THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SUPPOSE the cold weather in Europe should be turned this way?

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Men's $15 Sack and Frock Suits at $11.90.

All Heavy Underwear one-fourth off.

All Heavy Flannel Shirts one-fourth off.

All our $2.50 and $3 Hats now $1.98. All our $2 Hats now $1.48.

Fine Percale Shirts we have been selling, with Collars and Cuffs, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, now 68c.

Percale Shirts, with separate collars, only 38c.

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5 and 7 West Washington, 16 South Meridian Street.

☞ Occasional light rain or snow.

WHEN

We have added several lines to our Children's Knee-Pant Sale at

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and will continue the sale during the week. The lines added are worth $1.75 and $1.50.

The

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all-wool Pant Sale has benefited a great many customers. No better pant was ever sold at $1.77.

CAPS at ONE-HALF OFF.

ONE-FIFTH OFF on all heavy-weight Overcoats and Ulsters.

Bargains in every Department of

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MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

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Arrive—*7:00 am, *11:10 am, 11:00 am, 5:00 pm, *11:20 pm.

CHICAGO & CINCINNATI DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—*3:35 am, *7:05 am, 11:15 am, *3:20 pm, 6:45 pm.
Arrive—10:35 am, *11:10 am, 4:55 pm, *11:10 pm, *12:15 am.

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Depart—7:10 am, *11:20 am, 5:15 pm, *12:30 am.
Arrive—*3:20 am, 10:55 am, *3:10 pm, 6:15 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—WEST.

Depart—7:45 am, 11:45 am, 5:05 pm, *11:30 pm.
Arrive—*3:25 am, 11:05 am, 3:10 pm, *6:35 pm.

PEORIA DIVISION—EAST.

Depart—*3:40 am, 6:50 pm.
Arrive—11:00 am, *11:15 pm.

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Depart—*7:30 am, *11:20 am, 5:20 pm, *11:35 pm.
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THOUSAND OTHER POINTS.

☞ Tickets will be on sale at City Ticket-Office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue. Also, at Union Depot Ticket-Office.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

HANGED TO A LIMB.

Colored Man Taken from Jail and Lynched by a Mob of Masked Missourians.

GLASGOW, Mo., Jan. 20.—Oliver Thixon, colored, was hanged by a mob one mile north of Fayette early this morning. Last Friday afternoon May Crews, the daughter of a farmer living near Fayette was attacked while walking from the town to her home by a masked negro, who, after robbing her, attempted criminal assault. She was accompanied by a little colored girl who ran screaming down the road. Her screams frightened the negro, and he escaped. Thixon was arrested for the crime and both Miss Crews and the colored girl identified him. Indignation against Thixon was intense. Early this morning a mob gathered at the jail, battered down the door, overpowered the guards and secured the prisoner. Dragging him to a ravine near the scene of his crime, the mob hanged him to a limb of a tree. He protested his innocence.

Novel Proposition of Chicagoans.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Col. A. C. Babcock says that a number of Chicago capitalists stand ready to make the government a proposition in regard to the erection of a postoffice building in this city, should Congress fail to make the necessary appropriation. The plan, in brief, is to make an agreement to erect a building of twelve to sixteen stories in height, covering the entire block of ground on which the federal building now stands; to give the government the free use of four or six stories of it in return for a ninety-nine-years' lease of the remaining stories, the whole to be turned over to the government at the expiration of the lease; the buildings to be erected according to plans furnished by the government, and to be completed before the opening of the world's fair.

Business Men Opposed to Free Coinage.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Pursuant to notice given yesterday the Chamber of Commerce to-day considered the following resolutions concerning coinage of silver, and they were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, By the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, that the action of the United States Senate in passing a bill providing for the free coinage of silver is a most dangerous menace to the business interests of the country.

Resolved, That this association respectfully but earnestly protests against the passage by the House of Representatives of the United States of the Senate free-coinage bill, and that a copy of these resolutions be promptly forwarded to the Speaker of that body.

The business men of Boston also held a meeting at which free coinage was condemned.

SALVATION Oil, the people's liniment, is guaranteed to be the best. Only 25 cents a bottle.

A fat man in Washington, who used to be an invalid, took Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and now he walks right over the very slenderest dudes, and don't care at all. This remedy costs 25 cents.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY SHARKS.

How Their Great Fraud Is Manipulated—Monthly Drawings to Be Abandoned.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—The usual affidavits from stool pigeons of the lottery company stating that they held certain tickets and won the larger prizes of $300,000 and $100,000 will not appear this month, as the prizes were scaled, and only one-fourth of each ticket was sold. This is a new scheme of the lottery company. The mails being closed to the company, the sale of tickets was comparatively small, and so the lottery sharks "got even" with the purchasers by putting only fractions of each ticket in the wheel.

It is rumored that after the Mardi Gras festivities the monthly drawings will be discontinued. There will be the usual large crowd—a hundred thousand or more—during the carnival, and the lottery sharks invariably reap a rich harvest. The daily drawings, which scoop up about ten thousand dollars a day, will be continued and further impoverish the poorer classes who invest 25 or 50 cents daily as regularly as they go to market.

On the corners of the streets leading to the markets, and in the market, outcrying the fish and vegetable venders, the lottery-ticket-seller is found with a handful of tickets, appealing to everybody to "buy a ticket and win a fortune." "Who would work when they can win a fortune for $1? Buy a ticket for 25 cents and you can take a trip to Europe."

The vegetable woman buys a ticket from the proceeds of her cabbage sales, and the poor woman stints her purchases in order to buy a coupon, with a vain hope of winning a prize, and her market-basket is carried home that much the lighter. It is no wonder that the poor are ever poor and cannot pay their taxes. Were this winter climate as vigorous as it is in the Northern cities the destitution would be even greater than it is. The lottery is about the only cause of the suffering of the poorer classes of this city.

An unwritten incident of the lottery sharpers is to the effect that several years ago the large prizes were won by the company in this way: The tube containing the figures of the large prize, $300,000, had rough edges and was shaped differently from the tubes containing the smaller prizes, and in taking them out of the prize-wheel the blindfolded boy could "see" or rather feel the larger prizes. This capital-prize tube he held in the palm of his hand, as a gambler does a pair of aces, until the blindfolded boy at the other wheel reached a number known to be held by the lottery company, and which had also been "palmed" by the boy at the big wheel. These boys received very large salaries. Finally, a "quiet" exposure was made, and then, to prevent further particulars from coming to light, each of these very shrewd boys retired from the lottery wheel and are now living in "style" on the interest of their knowledge.

Later on the lottery adopted another plan. The tubes containing the capital and other large prizes were placed in a little glass pocket just inside the opening or door of the glass wheel from which the prizes are drawn. This pocket is so arranged that the deception cannot be seen from the front, as the glass aperture is arranged something in the style of a concave mirror, and the spectator is under the delusion that he "sees clear through the glass wheel." But he doesn't; nor through the drawing either.

The usual price paid for affidavits from persons that they held a certain ticket that won $600,000, or $100,000, has also decreased. The price paid formerly was $1,000 and even $2,000, but now it is reduced to $500 and $250.

A few days after the murder of Chief of Police Hennessy a fellow named Thomas Duffy, who was one of Hennessy's henchmen, got access to the prison and shot one of the Italian prisoners charged with the assassination. This was as cowardly and as brutal as the first assassination, and it is suspected that the officers of the prison were privy to it, for they pointed out the prisoner to Duffy, who visited the jail armed. Duffey has been convicted of "wounding with less that mayhem," and cannot receive a greater punishment than two years' imprisonment and $500 fine. He escaped with six months. His crime was so atrocious and cowardly that his own brother, who is a professor of boxing in one of the athletic clubs, has disowned him. But the vigilance committee of fifty is corrupting the courts in the attempt to convict every Italian that is charged with any offense, and the lottery company has come to the rescue of the sons of sunny Italy, for they have ten thousand votes, and the company will need these votes in the coming election.

Double Tragedy at Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 20.—Mrs. D. M. Austin, wife of the proprietor of the Wickham House, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Wharton Sharkey. The latter immediately shot himself through the head and died at once. No reason can be assigned for the tragedy. There was no intimacy between the two. Sharkey owed Austin money, and may have been angered by a demand for it. Both the murderer and his victim formerly resided at Bradford, Pa.

Shot Each Other at Fifteen Paces.

LANDERS, Wyo., Jan. 20.—Two cowboys employed on a ranch near here became involved in a quarrel over some cattle, and decided to fight a duel. They stepped off fifteen paces and at the word fired. One was instantly killed and the other fatally wounded. At present their names are not known.

SIMMONS Liver Regulator has never failed to relieve constipation of the bowels.

MISTAH MILLS, OF TEXAS, SAH!

Comes to the Fore as Commander of the Filibustering Forces in the House.

An Exhibition of Bellowing and Cavorting That Would Arouse Envy in the Long-Horned Bovines for Which His State Is Famous.

Subdued by an Officer After He Had Tired Hurling Epithets at the Speaker.

Stormiest Scene That Has Transpired in This Congress—Obstruction to Be Continued Until the Elections Bill Is Disposed Of.

STORMY SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Mills Rants and Raves, but Is Finally Subdued by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—If Mr. Mills, of Texas, has at any time considered himself seriously in the race for the speakership of the next House he has certainly no idea of that character now. The exhibition of temper which he displayed on the floor to-day has, in the minds of all candid Democrats, disqualified him from presiding over the House. But the temper shown by the gentleman from Texas was not wide of the average spirit being displayed by the Democrats nowadays. They are determined to prevent legislation in the House till some action is taken on the elections bill by the Senate, as they want to hold the right-of-way over the heads of the Republicans to prevent consideration of the elections bill should it pass the Senate. The scene for some minutes, in the House, to-day, was one of pandemonium, and should be a disgrace to the leaders of it. The Democrats have been fighting to kill time every day for more than a week by antagonizing the approval of the journal each day, and when the Speaker ruled this procedure out of order Mr. Mills became frantic. He wildly sawed the air, and screamed epithets at the top of his voice. The Sergeant-at-arms was called upon to suppress him. Some of his followers were also wild with excitement, and covered themselves with disgrace.

The proceedings showed to what desperate ends the Democrats are being driven in their struggle to defeat the elections bill by means fair or foul, and emphasized the necessity of the adoption of such a measure. The House of Representatives of the Fifty-first Congress has been the arena of many a stormy scene, but the incident to-day eclipsed any other turmoil in noise, confusion and general ill feeling. The duration of the tempest was brief—not more than four minutes being consumed in its enactment. But those four minutes were replete with excitement. While Mr. Mills was hurling his denunciations at the Speaker, the members of the House massed themselves on their respective sides of the center aisle, the Democrats giving cheer after cheer to their champion, and the Republicans greeting his remarks with hisses and other manifestations of disgust. Words were bandied to and fro; but above the tumult Mr. Mills's voice was heard in objurgation of the Speaker's rulings, and the action of the majority of the House in sustaining them. The Speaker remained calm while epithets more or less polite in their character were passed. After some time the tumult was quelled, though the escape from a general collision was a narrow one.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

How the Minority, Headed by Mills, Succeeded in Wasting Another Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In pursuance of the policy of the Democrats of the House, Mr. Bland of Missouri, this morning, demanded the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings in extenso. The Clerk having concluded the reading, Mr. Bland made the point that the journal had not been read in full, and demanded that the description of the various executive communications, resolutions, bills and petitions, which are referred under the rules, and not in open House, be read. The Speaker directed the Clerk to read this portion of the journal, which is ordinarily omitted. This was by far the longest portion of the journal, and its reading was not completed until 1 o'clock.

Then ensued one of the wildest scenes of confusion that the House has seen during the present Congress. The Speaker having stated the question to be in approval of the journal, and having counted and stated the affirmative vote, Mr. Mills of Texas, rising to a parliamentary question, asked whether the proper question was not one ordering the previous question. This query was based upon the fact that when the Clerk had finished reading the first part of the journal, the portion usually read, Mr. McKinley of Ohio had demanded the previous question.

The Speaker, in response to the inquiry, stated this fact, but said that the demand had not been renewed after the reading of the completed journal.

Mr. McKinley corroborated the statement of the Speaker.

Mr. Mills then expressed his wish to debate the question of approving the journal, but the Speaker declined to recognize him on the ground that the House was dividing. Then the storm-cloud burst. With excited gestures, Mr. Mills strode down the aisle, and, shaking his fist at the Speaker, poured out a volume of denunciation, accusing him of practicing a fraud on the House. "You are perpetrating a fraud upon the House," he thundered, "and you know it," and his party colleagues burst into a round of applause and cheers, and gathered round the champion. But the Speaker was immovable, and amid the excitement requested those opposed to the approving of the journal to rise. Phlegmatically, he counted "one, two, three," etc., and announced the motion carried.

The yeas and nays were demanded by the Democrats and ordered, and as the Clerk proceeded to call the roll Mr. Mills poured out his denunciations. Again he accused the Speaker of perpetrating a fraud upon the House, and, referring to Mr. McKinley, said: "We did not expect the gentleman from Ohio to lend himself to such a proceeding. We relied on the gentleman from Ohio, for we believed him an honorable man, and we knew he (indicating the Speaker) was not."

Mr. Perkins of Kansas (sarcastically)—And he (indicating Mr. Mills) is a gentleman.

Mr. Allen of Mississippi—That is more than can be said of some persons on the other side.

Then, as the Clerk went on monotonously calling the roll, Mr. Mills, ignoring him, proceeded substantially as follows: "You do not dare to go before the country with such a revolutionary measure as you are proposing to pass. We have a right, under the rules, to debate the question of approving the journal, and you (addressing the Speaker) are denying that right." [Democratic cheers.]

Mr. Kerr of Iowa—Such proceedings as this are treasonable, and they are headed by a man who helped treason before.

Mr. Mills—You are a traitor yourself to the Constitution and laws. You are trying to surround the ballot-box with bayonets, and to deprive the people of their right of representation.

Then followed enthusiastic Democratic applause, while the Republicans crowded to the bar of the House and announced their disapproval by lusty hisses. The House was a regular babel of voices, excited and loud, but unintelligible. Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan stood in the center aisle, and as Mr. Mills went on, repeated with indignation and emphasis the one word "bosh." Mr. Mills's reply to this exclamation was "bring in another resolution of censure then." By this time affairs had approached so near to a personal rupture between the gentlemen on the opposing sides that the Speaker was obliged to call upon the Sergeant-at-arms for assistance, and that officer, bearing the mace in front of him, induced Mr. Mills to take his seat, and the storm passed away for the time.

The journal was approved—yeas, 144; nays, 103.

Mr. McComas of Maryland moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. This motion was agreed to—yeas, 139; nays, 107—and, accordingly, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair, on the bill indicated.

In the cursory debate which attended the reading of the bill by paragraphs, the elections bill was brought to the fore, Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina, declaiming against what he denominated the "arrant hypocrisy" of the Republican party in trying to put upon some of the people of the country an unwarranted, controlled and ignorant vote, while denying that vote to the same class of persons in the District of Columbia.

TREATMENT OF COLORED MEN.

The negro question was brought up by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, who quoted many newspaper extracts relative to the treatment of negroes in the Northern States. The allegation that negroes were badly treated in those States was vigorously contested by Mr. Henderson of Illinois and Mr. Morse of Massachusetts, the latter calling attention to the fact that the present administration had appointed 611 colored men to official positions.

Mr. Spinola said that in New York the negro was given every right and privilege that white men enjoyed. He despised the contemptible and dirty politician who tried to use the negro for his own purposes.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio inquired whether colored men were allowed in Tammany Hall.

Mr. Spinola replied that colored men had stood in Tammany Hall and addressed thousands of their fellow-citizens. They were not members of the society, but they could be members if they applied.

Mr. Grosvenor inquired whether the gentleman was in New York in 1863.

Mr. Spinola answered in the negative. In 1863 he was on his way to Gettysburg, following Lee's army.

Mr. Grosvenor—Who burned the colored orphans' asylum?

Mr. Spinola—A lot of rioters, who were sent to State's prison for doing so.

Continuing, Mr. Spinola said that New York guaranteed every right to its colored citizens, but when the Republicans came forward with a force bill, saying that its purpose was to protect the negro, it was all humbug, and they were saying what was not true.

Then a discussion arose upon a proposition to close debate on an unimportant paragraph. Mr. McComas having made a motion to that effect, Mr. McCreary of Kentucky moved to amend it by limiting the debate to one hour. A point of order was raised against the amendment on the ground that a motion to close debate was not amendable by a motion to limit debate. The participants in the discussion were, on the Republican side, Messrs. McComas, Adams of Illinois, and Mr. Grosvenor, and on the Democratic side, Messrs. Blount, McMillan and McCreary. Mr. Bland of Missouri rising to discuss the question, Mr. Boutelle of Maine, created some merriment by suggesting that as the Democratic candidates for the speakership had each scored a point, the chairman should give his ruling. Pending decision the committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House a request for the return from the Senate of a bill for the relief of Sarah E. E. Perine, an error having occurred in its enrollment. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, objected, and Mr. Rogers of Arkansas made the point that there was no quorum present. This point being found to be well taken, the House adjourned.

PULLED STRAWS FOR A WIFE.

A Pennsylvania Husband Who Was Regarded as Dead Surprises His Wife.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 20.—A romantic event has just come to light here. It is a repetition of the old tale of Enoch Arden, but with a somewhat different ending. In 1883 William Evans and Maggie Williams were residents of Tamaqua, Schuylkill county. They fell in love with each other, and in course of time were married. Evans, who previously worked in the mines, had a little capital, and after his marriage started a small mercantile business. He did not succeed very well, and becoming discouraged sold out and went to Colorado.

In the meantime two children were born to the couple. The husband promised that he would send for his wife and children as soon as he made a home for them in the West. For two years Evans worked in the mines in Colorado. He sent money home to his wife every month. Then he fell sick and was taken to a hospital. That's the last his wife heard of him until some months later, when she received a paper apprising her of her husband's death.

Upon receipt of this news Mrs. Evans removed to Wilkesbarre and kept house for her uncle. She was a good-looking woman for her age, and in the spring of 1889 married John S. Jenkins, and both lived happily together. On Friday Mrs. Jenkins heard a knock at her front door and sent her oldest girl to open the door. A well-dressed man stood in the doorway. He said to the little girl: "Is your mamma in, and is she all alone?" The little miss responded: "Yes, mamma is in and all alone." The gentleman then walked in. Mrs. Jenkins recognized the man at once as her husband.

She fainted, and after she recovered she explained the situation. The husband said it was all his fault, he should have kept up his correspondence with his wife. He had been sick, but recovered; the Evans who died was another man.

In the evening Mr. Jenkins came home and his surprise was great. "What are we going to do now, wife?" he asked. "Indeed, I don't know," said Mrs. Jenkins. "I always did love my first husband, and I love you, too. I don't like to give either of you up."

After a long discussion of the situation the men agreed that two husbands were too many for one woman; they would pull straws for her. The woman agreed. Evans won. Husband No. 2 at once packed up his belongings and moved out of the house. Mrs. Evans still retains possession of his child, but with the father's consent. Early this week Evans will remove his family to Denver. The affair has created no little excitement here.

Chicago Gas Trust to Be Wound Up.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Chicago Gas Company, better known as the Gas Trust, as it controls all of the gas companies doing business in this city, has decided to surrender its charter and wind up its business as soon as possible. This was decided on at a recent meeting of the directors, and the fact has just been made public. The Gas Trust will cease to exist, but it is quite probable that it will be succeeded by a corporation having the same ends and purposes but organized differently. The cause of the Gas Trust's disruption was the same as that which prevented the American Harvester Company from carrying on its organization. The anti-trust laws of Illinois, as expounded in a decision of the Supreme Court, that the trust could not legally hold the stock of its constituent companies, ended the career of the Gas Trust.

Killed for Refusing to Drink.

OGDEN, U. T., Jan. 20.—William Dillon, a saloon and cattleman from Rawlins, Wyo., who has been on a spree here for a week past, entered the bar-room of the Broom Hotel, this morning, and demanded that George Mitchell, the barkeeper, drink with him. Upon Mitchell's refusal Dillon whipped out a revolver and shot him dead. Dillon is a quite well-known character in the West, and has been an Indian fighter of some note.

POPULARLY called the king of medicines—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It conquers scrofula, salt rheum and all other blood diseases.

CLOSURE RULE IN THE SENATE

Taken Up Late Yesterday Evening and Left Pending for Action To-Day.

Filibustering Democrat Refused Recognition by the Vice-President and the Resolution Given Precedence Over the Elections Bill.

Frantic Efforts Made by the Brigadiers to Keep Possession of the Floor.

Mr. George Forced to Give Way Through Inability to Talk Longer—Protests of the Minority—Rulings of the Presiding Officer.

THE CLOSURE RESOLUTION.

Its Consideration Begun in the Senate, but Not Without Much Opposition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A sharp trick on the part of the Democrats again defeated Republican aims in the Senate this afternoon. The closure resolution was taken up during the morning hour, and at 2 o'clock Mr. Aldrich, who has it in charge, attempted to have the elections bill laid aside for the continuation of debate on the resolution. Mr. George, who had the floor when the Senate adjourned yesterday, claimed the right to continue his speech, so the resolution went over, but later in the afternoon was brought up again. It is the purpose of the Democrats to continue the debate on the elections bill, to the exclusion of the closure resolution, and by this means whipsaw both propositions, but the Republicans will take the bit in their mouths and will pass the closure resolution. This done, the elections bill can be brought to a vote, and legislation will proceed in a business-like way.

After the Vice-president had left the chair in the Senate this evening, but while the secretary and clerk were still at the desk, Mr. Ransom, walked up to the desk and declared emphatically that the question on taking up the resolution had not been declared by the Vice-president. The secretary and clerks gave their recollection in the matter, and Mr. Shurey, official reporter, read his short-hand notes, which showed that the Vice-president had said that the yeas appeared to have it, and that he had subsequently laid the resolution before the Senate. Mr. Hoar and Mr. Aldrich were in the group about the clerk's desk, and argued that the resolution was formally and properly before the Senate. Mr. Ransom, however, was not satisfied, and may bring up the question to-morrow on the adoption of the journal.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Democrats Outflanked by the Republicans, with the Aid of the Vice-President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Farwell was in his seat when the Senate met to-day. After the morning business had been disposed of, Mr. Aldrich moved that the Senate proceed to consideration of the resolution to change the rules submitted by him on the 29th of December last. The motion was agreed to without contest on the Democratic side.

Mr. Harris rose to a question of order, and quoted Rule 40, which provides that no motion to modify, amend or suspend a rule or part thereof, shall be in order except on one day's notice, in writing, specifying precisely the rule or part proposed to be suspended, modified or amended, and the parts thereof. The notice given did not, he said, call attention to the part of any rule proposed to be modified, but simply left the Chair and each Senator to find it out for himself. He therefore argued that the notice was not sufficiently specific.

The discussion was progressing when, at 2 P. M., the Vice-president laid before the Senate, as the unfinished business, the elections bill, and Mr. George took the floor to continue his speech against it. The point of order was made by Mr. Edmunds that the question of a change of rules was a privileged question which superceded all other business. This point was contested by Mr. Blackburn. Mr. George, however, claimed the floor and declined to yield to anybody. He was a yielding man, and had yielded himself nearly out of court. He then went on with his speech. He asked and obtained unanimous consent to have the Constitution of Mississippi published in the Congressional Record as an appendix to his speech. The people of Mississippi, he said, begged of Republican Senators to stay the uplifted hand of usurpation, because it would never come to pass that in Mississippi, in Florida, in South Carolina or in any State of the South, or in any State of the American Union, the neck of the white race should be under the foot of the negro, or of the Mongolian, or of any created being.

MR. GEORGE WAS TIRED.

After Mr. George had spoken for nearly three hours and a half Mr. Butler, with a view to give him a resting spell, asked him to yield the floor so that he [Mr. Butler] might send to the Clerk's desk and have read the chapter of the Revised Statutes relating to the subject of elections. Mr. George assented willingly to that arrangement, and after the secretary had read for a few minutes Mr. Butler noticed that the chapter being read was not the one he meant, and he sent for the volume and said he would read the chapter himself. Before he had begun to read Mr. Morgan rose and said that he now took the floor on the elections bill, but he was informed by the Vice-president that he had the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. Aldrich] next on the list to speak on the bill.

Mr. Morgan protested against that as a violation of the rule, and said that the Chair could not make an agreement beforehand to parcel out the floor.

The Vice-president's response to that was to announce that Mr. George was entitled to the floor, and Mr. Edmunds insisted on the regular order.

Mr. George again offered to yield the floor to Mr. Butler, but to that Mr. Hoar objected, declaring that under the usages of the Senate one Senator had not the right to hold the floor and yield to another, except by unanimous consent. Otherwise a Senator might hold the floor for the whole session.

The Vice-president again announced that the Senator from Mississippi was entitled to the floor, but Mr. Butler suggested that Mr. George had yielded to him.

"He cannot yield to anybody," said Mr. Edmunds.

Then Mr. George inquired what was the present situation, and whether he had the floor or not, and was again informed by the Vice-president that he [Mr. George] was entitled to the floor.

After an interchange of parliamentary suggestions between Mr. Butler and Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Butler asked Mr. George if he would permit him to read a few sections from the Revised Statutes.

"If it be agreeable," said Mr. George, "to the gentlemen who control the Senate, but I do not wish to be guilty of anything like high treason."

Mr. Butler took that answer for a consent, and said that he would proceed to read from the Revised Statutes. He was stopped, however, by an objection from Mr. Hoar, and the Vice-president sustained the objection.

TILT BETWEEN SHERMAN AND BUTLER.

Mr. Butler undertook to state the position of the question, but was stopped by an objection from Mr. Sherman, who said that a point of order having been made against the Senator from South Carolina it was his duty to take his seat and allow the Chair to decide the point.

Mr. Butler intimated that it was quite unnecessary for the Senator from Ohio to administer a lecture to him.

"Then," said Mr. Sherman, with a show of irritation, "I demand the enforcement of the rule."

The Vice-president gave it as his opinion that Mr. Sherman's point of order was well taken, and that the Senator from South Carolina should resume his seat until the point was decided by the Chair.

"Very well, sir," said Mr. Butler, resuming his seat.

"The Chair is of opinion," the Vice-president said, "that a Senator entitled to the floor cannot transfer that right to any other Senator."

Mr. George then resumed the floor and, picking up a pile of manuscript, commenced to read a dissertation upon the origin and history of African slavery in the United States. After some ten minutes he complained of being very weary, and inquired whether he might ask the Senator from South Carolina to read the speech, or a part of it, for him, so that he might have a little rest. To that proposition Mr. Aldrich objected, and Mr. George resumed the reading, with the words, "Immediately after the discovery of America," which caused considerable laughter, at the idea that there was so much more to come.

After another ten minutes' reading Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. George if he would yield to him for a motion to take up the resolution submitted by him on the 29th of December, and "which was under consideration this morning."

"That closure rule?" queried Mr. George.

"Yes."

"Well, I believe," said Mr. George, with an air of weariness and resignation combined, "I believe I will do that."

"Then I move," Mr. Aldrich proceeded, "that the Senate proceed to consideration of the resolution."

"But," said Mr. George, "I want to know what becomes of my right to the floor?"

"And I want to know," Mr. Butler put in, "what becomes of the decision of the Chair that one Senator cannot yield the floor to another, except by unanimous consent. I object."

IN A QUANDARY.

"Oh, no," Mr. George pleaded, "do not object. I am pretty nearly worn out. But here," he added, after a moment, "is a point I want settled with our good friends on the other side. If I give up to the closure rule and it is adopted, and I get the floor afterwards, I want to know whether I will be exempt from that rule, or whether I will be under it. If I am to have a dispensation by which I am not to be caught by the rule I shall be anxious to surrender the floor now."

Mr. Cullom said that Mr. George would have to take his chances on that, and Mr. Aldrich said that he did not understand that there was any motion before the Senate.

"Make your motion," said Mr. George, but Mr. Aldrich said he would not.

"Then," said Mr. George, "I will go on, and I get fresh as I go on. [Laughter.] I hope that nobody will act on the idea that I want a rest, because it is a great pleasure to me to entertain the Senate on the very important matter that I am now reading." [Laughter.]

He had hardly started again when Mr. Aldrich once more asked whether he would yield the floor to him, and he was told that Mr. George would yield the floor with great pleasure.

"Then I move," said Mr. Aldrich a second time, "that the Senate do now proceed to consideration of the resolution submitted by me on the 29th of December, and which was under consideration during the morning hour."

Mr. Morgan addressed the Chair, but the Vice-president, without recognizing Mr. George, put the question on Mr. Aldrich's motion. There was a response of yeas, followed by one of nays, and the Vice-president said that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. Morgan pressed his claim to recognition, saying that he had addressed the Chair five or six times, and that he thought the Chair saw him. He was asked by the Vice-president to state his object. He replied he had been on his feet, addressing the Chair respectfully, and that he did not propose to be overslaughed.

Mr. Aldrich—I ask that the resolution be laid before the Senate in accordance with the vote.

Mr. Morgan—I desire to know whether there is any agreement of the Senate about this matter?

THE CLOSURE RESOLUTION READ.

The Vice-president directed the clerk to read the resolution, and it was read accordingly.

Mr. Aldrich—Did the Chair decide that the motion which I made was adopted?

The Vice-president—The Senator from Rhode Island is entitled to the floor.

Mr. Ransom, who had been trying for some time to be recognized—The Chair did not decide it, and could not decide it.

Mr. Morgan—I rise to a point of order.

The Vice-president—The Senator from Alabama will state his point of order.

Mr. Morgan—My point of order is this: The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. George] had the floor and yielded it under some agreement which has not yet been explained to the Senate. I have several times asked very respectfully to know what that agreement was, and I now respectfully ask the Chair whether or not the Senator from Mississippi has yielded the floor absolutely or under some agreement.

The Vice-president—The Chair has no knowledge of any agreement.

Mr. Aldrich—That is not a point of order.

Mr. Morgan—It is a point of order, because if there is any agreement about it I want to object.

Mr. Aldrich—There was no agreement made. The Senator from Mississippi yielded the floor and I made the motion.

Mr. Carlisle—The situation is this: The Senator from Mississippi, before concluding his remarks, yielded to the Senator from Rhode Island for the purpose of making a motion. What the rights of the Senator from Mississippi may be is a question that will arise hereafter, in case we resume consideration of the elections bill, and is not a question that can be decided now.

"That is true, exactly," said Mr. Edmunds.

"Yes," coincided Mr. Morgan, "but I want to know whether there is any agreement about it?"

"There is no agreement, so far as I am concerned," Mr. Aldrich said.

"I addressed the Chair very politely and respectfully," Mr. Morgan was going on to say, when Mr. Edmunds broke in with an inquiry as to what the pending question was.

"That resolution being pending," said Mr. Aldrich, "I move that the Senate do now adjourn."

At this point the Vice-president recognized Mr. Ransom, and asked Mr. Aldrich whether he withdrew his motion to adjourn.

"I do not," said Mr. Aldrich; and, thereupon, the Vice-president put the question, and, at 6:15, declared the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.

A Murderous "Hot Tomale" Man.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 20.—Cornelio Leppo, the "Hot Tomale" man, got drunk early this morning. He lived in the negro quarter with a colored man and his wife named Speck. Speck was away from home, and Leppo broke into Mrs. Speck's room. The woman sprang out of bed and ran into the next house, occupied by a colored man and wife named Dennison. She ran into the latter's bedroom, followed by Leppo, and jumped upon the bed. Leppo drew a dirk-knife and attacked the three persons on the bed. Dennison was disemboweled, Mrs. Dennison was stabbed in the groin and Mrs. Speck in the left breast. Dennison died this afternoon. The women are dangerously wounded.

Vestibule Train Wrecked and Burned.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 20.—The Chesapeake & Ohio vestibule train No. 4, east bound, was wrecked at Winifred last night. An obstruction had been placed in the frog of the switch, overturning the engine. The train afterwards caught fire and burned. Engineer Edwards and fireman Cundiff were seriously injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

BILIOUSNESS, constipation, torpid liver, piles, cured by Dr. Miles's Nerve and Liver Pills; 50 doses 25c. Samples free at druggists, by mail 25c. MILES MED. CO., Elkhart, Ind.

J. A. WOOD IN HIS OWN DEFENSE

He Tells a Complete and Graphic Story About His Struggle with Jay Blount.

Admits Having Struck the Patient and Held Him by the Throat, but Denies that He Choked, or Kicked, or Trampled Upon Him.

Theory that the Ribs Were Fractured by a Fall Has Evidently Been Given Up.

The Defendant's Character—Dr. Wells Modifies and Corrects His Statements—Usual Device of Expert Testimony.

WOOD ON THE STAND.

He Gives a Fairly Plausible Version of the Struggle with Blount.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 20.—The attendance evinces no abatement of interest in the trial of James A. Wood for the murder of Jay Blount in the Eastern insane hospital, and the proportion of women, especially in the afternoon, is even greater.

The defendant, James A. Wood, was the chief witness to-day. He said: "I am the defendant. Am twenty-five years old. Was formerly in the employ of the Eastern insane hospital as an attendant. Have had about ten months' experience in the care of insane. My home is Star City, Pulaski county, Indiana. Was formerly employed in the Northern insane hospital, at Logansport, as an attendant. Left there July 1, 1890. Was arrested, I think, on the evening of Oct. 27. Have been in the Wayne county jail since. Was arrested at the Logansport insane hospital, where I was then employed as attendant. Came to Richmond hospital about the middle of August. Was employed here until I tendered my resignation, I think, about Sept. 1, to take effect the 15th. I left the institution for one day, the 15th or 16th, I think; left in the morning and returned that evening. Was re-employed, no definite time being fixed. Dr. Wells asked me to assist him in caring for a car-load of patients from Indianapolis. Thomas J. Blount came on Tuesday or Wednesday. I was night attendant in D and C wards.

"I saw Blount first in the day-room when I went on duty. Think he slept in the dormitory that night. He was very nervous and talkative. Thursday night he was unusually talkative. Saw him first that evening in his room, that I remember. I was standing at the landing door that leads to the dormitory, and he was standing at the door to his room talking. I do not remember all he said. He wanted out to go home. His door was locked. Mr. Tompkins and I gave him some medicine and persuaded him to lie down. I fixed the covers about him, locked the door and went back to my room at the landing. This was some time after 8 o'clock. Directly I heard him at the door again, shaking it and talking. I gave him more medicine and told him to lie down. Do not know exactly how many doses we gave him, but it had no effect, and I told Mr. Tompkins to go to the office and get stronger medicine or have the doctor come. He went, leaving me some place on the floor, but I do not remember just where. Blount continued to talk and make a noise. He got worse, and I tried to persuade him to lie down. He would not do it; was disturbing all the patients in the dormitory; said he would not stay there and was going home. I unlocked the door to go in and see if I could not do something with him. He immediately began to strike at me. I don't know how often, but I dodged him until he hit me in the stomach, doubling me over. He grabbed me at the back of my head and over the shoulder [as he illustrated]. He held me down on his chest and made an effort to get out of the room. I ra