own connection with silver. The Owenby interview was not submitted to Owenby after being written. Owenby mentioned some names which witness left out in writing. His personal knowledge as to the conduct of Senators and Representatives went only to the extent of the interview.

Mr. Stevens had a conversation with Col. Joseph K. Rickey, of Fulton, Mo. Mr. Rickey said he had bought some silver while this silver legislation was pending, and had made some money, but not nearly so much as had been reported. Rickey said he let go too soon. He had only 75,000 ounces that he bought at $1.04 or $1.05 and let go at $1.10. Witness could not say whether or not Rickey stated he bought silver in connection with others or as a private speculation. He did not believe Rickey said anything about having furthered legislation.

Mr. Rowell—Do you know of your own knowledge whether Rickey was what is ordinarily called a lobbyist?

Mr. Stevens—He seems to have a great deal of business about the Capitol. I don't know exactly what it is. He is a banker.

The names of David T. Littler and ex-Treasurer Tanner, of Illinois, were brought out as having, on hearsay testimony, some connection with silver speculation. Witness said he had had a conversation with Senator Stewart which, in witness's opinion, was confirmatory of some of the statements which had been made to him. Senator Stewart said he was not personally connected with silver speculation, and witness added: "But I understood him to have personal knowledge of other people being connected with it." Owenby said that pending silver legislation agents of New York bankers, brokers and silver-dealers were in the habit of coming to Washington and having conferences at the Shoreham and Chamberlin's, and directing the plans of the lobby.

SOME OF THE LOBBYISTS.

In response to a request for the names of these lobbyists Mr. Stevens replied that he should not like to call them lobbyists. Owenby had given witness a number of names of persons who, he said, had been assisting legislation. Witness could not recall all of them, but believed he had made a memorandum of them in a note-book, and would produce the names if he could find them. Among the names Owenby mentioned were F. G. Newlands, who bought ex-President Cleveland's country place, and H. B. Parsons, of New York, cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.

The examination was then directed towards conversations with Rickey, at the suggestion of the committee, names being omitted, and witness said: "I met Rickey in a hotel and he said, 'What is this fellow (naming the Representative) after by his resolutions?'

"I asked Rickey what he meant. Rickey replied: 'I met Smith, the journal clerk of the House, and Smith said your friend (mentioning a Senator) is going to get into trouble.' Rickey said he asked Smith what he meant, and Smith replied, 'Why, he's the man that Representative So-and-so is after.' Rickey said he replied: 'I don't know what you mean.' 'Why, Rickey,' said Smith, 'they expect to connect him with the silver pool.' Rickey said he replied to Smith: 'How do you know?' Smith's answer was: 'Why, he told a member of Congress so.' Rickey said he then retorted: 'Well, I know this party never owned an ounce of silver in his life; and I will give you a new five-hundred-dollar gold note if you will produce that Representative that said another Representative told him that.' Then Rickey went on to say why he knew his friend was not in it."

The examination then recurred to Owenby, and witness said that Owenby complained that those with whom he was associated in speculation had robbed him. Witness would not like to give the names mentioned by Owenby, because they related to his informant's private affairs. He understood from Owenby that there were a number of different groups interested in silver speculations. These groups each comprised eight or ten men and worked together for the purpose of effecting the most favorable legislation possible. He gave the names of Senators or Representatives connected with the groups, but he [witness] preferred not to mention the names. After the investigating resolution was introduced witness had asked Owenby, in case of an investigation, what parties could prove the statements, and Owenby had given some names.

The question of requiring the witness to give the names went over for the present.

George H. Apperson, the other correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, said he had heard Owenby's talk to Stevens, and had himself spoken to Owenby, though not at any great length. Owenby had told him there was a silver pool, and witness understood it to be still in existence. Adjourned.

STIRRED UP A HORNET'S-NEST.

A Tennesseean Touches Upon Ohio Politics and Gets More Than He Bargained For.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—When the House met to-day it went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bills. A long discussion foreign to the bill before the committee ensued. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee sent up a number of clippings from Ohio newspapers reporting outrages upon negroes in Ohio.

Mr. Grosvenor said the outrages occurred in strongly Democratic districts. No man in Ohio, he declared, ever failed to receive absolute protection for all his rights, civil and political, because he was a colored man. A single exception occurred in 1884. A Democratic lieutenant of police of Cincinnati, the night before election, arrested 158 negroes and confined them in a basement of the Hammond-street station until after the election, access to them being absolutely refused. Then the false cry was started that the men did not live in Cincinnati. It was contemptibly false, and was so adjudged in court by Judge Baxter. The lieutenant stood in court there absolutely drushed, and the only defense he made was that the Democrats had hired and paid him to do it.

Mr. Springer of Illinois said he was a member of the committee appointed to investigate the Ohio election in 1884. He declared that the testimony showed that all but two of the negroes arrested were not legal voters in Cincinnati.

Mr. Butterworth asserted that every one of the men arrested were citizens of Cincinnati.

Pending a disposition of the bill the committee rose and the House adjourned.

TOO EXTRAVAGANT.

Report of the House Committee Regarding Expenses of the World's Fair Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Candler of Massachusetts, chairman of the select committee on the world's fair, to-day presented to the House the report of the sub-committee that went to Chicago to examine into the condition of matters there in relation to the world's fair. The report says that in the expenditure of public money the powers assumed by the World's Columbian Commission had produced confusion as well as caused unnecessary expenditure of public money which had been intended by Congress to pay the expenses of the government exhibit and not pay excessive salaries to the officers of the commission. Provision, the report says, had been made to pay the president, secretary and director-general annual salaries of $12,000, $10,000 and $15,000, respectively, and also $8,000 to the vice-chairman of the executive committee. These salaries, in the opinion of the committee, are excessive and should not be continued. The excessive expense has also been incurred in the appointment of such a large number of (115) women on the board of lady managers and the calling together of the board when the duties which will devolve upon it were not ready for its attention. The report says:

Your committee are of the decided opinion that the fair cannot well be conducted to a successful termination under the dual management which is now in operation, in consequence of the construction placed upon the law by the World's Columbian Commission. The commission has exceeded its powers by the appointment of officers and committees to conduct the management of the fair in its executive details, which, in our interpretation of the law, belongs solely to the World's Columbian Exposition and its officers. The commission was given a quasi veto power, and not that of taking charge of the execution of the plans for the fair. From the fact that the commission is honorary, and without salary, the conclusion is reasonable that their duties were not intended to be exacting or continuous, so that they would seriously interfere with their private business. The duties of the commission may be classed as affirmative and negative, national and international, preliminary and continuous. The committee tried to progress upon both organizations while in Chicago its views of the matter of jurisdiction, and it is pleased to report that their efforts met with some degree of success.

The report says that the progress in the preparation of the government exhibit is as great as could have been expected, and that the result of the work of the board of government control has taken tangible and satisfactory shape. The report then treats of the action of the board of control concerning the disposition of the $1,500,000 voted by Congress for a government exhibit. In order to carry out the suggestions of the report to place the whole enterprise on a more solid footing and carry out the evident intention of Congress the board submits a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury not to approve the payment of any expense attendant upon a meeting of the World's Columbian Commission or of the board of lady managers except such meetings as may be called at the time of the dedication and opening of the world's fair; nor to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the World's Columbian Commission out of any money which has been or may be available for such purpose other than an annual salary not in excess of $5,000 to the president, $4,000 to the vice-chairman of the executive committee and $3,000 to the secretary; nor to approve the payment of any salary to any officer of the board of lady managers in excess of $5,000 to the president and $3,000 to the secretary; nor to approve the payment of any expenses of the World's Columbian Commission, or of the board of lady managers other than those herein before mentioned, which shall amount to more than $1,000 per annum in the aggregate.

The committee renew the opinion that the director-general and his employes should be paid from the exposition funds and not from the government appropriation.

Raum Investigation to Be Continued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House committee investigating the charges against Commissioner Raum met to-day and decided to resume the examination of witnesses on Monday. The committe also, at the request of Mr. Cooper, authorized a demand for the production of certain books, etc., of the Columbia Refrigerator Company, a subordinate concern to the Universal Refrigerator Company, which has figured considerably in the present inquiry.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—D. T. McNeil, of Kokomo, is here.

Senator Voorhees had introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Calvin Jones, of Rockport, $5,000 to reimburse him for the loss and damage sustained by the unlawful destruction of his printing establishment and material on the night of the 28th of January, 1863, at Rockport, by a portion of Company B, of the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, then in the service of the United States.

Prof. J. H. Smart, of Purdue University, Lafayette, is at the Ebbitt.

Hon. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Shively have apartments at Willard's. Mrs. Shively receives on Fridays during January.

Hon. Thomas Hanna, of Greencastle, is here.

Hon. Warren G. Sayre, ex-Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, arrived in the city this morning.

The Treasury Department to-day redeemed, under its circular of Oct. 9, 1890, $62,800 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, making in all to date $8,731,800.

The corporate existence of the First National Bank of Kankakee, Ill., was to-day extended to Feb. 13, 1911.

Senator Hearst is feeling brighter and better this evening.

The four-and-a-half-per-cent. government loan matures on the first of September next. The amount now outstanding is $58,000,000, and the sinking fund requirements for the year are estimated at $48,000,000. To meet this it is proposed to continue the purchase of four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds exclusively, and the present indications are that not more than $6,000,000 of the loan in question will remain outstanding at the date of maturity.

LOSS WILL REACH $1,500,000.

Philadelphia's Carpet-Mill Fire More Destructive Than First Reported.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The loss on the fire at John and James Dobson's carpet-mills last night is heavier than first reported. The site of the burned mills presents a scene of desolation to-day. A tangled and charred mass of iron, wood, brick and stone piled together in the wildest confusion is all that remains of the three buildings destroyed. Of the large four-story picking-house, in which the fire originated, nothing remains but the walls. The roof crashed in on the machinery and all is now a shapeless mass. The main six-story building, or the carpet-mill, is a wreck, as is also the extensive storehouse. There were in all eleven buildings used by the Dobsons in the manufacture of carpets and plush. All were together, but escaped serious injury with the exception of the three buildings mentioned. The burned buildings were monster affairs. The main structure destroyed was 600 feet long by 250 wide, was built of stone and was six stories in height. Nearly 3,500 employes will be thrown out of employment. The loss will be about $1,500,000. The insurance will reach about $1,000,000, and is distributed among nearly all companies doing business in Philadelphia. No one company will be disastrously affected by the heavy loss.

Mr. James Dobson said this morning: "We will open our plush mills on Monday morning and will probably open the tapestry department a little later, which will give about two thousand persons employment. There will still be about two thousand out of work, but we will need a number of hands to help clean up and we will look after the heads of families first and will do our part to see that no person suffers. Directly and indirectly there are thirty thousand persons depending upon us for support." Although the loss on the fire was so large, it will not seriously affect any of the insurance companies, $10,000 being about the largest policy held by the Messrs. Dobson in any one company. The following companies are likely to be the heaviest losers: The Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania Fire, the Royal, the American, the Franklin, the Spring Garden, the London Assurance, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, the United Firemen's, Delaware Mutual, Home Insurance, German American, Hanover of New-York, the Ætna of Hartford, and Phœnix of Hartford. Following are some of the English companies in which the mills were insured: The British American, Commercial Union, Caledonian of Scotland, Imperial, Lancashire, Liverpool, London and Globe, North British and Mercantile Company, Phœnix of London, Queen of Liverpool and the Sun of London.

Two Mill Employes Burned to Death.

PALMER, Mass., Jan. 17.—The main part of the dye-house of the Palmer mill of Otis county, at Three Rivers, was destroyed by fire, this morning, and two employes were burned to death. The men who lost their lives are Elijah Frame, who leaves a large family, and Joseph Babcock, unmarried. Their bodies are in the ruins, covered with piles of brick and machinery. The loss is about $20,000, of which $10,000 is on stock; insured.

Other Fires.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., Jan. 17.—E. R. Moore's wholesale and retail grocery and bakery was partially burned this morning. Loss, $4,500 on stock and $1,500 on building. Insurance: In Firemen's Fund of San Francisco, $1,500; Glens Falls of New York, $1,500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $3,000; New Hampshire, $3,000, and American of New York, $2,000. The fire started in the oil-room from spontaneous combustion, and was so sudden that the occupants barely escaped, a Miss Hill having her arm broken in the rush.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—Fleming & Hankinson's large tinware house, on Third avenue, was damaged by fire, at an early hour this morning, to the extent of $35,000; fully insured.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MADISON, Ind., Jan. 17.—At midnight, fire at Carrollton, Ky., destroyed Denlint & Cox's bakery and six other buildings. Loss, $8,000; insured for one-half.

Anderson Glass-Works Sold.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 17.—The American glass-works plant on South Meridian street was sold to-day to Hon. Charles L. Henry, who represents a number of capitalists in the purchase. This great plant, which was erected at a cost of nearly $45,000, two years ago, owing to the internal dissensions of the original stockholders has been standing idle for nearly a year, and 150 people who were employed there have sought employment elsewhere. The reorganization of the concern will be immediately effected, and the factory put upon a solid financial basis, and another large force of people given employment.

PHYSICIANS DISAPPOINTED

Prof. Koch Was Not Explicit in Explaining the Composition of His Lymph.

Europe and Africa Again in the Throes of a Great Snow-Storm—Town in Morocco Cut Off from the Remainder of the Country.

KOCH'S EXPLANATION.

Disappointment Over His Reticence Regarding the Process of Producing His Lymph.

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BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Professor Koch will return to Berlin in March, after he makes a tour of Italy and Egypt. Upon his return the Koch Institute will be formally opened. Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his receiving his diploma as a doctor, and he was the recipient of a large number of congratulatory letters and messages. He has probably reached the climax of his career. There is distinct disappointment over the defective character of his statement regarding the composition of the lymph, and especially the studied reticence concerning some parts of the process of production. Experts in analysis say that his declaration that the remedy is a glycerine extract aus den reinculturen der tuberkel bakillen reveals nothing, while the description of the lymph which follows, which says the lymph contains "eine gewisse menge von mineral salzen farbende substanzen, und andere unbekannte extractivstoffe," seems purposely evasive and obscure.

The discussion proceeds with renewed activity as to the value of the discovery. The weight of German, Austrian and English medical opinion supports the belief in the healing virtues of the lymph. Prof. Virchow is understood to have modified his unfavorable view. Professor Frœnkel has exhibited before the Berlin Medical Society six cases of pulmonic tuberculosis and lupus, all of which are distinctly progressing towards a cure. He also reports the cases of fifty-two patients taken at the first stages of disease, most of whom are recovering. Professor Frænkel is averse to treating patients in advanced stages of disease. Professor Sonneburg reports favorably on the cases of several patients in the Moabite Hospital who were suffering with advanced phthisis. Dr. Rosenthal, of the Berlin Dermatology Social, upholds the supreme value of the lymph in cases of lupus. A debate in this society elicited the opinion from doctors who favor the use of the lymph in leprosy. Doctors in Stuttgart report its successful use in scrofulous diseases of the eye.

Advices from Vienna state that the physicians there praise Prof. Koch's genius as an observer. They are surprised at the simplicity of the discovery. French doctors who are hostile to the remedy lay stress on Prof. Virchow's suggestion that the injection fluid is apt to spread the tubercle. Dr. Peters reports that in twenty-one post-mortem examinations he found that the lymph, instead of being beneficial, had led to an extensive increase of the tuberculous deposits. The evidence from every quarter, when compared, demonstrates that, though the remedy has failed in many cases, it has an undoubted effective ameliorating effect in early phthisis, tubercles of the larynx and lupus. Leading Russian doctors, Professor Munch and Dr. Petersen, have experimented with the lymph in leprosy, and report the characteristic reaction. The widespread prevalence of leprosy in the Baltic provinces has obliged the Riga Municipal Council to vote a sum to establish an asylum and a hospital, which will be opened in August, when the Koch remedy will have an ample trial.

Considerable interest is evinced in the reported discovery by the eminent bacteriologist, Dr. Hellman, one of the leading officers of the new medical institute founded by the Prince of Edinburgh in St. Petersburg, of a successful means by bacterial inoculation for the cure of glanders. This cannot fail to be of great veterinary importance, and is also of consequence from the fact that the poison of glanders frequently causes the death of human beings.

It is officially announced to-day that the public sale of the Koch lymph will soon be intrusted to druggists throughout Germany. Steps in this direction have already been taken, and the necessary plans, it is understood, will be completed within a few days.

SNOW-BOUND.

Inhabitants of an Algerian Town Starving and Cut Off from the World.

ALGIERS, Jan. 17.—It would seem that unless something remarkable happens or the weather changes radically within a very short time, the inhabitants of Sebdon, a small town in the Tlemcen district of the Province of Oran, will starve to death. About a week ago information reached the city to the effect that the inhabitants of Sebdon were snowed up beyond escape and that they were slowly starving to death. Their stock of provisions had run out before the bearer of the alarming news reached Tlemcen and it was said that the horses, mules, and even the few camels at Sebdon were being killed for food. As in the majority of small Algerine towns, the inhabitants of Sebdon depended almost entirely upon the regular or irregular convoys of provisions which reach them from the larger towns and the stock kept on hand is always comparatively small.

When the news of the dangerous position in which the inhabitants of Sebdon were placed reached the military authorities of Tlemcen they immediately sent a quantity of provisions, under the escort of a detachment of troops from the garrison of Tlemcen, to the relief of the sufferers at Sebdon. Unhappily the convoy, a day or so later, was snowed up in the Talterney pass, and it was some time before the authorities at Tlemcen became aware of the danger to which the convoy was exposed. An additional force was sent out, with instructions to push on at all hazards to the relief of the snowed-up troops, and afterwards, if possible, to assist the convoy in pushing on to Sebdon. The second detachment of troops managed to reach Talterney pass, and on Jan. 15 it was announced that the convoy had been extricated from its perilous position. To-day information was received here to the effect that the attempt to provision Sebdon had failed.

Central Europe Buried.

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BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Snow has again fallen in East Prussia, south Germany and Austria-Hungary. The severity of the frost and the widness of the area affected are greater than ever before chronicled. Railroad traffic is greatly delayed. Over one thousand men are employed in cleaning the streets of Berlin. The tramway companies in Vienna employ four thousand men to clear their tracks. The Austrian railways are partly blocked. Large stocks of provisions are snow-bound and the prices of food have consequently advanced. Reports from Vienna say that railroad communication with Temsvar, in Hungary, has been stopped, owing to the great depth of the snow to the northward of that place. The ports of Lubeck and Rostock are again closed by the ice, and Kiel is shut in by drift-ice. At Hamburg the cold has become more intense and the river is full of drift-ice, which is greatly increasing the difficulty of navigation.

Severe Snow-Storms in France.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Heavy snow-storms are reported from Bordeaux and Perigueux, coupled with the statement that traffic of all kinds in those cities and in the surrounding regions has been brought to a standstill. In the department of Dorogne all the rivers are frozen over and wolves are ravaging the sheep-pens. The village of Pontarlier and the farms about it are completely isolated, all communication being cut off by the heavy snows. Several deaths by freezing are reported from the department of Cher.

Burning Spain Snowed Under.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—A violent snow-storm prevails in this neighborhood, and the weather throughout Spain is extremely cold. In the Malaga district jackals are playing sad havoc with the flocks. In fact the jackals are appearing in such numbers that they are terrifying the peasants. The snow in the northern sections of the country is already five feet deep in many places.

Sunny Italy in a Mantle of White.

NAPLES, Jan. 17.—The snow-storm which commenced yesterday has lasted all night. The storm is an unprecedented one. Traffic in the streets has entirely ceased. The telegraph wires are working badly, and there is considerable delay along the railroads. A dispatch from Rome says the snow has recommenced to fall there and there are prospects of another severe storm.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Germany's Emperor Will Not Likely Visit France for Fear of Insult.

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LONDON, Jan. 17.—A good deal has been said about the Germany Emperor's purpose to visit France. That he has entertained such an intention there is no doubt, but so far the arguments presented by his family and advisers against it have prevailed. The French government has not been able to give any assurance against insult, even if the Emperor should travel incognito, and while it has been the Emperor's project to promote the interest of peace by the journey, there is too much reason to apprehend that the effect would be the very contrary. There is reason to believe that the Kaiser has been informed regretfully and respectfully that the French authorities would not wish to be held responsible for the results of an imperial visit to Paris, the city, to quote Deputy Pichon, "defied by the tramp of the victorious Uhlans, where the black eagle of Prussia soared over the corpses of our soldiers." An early visit of the Kaiser to France, or at least to the French capital, need not be looked for, although it is true that the feeling of Frenchmen toward the Kaiser personally is much more tolerant since the sacrifice of Bismarck, looked upon by the French as the engineer of their overthrow.

Festivities at the German Court.

[Copyright, 1891, by the United Press.]

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Prussian court is once again becoming the scene of winter festivity and imperial family gatherings, in marked contrast to the situation a year ago. The Empress Frederick and her daughter, the Princess Margaret of Prussia, have returned from Kiel, where they spent their Christmas holidays with Prince Henry and his consort, the Princess Irene of Hesse, and the two latter accompanied the empress-mother back to Berlin. The Prince and Princess Henry will reside for the remainder of the winter in the so-called Dutch palace, Unter den Linden. This edifice is united by a gallery with the late Emperor William's palace. The latter is part of Prince Henry's inheritance, but he will not reside there yet, as the rooms of his great-grandparents are, for some time to come, to remain just as they were left. To-day the Kaiser held, in magnificent form, the court chapter of the Black Eagle, and to-morrow will be celebrated the coronation fest. The Empress is taking her full share in court ceremonials and festivities. Her little boy is well, but is said to be of more delicate physique than his five elder brothers.

Silver Goblets for Americans.

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BERLIN, Jan. 17.—A committee of the Deutscher Verein Eisenhuttenleute has waited upon Mr. Phelps, the American minister at the legation. Herr Thielen, manager of the Phœnix iron-works, and Herr Richrort, chairman of the committee, referred to the recent visit of the members of the society to America in response to the invitation of the Institute of Mining Engineers. They said they were welcomed everywhere, and were overwhelmed with hospitality. They would never forget the pleasant, instructive days they had passed in the United States. Desiring to give some tangible sign of their gratitude, they asked Mr. Phelps to be the medium to present three silver goblets to Messrs. Kirchoff, Raymond and Shinn, upon whom had chiefly devolved the hospitality accorded the German delegates. Mr. Phelps expressed thanks on behalf of the American institute. He afterward gave a dinner to the committee. A Dusseldorf artist designed the goblets. They are shaped like Bessemer distributors, and are hung on swivels. They are curious and unique.

Demonstration of Toilers at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 17.—A monster procession of trades-unionists, estimated to have been composed of about 30,000 men, marched through the streets of this city to-day. This display of Edinburgh's workmen was a demonstration in sympathy with the railroad employes who are out on strike. The men behaved in the most orderly manner, and were enthusiastically cheered by tens of thousands of persons who lined the streets along the line of march. The different trade divisions were headed by brass bands, bagpipes or fife and drum corps, while banners bearing such mottoes as "No surrender," "Fight for your rights," "Fair pay for a fair day's work" were carried above the heads of the marching trades-unionists. There seems to be no prospect to-day of an early termination of Scotland's great railroad strike. This is the end of the fourth week of the trouble.

Germany Will Stick to the Gold Standard.

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BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The official dinner given by Herr Miguel, Minister of Finance, which was attended by the Emperor, Chancellor Von Caprivi, several members of the Ministry and twenty members of the Reichstag, was rendered notable by the free utterances of the Emperor concerning bimetallism. Germany, he said, could not accept a double-standard currency. The question had been definitely settled in favor of a gold standard. The trading nations of the world, he declared, would ere long agree upon the universal adoption of gold. During the four hours he was present at the dinner the Emperor, besides expressing himself on the currency question, talked at great length concerning reforms in education and upon dramatic subjects.

When German Criminals Were Sent to Siberia.

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LONDON, Jan. 17.—While so much discussion is going on about Siberia it may be of interest to note that according to a document received in the archives of the Prussian Ministry of Justice, Siberia was by arrangement between the Russian and Prussian governments a depot to which "incorrigible Prussian thieves, robbers, incendiaries and other malefactors were deported, there to work in the mines for the remainder of their lives without hope of escape." It also appears that at least one large consignment of convicts was forwarded and others arranged for. Probably the rise of Napoleon and the consequent wars, when even criminals became valuable as food for cannon, may have put an end to this interesting trade in German malefactors.

The Czar Will Not Receive Petitions.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—The imperial commission on petitions has returned to London the memorial in behalf of the Russian Jews addressed to the Czar by the large representative meeting recently held at the London Guild Hall. The returned memorial is accompanied by a communication to the Mayor of London, stating that the commission is not authorized to present such memorials to the Czar.

Have Our Indians Appealed to the Pope?

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A silly report is current that the American Indians, through a Catholic missionary, have appealed to the Pope to interfere in their behalf and that his Holiness has written President Harrison on the subject. The English papers are giving a good deal of attention to the Indian war, and the subject is discussed to a surprising extent here.

Cable Notes.

Russia is about to build a railway direct from St. Petersburg to Odessa.

Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck are expected at Cannes in February.

An immense union of farm laborers in England is being formed with a programme resembling in some points that of the Irish League.

An American named Nocton, hailing from St. Louis, has been arrested in Munich, charged under the name of Drew with swindling the Vienna Laender Bank out of 4,588 florins by passing a forged bill of exchange.

Dr. Windthorst yesterday celebrated his eightieth birthday. He is suffering from a chill. Catholics have poured addresses upon the German Centrist leader, and there have been a number of dinners given in his honor. Masses were celebrated in most of the churches.

The Danish Legislature has under consideration and will probably pass a bill making Copenhagen a free port. Certain industries will be excluded from the general privileges of the free harbor, special rates of duties being applicable to their inland business.

Dispatches received from Zanzibar state that the German forces recently attacked Machemba's stronghold which was situated in a dense jungle. The jungle seriously hindered the movements of the troops. The result was that the German forces were repulsed and forced to retreat. Emin Pasha is said to be engaged in constant communication with the Arabs south of Lake Vicory.

The masses of Belgium are agitated over the mobilization of the troops. They fear that Parliament will reject the measure for extension of the suffrage, which comes up Tuesday, and that the military preparations are intended to put down any popular demonstration on the occasion. Arrangements for mass-meetings to demand the passage of the bill are being made everywhere.

A Berlin cabinet-maker who was recently sent as a delegate from a number of fellow-workmen to warn their employers that they would go on strike unless their wages were increased, was promptly arrested at the instance of one of the employers he called upon. Eventually the man was tried on a charge of trying to extort money by threats, and yesterday he was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

Cannot Enforce the Prohibition Law.

SIOUX CITY, Jan. 17.—The officers of the Law and Order League state that that organization will cease for the present its efforts to enforce the prohibition liquor law. They say it is a hopeless task when the city and county authorities oppose them. The league's funds are exhausted.

PROMISES OF THE HOSTILES

Fruitful Conference Between General Miles and the Leaders of the Brules.

All Proclaim Themselves in Favor of Peace, but Ask for a Military Agent at Rosebud—Disposition of Troops.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 17.—At noon General Miles sent a message to the hostile camp asking for a conference council with the principal chiefs. There was an immediate response. Among the chiefs were Two Strike, Short Bull, Eagle Pipe, Crow Dog, Big Turkey, Black Robe, Kicking Bear, Iron Foot and Man-Raised-Above. The council lasted half an hour. The chiefs were Brules, and when the subject of returning to their agency at Rosebud was broached they said they were in favor of returning if a military man should be placed over them as agent. Captain Lee, of the Ninth Infantry, who was recommended by General Miles as agent for the agency in question, was present. He stated that he did not know that the recommendation of General Miles had been favorably acted upon by the Interior Department. In fact, he had heard that the department had indorsed General Miles recommendation regarding military agents only so far as Pine Ridge was concerned. He further stated that if he was not supported as Captain Pierce was at this agency he would not accept the position. The Indians present expressed a hope that he would be allowed to take hold of the agency in question. After a little more parleying Big Road stood up and solemnly and dramatically proclaimed himself as in favor of peace. At the same time he asked those who wished to join him in restoring peace and working for the prosperity of their people to raise their right hand towards heaven. Immediately every right hand in the gathering was raised, and, with a general shaking of hands, the conference came to a close.

It has been decided definitely that the Sixth Cavalry, which came here from Fort Wingate, Ind. T., will hereafter be divided between Forts Niobrara, in Nebraska, and McKinney, in Wyoming, General Carr's headquarters being established at the former place. An order has been issued directing the Seventh Infantry, Colonel Merriam, which has been serving on Cherry creek and the lower Cheyenne river, near Standing Rock agency, to return to its post, at Fort Logan, Denver. Rodney's battery, which has also been serving in the same vicinity, has been ordered back to Fort Riley. Colonel Sumner's command, comprising the Eighth Cavalry and the Third Infantry, has been ordered to return to Fort Meade. It has been decided that the headquarters of the Ninth Cavalry will be at Fort Robinson, and that troops A, D, T, G, I and K, of that regiment, will be located at that place. Troop H is now located at Fort Duchesne; Troop E at Washakie and Troop C is en route among the Leavenworth battalion. Fort McKinney will be garrisoned hereafter by a part of the Sixth Cavalry. This strengthening of the cavalry along the reservation is intended as a safe-guard and to revive the confidence of the people who have been long in danger of Indian outbreaks. The question is now being discussed of allowing members of the First Infantry, under Colonel Shafter, who feel so disposed, to remain in this department.

The council between the friendly and hostile Indians last night, reported in these dispatches, has tended to relieve the anxiety of many white people, and assure the Indians that their fear of being massacred by the soldiers was without foundation. Everybody to-day seems to feel that the trouble has been brought to a close. Up to noon to-day seventy-one guns had been turned in by the hostiles. More weapons are expected to-morrow.

Some trouble is expected, now that the war seems to have almost been brought to a close, from the fact that the Interior Department has sent out an agent to escort a delegation of Indian chiefs to Washington. The chiefs have asked permission to set their case before the Great Father. The request has been favored by General Miles. It was expected that the Indians on their trip would be accompanied by military officers who have been associated with them during this trouble.

There are no lights in the hostile camp to-night. Everything is quiet. The Indians seem to be in favor of redeeming the pledges they gave to General Miles.

The Cheyennes have already been sent on their way to Tongue river. The Brules will be sent to the north. Those from Standing Rock will be returned thither and the Ogallalas will be kept here.

An old Indian named Knife Scabbard died last night, and was buried to-day. He was the seventh Indian who has died in the hospital from injuries received in the Wounded Knee fight.

Agent Pierce has just received word from the hostile camp that all the horses and cattle belonging to the friendly Indians and others will be surrendered to their several owners.

Supplies Needed by Agent Pierce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Captain Pierce, acting agent of the Indians at Pine Ridge, has made a requisition upon the Indian Bureau for the supplies which will be necessary to continue the issue of full rations up to June 31, 1891, under the provisions of the treaty of 1877. The estimate calls for 846,855 pounds of beef, gross; 12,761 pounds of coffee, net, and 15,294 pounds of sugar, net. Captain Pierce is of the opinion that his beef estimate will probably have to be increased by 50 per cent., owing to the difference in weight of the cattle now as compared with their weight when received last October.

Mysterious Movements of Crees.

CRAIG, Mont., Jan. 17.—Three hundred Cree Indians are camped in the neighborhood of Dog and Rock creeks and Dearborn. About twenty-five are here. They are all bucks, and have horses. They have bought all the ammunition obtainable here. Nobody knows where they came from, and people are alarmed.

BASE-BALL MEETING OVER.

Business Done According to the New Agreement—Al Johnson Not Recognized.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The American Association met this afternoon and appointed committees and directors. Allen W. Thurman was elected to represent the Association in the new board of control, and it was decided to hold the schedule committee meeting in Baltimore, March 5. A resolution was adopted inviting the National League to participate in a supplementary championship at the close of the regular playing season. The question of the division of the receipts among the clubs was decided by the adoption of a 50 per cent. basis. Messrs. Thurman and Prince were appointed a committee to fill the vacancy in Chicago. The League people were in session fully four hours and did little business. John D. Rogers was delegated to represent the League in the board of control. The invitation of the Association to participate in the supplementary championship was referred to the schedule committee, and Al Johnson's communication claiming recognition was laid on the table. A joint meeting of the schedule committee was held after the adjournment of the Association and the League, and C. H. Byrne, of Brooklyn, was elected chairman.

No Club at Terre Haute.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 17.—The decision tonight is that Terre Haute will not be in the Interstate Base-ball League. The meeting at Burlington, Ia., to-day, was continued until to-morrow, waiting for Terre Haute, but the declination of the Street-car Company to subscribe to the fund has resulted in the abandonment of the effort to organize a league club this year.

Interstate Ball League.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 17.—A number of base-ball men are in session here to-day for the purpose of reorganizing the Interstate League. The indications are that the league will be organized with Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Springfield, Quincy, Rockford, Joliet and Peoria, Ill., and Evansville, Ind., as the club points.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Arrived: Celtic, from Liverpool.

LIZARD, Jan. 17.—Passed: La Gascogne, from New York for Havre.

Dr. Price's Baking Cream Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

PANIC IN A CHICAGO STREET

Crowd of Shoppers Thrown to the Ground by a Severe Explosion.

One Unfortunate Colored Woman Blown Skyward and Her Skull Split Open by the Fall—Plate Glass Shattered Squares Away.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—With a crash heard for a mile, and smashing plate-glass windows for a radius of three blocks, a sewer man-hole exploded this evening at the intersection of Jackson street and Wabash avenue when both thoroughfares were crowded with shoppers and work-people. Dozens of persons were thrown from their feet by the terrific force of the explosion, and a wild panic ensued among those left unstunned. A number of passers-by were injured by falling glass. In the excited crowd were many ladies. One woman, Mrs. C. R. Ross, colored, was killed outright. Her death was a shocking one. She was stepping nearly upon the fatal man-hole when the covering, with startling suddenness, flew skyward and she was slammed backward, flat against the curbing. The woman's skull was split open and her brains were scattered about in a circle on the stones. A little four-year-old colored boy who was with her, strangely escaped injury, not receiving so much as a scratch. F. H. Mack received serious scalp wounds from a stone that was shot out of the pavement, and had a painful gash in the wrist from a jagged piece of window-glass. Up to a moment before the explosion police officer Moore, who is regularly stationed at that corner, had been standing on the man-hole almost continuously for hours. A right-of-way dispute between teamsters caused him to change his position in the nick of time and doubtless saved his life. The persons injured by glass, aside from Mr. Mack, were C. M. Stout, T. Sheldon, J. Karplers and E. W. Waddell. None were dangerously hurt except Mr. Stout, one of whose hands was nearly severed from his arm.

The offices of the Singer Sewing-machine Company were the worst damaged in the neighborhood. Out of sixty windows in the company's premises not one has a whole pane left. Across the street, at the Wellington Hotel, about forty windows were broken, and the same number in the Chickering Piano Building. Several theories are advanced as to the cause of the explosion, many claiming sewer-gas; others that the illuminating-gas pipes had sprung a leak, and the electric-light wires had caused the gas to ignite. This last is the opinion of the officials of the city sewerage department. A similar explosion, with hardly less disastrous results, occurred a year ago in almost the same locality.

Accidents at Crawfordsville.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 17.—Two accidents occurred in this city to-day, one of which may yet prove fatal. Several students were skating on the dam and were playing "shinny." Charles Covert, of Franklin, fell down just as another student struck with his club, and Covert received the blow upon his head. He was rendered unconscious and delirious, and was brought to this city and medical aid summoned. At present writing he is yet unconscious. About noon as Elwood Binford, of near Garfield, was exhibiting his revolver to J. K. P. Thompson, of the second-hand store, he pointed the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" revolver at Mr. Thompson, pulled the trigger, and shot off the end of the finger of Mr. Thompson. The ball then struck the safe, and glancing back struck Binford on his knee.

Brained with a Billiard Cue.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Jan. 17.—Yesterday afternoon the town of Brooklyn, the Illinois terminus of the Cairo Short-line railroad, furnished