crockett, shot and instantly killed Frank Watson, colored cook on the same boat. The story of the affair as received from the marshal of Fulton, who came here in search of the murderer, is as follows: Green Watson, with other white employes of the boat, which was at anchor, was taking dinner. The deceased, in addition to his duties as cook, was waiting on the table. Green Watson demanded butter and the deceased said that the article was out. The unreasonable man, without a moment's hesitation, arose from his seat and, placing his hand in his hip pocket, said: "I am in special need of that particular article, and I am going to have butter or blood." The negro said he did not have any butter, and begged for his life, but the merciless ruffian shot him down in cold blood, death ensuing at once. The negro's age is placed at forty-five, while the murderer is only about twenty-two.

Suits Under the "Blackboard Law."

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 17.—All the cases under the railway blackboard law, which was decided unconstitutional by Judge McGregor, were revived to-day, when the voluminous complaint was again filed in the Putnam Circuit Court. The complaint numbers 1,400 paragraphs, and recites the number of failures to comply with the law by the four railways operating in this city and county. These are the Vandalia, Monon, Big Four and Indianapolis & Decatur roads. Prosecuting Attorney Horner and Colliver & James appear for the State. The amount sued for is $35,000, one-half of which will go to the school fund and the remainder to the lawyers—when they get it.

Quarrel that May Prove Fatal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 17.—At Stinesville, this county, to-day, Alfred Liford and Thomas Keene, two young men, got into a fight while drinking, when Keen was struck over the head with a spoke and will probably die. Liford has not been arrested. Both are quarrymen.

Died on Her Way to Be Married.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Miss Lillian Owen, of Sol Smith Russell's company, who was journeying eastward from San Francisco, to wed Mr. Chas. Kent, of Stuart Robson's company, died here yesterday after a short illness. Like Emma Abbott, she was taken ill with pneumonia at Salt Lake City, U. T., but had temporarily better fortune than the famous opera singer, and managed to continue to travel until reaching Chicago. Miss Owen had considerable reputation as a bright little soubrette. She was twenty-four years old.

CINCINNATI'S LOST CHILDREN.

The Missing Babes Found in a Vacant Room, Nearly Dead from Hunger and Cold.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—A mysterious disappearance of two children occurred here on Wednesday night last. They were Rachel Fritsch, aged four, and Charles Phillips, aged three. Their parents live in the same building, No. 11 College street, and the two children were inseparable playmates.

Shortly before noon to-day the lost children were found in a second-story vacant room over Hart's shoe store, on Fifth street near Vine, only two squares from their home. Mr. Hart said he had heard feet on the floor over his head, yesterday, and crying of children. The rooms had been occupied by a colored family, which moved out a week ago. He supposed another family had come in. Hearing the noise again this morning he was about to go up to inquire when a boy from a restaurant across the street came running in to say he saw two children's faces at the window that looked like the lost children. The door was locked, but was kicked open. There lay the two children on the floor, flat on their faces, with hands spread out and faintly moaning. "I want water," said the three-year-old boy as soon as he saw kind faces near him. The little ones were almost frozen and were emaciated from their long fast, fright and exposure. Beneath the window the wall-paper was torn off, showing where they had tried to climb up to call for help. The children could give no explanation of their imprisonment. No motive appears for such brutal treatment as shutting them up there. It is barely possible that they might have wandered there themselves and locked themselves in, as the door had a spring-lock. The parents were soon notified and the scene when the mothers found their lost babies was affecting in the extreme.

MARKED FOR LIFE.

Young Man Chloroformed and a Cross in India Ink Tattooed on His Forehead.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—While stopping at his home in Shousetown, Pa., last Sunday night, unknown parties tattooed a cross on the forehead of Charles Buss, twenty-four years of age. Buss married a young woman nine months ago, and three months later the couple separated. At short intervals for weeks he has been receiving anonymous letters ordering him to leave town or he would be marked for life, but he paid no attention to the communications. Last Sunday morning he awakened with a severe pain in the nose, and upon looking into a mirror he was horrified to see a cross in India ink tattooed upon his forehead. Near by, upon a dressing case, was a bottle labeled chloroform, and it is supposed that he was first placed under the influence of the drug and tattooed. Yesterday he received another letter threatening his life if he remained in the vicinity any longer. The outrage has been brought to the attention of the authorities and an investigation is in progress. So far now clew has been obtained to the perpetrator of the deed.

Murder Is Cheap.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Jan. 17.—For killing Adrian McCracken last November Jas. Hopkins was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. The jury was out twelve hours.