

Slightly cooler; fair weather.

DON'T FORGET THE MILITARY BAND CONCERT

ORPHANS' HOME, (College and Home avenues.) THIS EVENING, at 7:30.

Finding ourselves short of \$2 Flannel Shirts, we have marked our \$3 FLANNEL SHIRTS

\$2.00.

Our line of MEN'S SUITS at

\$10.00.

Were never equaled.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS.

THE WILLYN TO THE TRADE ONLY.

Ladies' Oil Grain Button Shoe, \$1 a pair. Sample pairs or sample dozens sent on application.

McKee & Co., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 93 and 95 South Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4 ROUTE.

AS USUAL, THE BIG FOUR ROUTE WILL MAKE

LOW EXCURSION RATES ON ACCOUNT OF THE

4th of JULY

Tickets will be on sale July 3 and 4 between all local points within a radius of 200 miles from last point of ticket.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

Tickets good going on date of sale, and good returning to and including July 10, 1891.

For full particulars regarding sleeping cars, time rates, etc., inquire at the "Big 4" office, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massena street and at the Union Station.

Miss Ketchum's European Party will leave Indianapolis on the Columbus south-western Limited, on Sunday, July 5. Parties contemplating a trip either to Europe or New York will find it to their advantage to consult Miss Ketchum, or "Big 4" agents, and join this party.

For full particulars regarding sleeping cars, time rates, etc., inquire at the "Big 4" office, No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massena street and at the Union Station.

THE DAY OF ALL DAYS

JULY FOURTH.

One Fare for Round Trip

TO ALL POINTS ON

C. H. & D.

And on a great many connecting lines within two hundred miles on July 3d and 4th, good to return July 10th inclusive.

Tickets sold at city ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. BILLEN, General Agent.

— SMOKE —

UNION LEAGUE CLUB CIGARS

PRICE, : : : 10 cents.

PARNELL REFUDIATED.

Prominent Irishmen Withdraw from the National League and Join the Federation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—At a meeting of prominent Irishmen yesterday, at St. Michael's Hall, a resolution was unanimously adopted to affiliate with the Irish Federation of America, which was organized in New York a few weeks ago, and out of connection with the Irish National League. After the meeting had been called to order, Hugh McCaffrey, vice-president of the Irish National League of America, reported the doings of the municipal council, and a bitter fight between the Parnellites and McCarthyites, and the personal and unbecoming remarks that were made at the last meeting.

He then had read a communication from Dr. Aidis Emmet, from New York, requesting that the branch affiliate with the Irish Federation. It repudiated Parnell, and declared that he never again would be leader of the Irish parliamentary party, and that he had fallen by his own hand. He also referred to the \$300,000 which is locked up in a Paris bank through Mr. Parnell's stubborn refusal to release it. After several others had spoken on the subject, a resolution was offered to affiliate with the Irish Federation, which was unanimously carried.

The Prince departed to-night for New York. In England the Prince will visit his aunt, the Princess of Wales, going thence to Copenhagen, where he will attend the golden jubilee of his grandfather, the King of Denmark. Prince George celebrated his twenty-second birthday last Wednesday, this month being also the twenty-eighth anniversary of his father's acceptance of the crown.

Chinese Leprosy Colony. OTTAWA, Ont., June 29.—Dr. Smith, superintendent of the Tracadis Lazaretto, has returned from British Columbia, where he was sent to investigate cases of leprosy among the Chinese in that province. He found that all the developed cases in Victoria, six in number, had been segregated on an island about seventeen miles from Vancouver, where they have been supplied with necessaries sufficient to last them twenty months. In two cases Dr. Smith found that the victims of the loathsome disease were secretly slain by their fellow-countrymen to prevent the possibility of contagion.

Agent for New York Life Arrested. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 29.—M. T. Lowrey for some years a general agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, was brought here to-day by a special agent of the company and lodged in jail. He was arrested in San Francisco and is charged with obtaining large sums of money under pretenses. Lowrey while a resident of this city was a high roller and spent hundreds of dollars in high life and was well known in social circles all over the country.

Prize-Fight in the Mountains. ALTOONA, Pa., June 29.—At 6 o'clock this morning about one hundred sports from Philadelphia and the eastern part of the State gathered around a prize-ring, pitched in Cambria county, in which David Barry, a graduate of the Longo Police Club, and Bill Jones, colored, of Philadelphia, fought for \$500 and receipts. Jones lasted three rounds, and was tumbled into a helpless knot with a blow over the heart. Two glove gloves were used.

HE WILL BE GLAD TO EXPLAIN

Postmaster-General Wanamaker's Answer to the Investigating Committee.

He Assumes that the Members of the Committee Do Not Misunderstand the Alleged Discrepancies in His Sworn Testimony.

Further Evidence Heard Yesterday in the Famous Keystone-Bank Scandal.

Ex-City Treasurer Bardley's Attorney Objects to His Client Reappearing on the Witness Stand—Yard Resisted Until Fall.

BARDLEY INVESTIGATION.

Further Testimony Concerning the Keystone Bank—Letter from Mr. Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Bardley investigating committee resumed its sittings this afternoon and examined a number of witnesses. A communication was received from Postmaster-general Wanamaker, in which he offered to appear before the committee at any time upon twenty-four hours' notice. A reply to the request made by lawyer Robert Alexander, asking that John Bardley be again allowed to appear before the committee for examination, was also received. Postmaster-general Wanamaker's letter, which was dated to-day, and addressed to the chairman of the committee, was as follows:

Dear Sir: It seems to be thought by some that certain evidence offered at the last meeting of your committee is not in harmony with the testimony of the witnesses before you. I am sorry to hear of this. I assume that your committee fully understands the matter. If, however, there are any explanations wanted, I will be glad, on twenty-four hours' notice, to meet any member of the committee and explain any part of the evidence. Yours, respectfully, JOHN WANAMAKER.

Lawyer Alexander's reply to the request of the committee to further question Ex-City Treasurer John Bardley was that his client would reply in writing and would, in fact, give the committee all the information in his power. As his client was in prison and practically convicted, he did not think it would be proper to allow him to appear in person before the committee.

The first witness examined by the committee to-day was S. P. Durhan, of Trenton, N. J., the President of the Merchants' National Bank of that city. He testified that H. H. Yard had been a depositor at his bank for nearly eighteen years. Certificate for 100 shares of the Keystone Bank stock issued to John Wanamaker, and with the power of attorney signed by him, was placed in the bank by H. H. Yard. It was a collateral security for a loan, but president Durhan declined to state the amount.

The certificate of the Keystone Bank stock issued to A. L. Dingle, was also taken as collateral by the bank and money loaned to Yard on the same. The officers of the bank themselves were acting as agents for the transfer of the stock to the name of Neander and Durhan as they believed they would be better protected.

WAS YARD ACTING AS AGENT?

Mr. Durhan was questioned closely as to whether or not Yard was acting as agent for another in the transaction. He replied that he had no knowledge that Yard acted for any one else. The money was loaned on demand, and had not yet been paid, although the bank had made a formal demand for it. He said the bank officers had never in any way communicated with John Wanamaker in relation to the stock.

Eldingham P. Morris, the president of the Girard Trust Company, testified that his company had never loaned any money to John Bardley, or discounted notes for him. He was asked if he had ever seen certificate No. 450 for two hundred shares of Keystone Bank stock.

He replied that at one time it had been in the possession of the trust company, being a part of a lot of one thousand shares on which the company loaned John Wanamaker money, March 3, 1888. The loan was called on Oct. 24, 1890.

He said his company loaned money to the Keystone Bank on three occasions: Jan. 6, Nov. 2 and Nov. 10, 1888. The loan was to President Marsh who explained that it was for Wanamaker's accommodation, and gave, as collateral security, 1,461 shares of common stock of the Electric Trust Company. These loans were always paid the day following that on which they were made. Subsequently an Indian agent in Utah transferred the transfer to Wanamaker's name. Rankin, in whose name some of the certificates of stock which stood in his name had been transferred, he said, was a youth employed in Wanamaker's office at one time, but he had not seen him for two or three years.

Samuel H. McClure, formerly the assistant cashier of the defunct Spring Garden Bank, was asked about a due-bill which Bardley got from the Penn Trust Company. McClure replied that Bardley deposited \$150,000 in the trust company a short time before Francis W. Kennedy, who was president of the Penn Trust Company, as well as of the Spring Garden Bank, then came to him on Oct. 3 and told him to make Bardley out a due-bill for the \$150,000. This he did, and Bardley deposited it in the Spring Garden Bank. McClure stated that in so far as the Penn Trust Company was concerned, no cash was received, but the bank to the trust company deposited the money in the Spring Garden Bank to which the due-bills were returned.

President Kennedy, told him that the transfer from the bank to the trust company was made so that the bank would not have so large a line of deposits and be compelled to carry a large reserve fund.

A number of official notional banks and trust companies were also called, but they all testified that their institutions had never made any loan to John Bardley, or discounted his paper or borrowed money from him. The committee then adjourned, to go into executive session.

YARD GETS A RESPIRE.

Bardley's Alleged Co-conspirator Will Not Appear.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Henry H. Yard was arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions, to-day, to answer to the charge of conspiracy with ex-City Treasurer John Bardley to unlawfully use the public funds. Before Yard entered his plea District Attorney Graham requested the court to allow the case to go over till September. Mr. Graham gave as his reason for requesting a postponement of Yard's trial that a decision was expected in the suit against the city to compel him to answer interrogatories of the City council investigating committee, which was of the most importance as defining the powers of the United Mine-workers, and covered matters of mutual interest. Powderly, Hays, and Devin left for Washington, where it is understood they will hold a conference relative to the troubles in the printing bureau.

Fatal Battle with Striking Miners.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 29.—Since the bringing of six hundred colored miners from the East a few weeks ago, to take the place of strikers in the Franklin mines, the labor unions have shown great dissatisfaction.

Later in the day a rankin miner, known as the negroes and Pinkerton guards had a pitched battle with the white strikers at daylight Sunday morning. The whites lost two killed and several others

wounded. One white woman was seriously injured. One negro was probably fatally shot. A company of militia is now on the way. A white miner named Robinson, who was working with the negroes, killed two of the strikers. He was taken to Seattle by the detachment of rifles. Trouble is also expected at Gilman where the home guards are drilling for the purpose of preventing non-union miners from going to work.

Indefinitely Suspended. HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 29.—The Huntingdon Manufacturing Company, controlled by the Iron Car Equipment Company of New York, has indefinitely suspended operations, throwing 350 men out of employment. The suspension was due to the lack of orders for cars. It is rumored that the plant will be removed to Tennessee.

HISTORY IS AT FAULT. Robert Morris, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Did Not Die in Prison.

NEW YORK, June 29.—It is probable that American history, so far as it relates to Robert Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the companion financier of Hamilton and Gallatin, whose management of the finances of the country made the success of the revolution possible and enabled the young nation to get on its feet and live, will have to be remodeled. Every school-boy knows that the celebrated Philadelphia patriot was born in England, became a wealthy man in Philadelphia by his business ability, sacrificed his wealth to his country, died in debtors' prison on account of unfortunate land speculations, and was buried in Christ church-yard. It is known that he furnished the \$1,500,000 which enabled Washington to carry out his successful campaign against Cornwallis. Several years ago Congress appropriated money to reimburse the heirs of Mr. Morris for the \$1,500,000 with interest, the whole amounting to nearly \$8,000,000.

The search for heirs and their credentials has brought to light the important fact that Mr. Morris did not die in 1836 in Philadelphia debtors' prison, but lived in 1836 on a farm near Farmingdale, N. J., where he was attended by Mary Hurley, his granddaughter. She remembers her grandfather perfectly. He was blind during the last part of his life. He often spoke to her of George Washington, of the great struggle for the independence of the country, and of it. He was, it is thought, allowed to escape from debtors' prison by some sympathetic keeper who remembered his great services to his country, and took this way of showing his appreciation.

Mrs. Hurley has a Bible which was printed in Hartford, Conn., in 1810, in which her grandfather wrote his name. It is almost an exact fac-simile of that attached to the Declaration of Independence. Experts who have examined the two signatures say they were undoubtedly written by the same person. He was buried in Leedsville, N. J. Mr. Morris has many descendants in this country. Among them is Dr. Daniel Morris Woolley, a well-known Brooklyn physician. They are averse to talking for publication, but all who were seen are certain that Mr. Morris did not die in 1836 in a debtors' prison and was not buried in Christ church-yard in Philadelphia, but lived and died in Farmingdale, N. J., and was buried in 1838 at Leedsville.

YOUNG FEMALE CRIMINAL. Sixteen-Year-Old Belle Ammon Stole \$1,200 and Eloped with Her Lover.

TOLEDO, June 29.—To-day detective Meier, from Beaver Falls, Pa., started back to that place with Belle Ammon, a sixteen-year-old girl, and Edward Moorehead, her lover, in custody on a charge of stealing \$1,200. The girl was in the employ of Mrs. Rist, a milliner of Beaver Falls, and found out her employer had the sum concealed in a trunk. She told Moorehead, and they agreed to take it and elope. Belle tells the story thus:

First I got the kid to stop and waited till Mrs. Rist went out. Then I got a hatchet and started to break the lock of the trunk. I chopped and chopped, but it would not stir. I got frightened, then I took a stove-pipe, but that would not do, so I chopped the whole side of the trunk off. I took the money and I saw a lot of silver dollars, and then a big package of paper money. I grabbed it, ran down stairs and met Ed at the door.

They went first to Akron, where they bought a quantity of jewelry, etc., and then came direct to Toledo, where the detective caught them. The girl is bright and pretty, with large, innocent-looking brown eyes and curly chestnut hair. She expressed no remorse for what she had done, and she said she would not be sorry to see her lover hanged, but she said she was married in Akron, but Moorehead denies this.

A DEMOCRATIC FABRICATION. That Story About the Organization of Colored Republicans Against Harrison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, Ind., June 29.—If the article in the Sentinel this morning is as far from the truth in its reference to other parts of the State as it is in regard to Richmond, as a city in which the colored people have organized anti-Harrison or Gresham clubs, it is building a fabrication without an foundation whatever. There is no such organization here, there has been none such proposed nor talked about, and one of the most intelligent colored men in Richmond here last night after a running fight with two policemen. In his fight he fell in with a man who was driving with his wife in a buggy. He took hold of one of the shafts, and sheltering himself behind the horse from the bullets which the policemen were sending after him, compelled the driver to whip the animal into a gallop. Thus assisted he would doubtless have escaped, but he drew his revolver and began to return the fire. This frightened the animal, which threw him heavily, breaking his arm and rendering his capture comparatively easy.

Thrilling Capture of a Murderer. CHICAGO, June 29.—Louis Dillinger, alias Pat May, who escaped from the jail at New England, Mo., in May, 1890, the day before he was to have been hanged for the murder of his wife and two men, was captured here last night after a running fight with two policemen. In his fight he fell in with a man who was driving with his wife in a buggy. He took hold of one of the shafts, and sheltering himself behind the horse from the bullets which the policemen were sending after him, compelled the driver to whip the animal into a gallop. Thus assisted he would doubtless have escaped, but he drew his revolver and began to return the fire. This frightened the animal, which threw him heavily, breaking his arm and rendering his capture comparatively easy.

That California Monte Carlo. LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—Thomas A. Lewis, of Los Angeles, who is here, says the story that Gen. Eli Murray and Logan C. Murray are interested in a project to establish an American Monte Carlo in Southern California is undoubtedly a mistake. Neither has ever had anything to do with that disreputable scheme, Lewis is a personal friend of General Murray, and says the gambling scheme was originated several years ago and was abandoned about two years since.

WILL ENCOMPASS THE EARTH

The Giant Standard Oil Company Now Swallowing Up All European Trade.

Detailed Exposure of the Methods Employed to Further its Power by Gobbling Continental Oil Companies and Their Output.

The Pope Will Be Guided by American Opinion on Herr Cahensly's Scheme.

Project to Establish Catholic Banks Throughout Europe—Queen Victoria at the Christening of Her Great-Grandchild.

POWERLESS TO OPPOSE IT.

European Oil Men Battered It Is Unable to Resist the Standard Oil Company.

BERLIN, June 29.—Reference has already been made in these dispatches to the action of the Prussian Minister of Commerce, Herr Von Berlepsch, against the German-American Petroleum Company. Bremen is one of the greatest coal-oil markets in the world. How the great oil company got its grip on that place and consequently on all Germany is explained by an article recently published in the Weser Zeitung. From this it appears that the leading Bremen firm, Albert Nicolas Schutte & Son, only consented to the formation of a stock company because they were powerless to resist the Standard Oil Company, and had their trading trade without benefitting Germany, for the Standard Oil Company had also made arrangements with August Sanders & Co. and G. T. H. Zimmers, and would have simply transferred the entire coal-oil importation to Hamburg.

The German-American Petroleum Company transports its oils in tank steamers, thus evading the German duty on barrels. It possesses great barrel factories in Germany, and transfers the oil from the steamer directly into the barrels. The German firms which have combined with the Standard take care only of the wholesale trade and transportation into the interior. The whole of Germany is divided into districts assigned to the different firms belonging to the combination. Tanks have already been erected at Riesa, Duisburg and Mannheim, and it is now feared that the entire retail trade will fall into the hands of the local branches of the monopoly. The great company appears determined to absorb every branch of the coal-oil trade. First it got control of the American well-owning and producing of the American export business, next of the private shipping interests, then of the European importing business, then the export business, and now it seems to be trying to seize the entire retail trade. It is a monopoly of the whole world, and a private one at that, then the supply of the world will be subject to the power of a few gentlemen in New York.

If there be one man in Berlin who is well informed in matters pertaining to the coal-oil trade, it is Mr. Max Guede, director of the German-Russian Naphta Importing Company, the German branch of Nobel Bros., the principal producer of the oil. The Nobels, who own many oil wells at Bakn, produce annually 2,000,000 barrels, about one-third of the entire Russian output. They have a fleet of tank steamers on the Baltic and on the Mediterranean. They have receiving tanks at Lubeck, Genoa, Marseille, Antwerp, and other places. They have absolute control and maintain their independence if any body could.

POWERLESS TO OPPOSE IT.

Yet, judging by the following interview, they expect to be swallowed up, like all the rest, by the American corporation. The correspondent of the Associated Press asked Mr. Guede what he thought of the movement of the Standard Oil Company, and how they would affect the trade in Europe, and especially in Germany.

"According to my information," said he, "the Standard Oil Company has, within the last few months, managed to secure a combination of all the large houses in Bremen and Hamburg which are engaged in the coal-oil trade. It is a big party for their interests and improvements, and then organized them into a stock company, in which it holds the controlling interest. It bought out Schutte & Co. of Bremen and Riedemann & Co. of Gestein, worth for ten million marks. It paid proportionally large sums to Hamburg houses. All these houses are in the new corporation. It has done the same thing at Rotterdam and London. It has bought out former stock companies, with a capital of about 5,000,000 guilders each, in order to control the trade of Holland and Belgium. We have but just now received the information that the Standard Oil Company has bought out the firm of Walter & Co. of Venice, who control the oil trade of Italy. This firm had many tanks at sea, and immense receiving tanks and depots at Venice, Genoa and Savona in Italy and Arth-Golden in Switzerland. Now it has combined with the Standard Oil Company, which, of course, has a controlling interest, under the name of the Societa Italo-Americana del Petrolia. The capital, fully paid up, is 2,500,000 francs.

"You see the Standard getting in its work everywhere. We fight it for some time to come. But it is inevitable. We must all submit. The Standard possess such unlimited capital that it can achieve everything.

"Is there any truth in the report of its combining with the Rothschild?" asked the correspondent.

"I cannot tell," said Mr. Guede, "but if so it will not matter much, for the Rothschilds own but a very small part of the Russian oil-wells—no more than one-twelfth. Their total production is only about 50,000 barrels, and they cannot influence them much. Here is a full statement of the entire Russian output," continued Mr. Guede, showing a tabulated statement.

"The entire production, as you will see, is only 68,000,000 pud—about seven and a half million barrels. Deduct from this the home supply, the oil exported to Asia, Egypt, Turkey, Italy, Belgium, France, England, and you will see that we cannot supply Germany, which alone uses over ten million hundred-weights of oil a year. No, in some cheaper substitute or coal-oil to be found or invented, the Standard Oil Company will have control of the trade the world over."

"What will be the consequence of this immense power and supreme control? Will the price of coal-oil be raised?" "Coal-oil," replied Mr. Guede, "is so cheap that it can stand a higher price. To the consumer it will make but little difference if he pay a few pence per gallon more or less. The share of cost, he is glad to have them raise the price, as our own will raise accordingly."

STANDARD COMPANY IN GERMANY.

"Is it thought in Germany that the company, after getting control of the importing trade, will try and do away with the jobbers and retailers by erecting its own tanks everywhere?" asked the correspondent.

"I do not think so. So long as the German-American Petroleum Company gets its own price for its products, it will not care one cent of where the tanks are, for they must all buy from that company."

"You are aware that the German government has ordered an investigation to be