THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1891. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TO CLOSE OUT

LIGHT-WEIGHT CLOTHING.

Men's fine all-Wool $12 Suits at **$8.90.**

Men's handsome Cheviots, Cassimeres, etc., been selling at $15 to $18, now go at **$11.90.**

Lower prices on Flannels, Drap d'Ete, Lusters, etc.

Boys' $5 and $6 Suits now **$3.90**; all-wool Jerseys, **$2.19.**

All our $6 and $7 Pants now FIVE DOLLARS.

All our $1 and $1.25 Straw Hats at **68c**; 50c Bicycle Hats now **30c** and **38c.**

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 & 7 West Washington St.

☞Warmer; fair weather.

WE HAVE

200 dozen imported fancy stripe Balbriggan HALF-HOSE, regular price 25c, will close at

2 pairs for 25 cents.

1-5 off on all THIN CLOTHING.

1-4 off on all Straw and Light-colored STIFF HATS.

For an UNCOMMON BARGAIN look in our Children's Show-window.

THE WHEN

TO THE TRADE.

If you want the largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the State to select from, place your order with

McKEE & CO.,

93 and **95** South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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

For tickets and full information call at "Big Four" offices, No. 1 E. Wash. st., 138 S. Ill. st., Mass. ave. and Union Station, Indianapolis.

ANNUAL EXCURSION

— TO —

NIAGARA FALLS,

Tuesday, July 28.

Via the "Big 4" and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the only direct route. Put-in-Bay, $4; Chautauqua, $5, and Niagara Falls, $5, for the round trip; Toronto $1, and the Thousand Islands $5 more than Niagara Falls.

We will also run a similar excursion on Aug. 18.

Full particulars will be announced in a day or two.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.

On and after Monday, July 13, trains Nos. 2 and 3, between Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Indianapolis and Lafayette, will have new and elegant parlor cars attached. These trains will run as follows:

Lv. Indianapolis	10:55 am	Lv. Indianapolis	5:15 pm
Ar. Cincinnati	3:00 pm	Ar. Lafayette	7:40 pm
Lv. Cincinnati	1:10 pm	Lv. Lafayette	8:00 am
Ar. Indianapolis	5:00 pm	Ar. Indianapolis	10:45 am

EXCURSIONS

— VIA —

C., H. & D. R. R.

NIAGARA FALLS—The annual excursion to Niagara Falls, via the C., H. & D. R. R., will leave Indianapolis on Thursday, July 30, at 10:55 a. m. going via Detroit and the Michigan Central Railway, reaching the Falls early following morning. Fare for the round trip to Niagara Falls, $5, and to Toronto, $6.

DETROIT, MICH.—For the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic we will sell tickets on Aug. 1, 2 and 3, at $5.40 for the round trip, good to return until Aug. 18, with the exception that if tickets are deposited with the Joint Agent at Detroit prior to Aug. 18, the time will be extended until Sept. 30.

Secure sleeping-car and chair-car accommodation immediately. For further information call at C., H. & D. R. R. ticket office, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

DID NOT PAY THE EVANGELIST.

Efforts of Dixon Williams of Indiana to Collect His Salary from an Alabama Church.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 9.—Evangelist Dixon Williams has created a great stir in Birmingham. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church brought him here to conduct a grand revival and built him a tabernacle to seat 1,500 people. He was to stay a month and furnish a great singer to lead the singing. He came and for a while people flocked to hear him. He soon left for Indiana on business and stayed a few days. The meeting was not nearly through but was carried on by a pastor during the time the real conversions of the meeting took place. The contributions were meager. It was a big struggle to keep the meeting going. When it was closed the church was $500 in debt, with no results worth mentioning. The church got together $400 for the evangelist and paid his board bill of $160. He demanded $1,000. It was refused. He offered to knock off $250 and take $750 in full satisfaction. The church had raised all it could. Rev. Dixon then sent a claim for $250 to a lawyer with instructions to sue on it. The lawyer would not take the case, and the reverend evangelist withdrew his suit. Mr. Williams came here from Indiana.

CASE OF SECOND SIGHT.

Blind Woman's Eyes Opened After Thirty Years by the Pulling of a Tooth.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—A case which will attract attention in medical circles is reported to-day from Lanark, Ark. Mrs. Eliza Ryan, a widow eighty years old, and who has been totally blind for thirty years, had a tooth pulled from the upper jaw. The root of the tooth was nearly an inch in length. When it was extracted Mrs. Ryan complained of intense pain in her eyes, and later cried out that she could see plainly, her sight having been restored.

Wants the Names of Russian Jews.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A. E. Olearviski, the consul-general of Russia, called upon Gen. O'Bierne at the emigrant building, to-day, requesting a numerical list of the Russian Jews who have emigrated to the United States since Jan. 1, 1891. He said he had received numerous applications from the Russian Jews for means of transportation to return to their native country and for a restoration of their rights there. He gave no reason for such action on the part of the Russians dissatisfied with this country, and by his silence has left a wide field of conjecture. It is the prevailing impression that the dissatisfaction arises from the unperformed promises of those in the United States assisting their Russian Hebrew brothers in emigrating. Interesting developments are expected on the subject. The consul-general refused to speak about the matter.

Pugilist Slavin's Latest Offer.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A cable dispatch says that Frank P. Slavin refuses the offer of the California Athletic Club to put up a purse of $10,000 for a glove contest between himself and Peter Jackson. Slavin says he will fight John L. Sullivan for the purse of $20,000 that the Melbourne Athletic Club have offered if John L. Sullivan will fight. He will fight either Jackson or Corbett after they have decided who is the better man.

— SMOKE —

UNION LEAGUE CLUB CIGARS

PRICE. : : : 10 cents.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS ACQUITTED.

John M. Egan and C. H. Holdridge Not Guilty of Violating the Interstate-Commerce Law.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—In the case of the United States vs. J. M. Egan and C. H. Holdridge, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad, for the alleged violation of the interstate-commerce law in selling a block of 5,000 St. Paul-Chicago tickets to Charles H. Pelch at a rate of $7 each, Judge Thayer this morning instructed the jury to find for the defendants. The evidence in the case shows that at the time the alleged unlawful sale of 5,000 tickets the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railroad had on sale and publicly advertised for sale two kinds of first-class tickets from St. Paul to Chicago, one termed an "unlimited" ticket, which was sold at $11.50, and one termed a "limited" ticket, which was sold for $7. Both were accessible to every one who chose to buy them without discrimination. The government contended that the tickets sold at $7 each were in reality unlimited, and hence that the sixth section of the interstate act was violated. The court, however, was satisfied from the evidence in the case that there was a difference between the tickets, the unlimited class, under the company's regulations, being entitled to stop-over privileges, while the company, in the case of the limited tickets, reserved the right to compel the holder to make a continuous passage, although the tickets, as sold, were not punched in the margin so as to limit the period use. The Judge, therefore, instructed the jury to acquit the defendants on all counts of the indictment.

In his instructions to the jury Judge Thayer, after reciting the facts in the case, said: "As the published schedule of the rates did not specify what was meant by first-class limited tickets, and as the commission did not see fit, when the schedule was filed, to require the company to explain what was meant, or what privileges the holder would be entitled to, no case has been made out in my opinion, entitling the government to go to the jury. The evidence, in my judgment, would not support a conviction on either count of the indictment. The railway company in question advertised to sell limited first-class tickets from St. Paul to Chicago for $7. The defendants have sold tickets between those points for $7, which were, in fact, limited as to privileges, by requiring a continuous journey, if the railroad company elected to enforce that requirement. It may have been in this sense that the term 'limited' was used in the published schedules filed with the commission, and there is not sufficient evidence that it was not used. The difficulty encountered in this case could probably be remedied by requiring railroad companies, when they file rate schedules, to specify clearly what is meant by the term 'limited tickets,' instead of leaving railroad companies to put their construction on the term and the public to speculate as to its meaning."

ARE WOMEN CITIZENS?

Suffrage Case from Washington State to Be Decided in the United States Supreme Court.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 9.—The case of Nevada M. Bloomer vs. John Todd and others, in which the Territorial Supreme Court three years ago decided adversely to woman's right of suffrage and office-holding, will be called in the Supreme Court of the United States for hearing the coming October term. The points raised by Mr. Austin, attorney for Nevada M. Bloomer, are: First, that the Bloomer case is a collusive one between the original plaintiff and defendants, and a fraud upon the court from its inception and a fraud upon all friends of equal suffrage in the State; second, that the Supreme Court of Washington Territory was erroneous in two respects, to-wit: that the statute of the Territory conferring suffrage was constitutional, and that women are citizens. Mr. Austin is very sanguine of success, and says that if the court sustains his first point it will reverse the decision and dismiss the case on the spot; if it sustains the second point it will reverse the judgment of the court below and send the case to the State court for a new trial. In either event, as above stated, a reversal would be in effect deciding that women were legal voters at the election held to select delegates to the constitutional convention. Their disfranchisement at that time would then, in a proper proceeding, set aside the Constitution. The effect of a reversal of the judgment in this case would be far-reaching, and would unquestionably have a greater political effect throughout the Union than the most ardent woman suffragist has yet dreamed.

Murderer Elliott Testifies for Himself.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—W. J. Elliott, the defendant in the great murder trial, took the witness-stand to-day in his own behalf. He first gave a history of himself, saying he came from Ireland in 1863, spent a day in New York and then went to Lynn, Mass., and joined the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment. He spoke of several slight wounds which he received in the war, and touched briefly on his career as a Fenian after the rebellion, and said he was known in that movement as F. N. Cavanaugh and was registered at the British prison as a conspirator against the English government under his assumed name. In explanation of the assumed name he said that the Fenian authorities in New York gave it to him so as to not involve the government in event of his capture. He claimed that on Sunday, before committing the murder, he was watching the newsboys instead of waiting for Osborne, his victim. He said he had been warned to look out for Osborne, the latter having made threats against his life.

NICOLAY REPLIES TO M'CLURE

Another Chapter in the Controversy Over Lincoln's Attitude Toward Hamlin.

The Private Secretary Reiterates His Previous Statement and Accuses the Philadelphia Editor of Willful Misrepresentation.

Hon. B. C. Cook Also Says Andrew Johnson Was Not the President's Choice.

Both the Illinois and Pennsylvania Delegations Were a Unit for Hamlin—General Sickles's Alleged Mission to the South.

NICOLAY TO M'CLURE.

Lincoln's Private Secretary Strikes Back at the Philadelphia Editor.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Mr. John G. Nicolay, President Lincoln's private secretary, has to-day addressed the following open letter to Col. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times:

"I will not reply to your personal abuse. It proves nothing but your rage and wounded vanity at being exposed in a gross historical misstatement. You asserted that President Lincoln opposed the renomination of Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-president. I refuted that assertion by calling attention to the written record, wherein Lincoln, in his own handwriting, explicitly states the contrary. You now reassert your statement; or, to put it in other words, you accuse President Lincoln of acting a low political deceit, and with his own hand writing a deliberate lie. The country will not believe the monstrous implication.

"Allow me to restate the fact. I was at the Baltimore convention as a spectator. The chairman of the Illinois delegation, Hon. B. C. Cook, had a conversation with me about the course of certain disaffected leaders in Illinois. That conversation I repeated to the President in a letter to Major Hay, my assistant private secretary, in part as follows:

"What transpired at home, and what he has heard from several sources, have made Cook suspicious that Swett may be untrue to Lincoln. One of the straws which leads him to this belief is that Swett has telegraphed here urging the Illinois delegation to go for Holt. * * * Cook wants to know confidentially whether Swett is all right—whether in urging Holt for Vice-president he reflects the President's wishes, whether the President has any preference, either personally or on the score of policy, or whether he wishes not even to interfere by a confidential indication.

"Upon this letter President Lincoln made the following indorsement in his own handwriting:

"Swett is unquestionably all right. Mr. Holt is a good man, but I had not heard or thought of him for Vice-president. Wish to not interfere about Vice-president. Cannot interfere about platform; convention must judge for itself.

M'CLURE'S WORK IN THE CONVENTION.

"This written evidence is quoted in our history, and no amount of denial or assertion to the contrary can ever turn it. In trying to evade its force, you assert that Lincoln called you to Washington and urged the nomination of Johnson, and that you returned to Baltimore to work and vote, in obedience to that request, against your personal predilections. Let us examine this claim. The official proceedings of the convention show that you were one of the four delegates at large from Pennsylvania, the others being Simon Cameron, W. W. Ketchum, M. B. Lowery, while the list of district delegates contains the names of many other eminent Pennsylvanians. The proceedings also show that you acted an entirely minor part. You were a member of the committee on organization and presented its report, recommending the permanent officers which were elected. With that presentation your service and influence ended so far as can be gathered from the proceedings. Of other Pennsylvania delegates, William W. Ketchum was one of the vice-presidents of the convention; E. McPherson was on the committee on credentials; A. H. Reeder, on the committee on organization; M. B. Lowery, on the committee on resolutions; S. F. Wilson, on the committee on rules and order of business; S. A. Purviance, on the national committee, while Gen. Simon Cameron held the leading and important post of chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. So again, among those who made motions and speeches, were Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens, A. H. Reeder, C. A. Walborn, Galusha A. Grow and M. B. Lowery. Beyond the presentation of a routine report I have mentioned, your name did not give forth the squeak of the smallest mouse. It is not probable that Lincoln, among all these men, would have called you alone to receive his secret instructions.

"It is a matter of public history that Simon Cameron was more prominent and efficient than any other Pennsylvanian in the movement in that State to give Lincoln a second term, and that on the 14th of January, 1864, he transmitted to the President the written request of every Union member of the Pennsylvania Legislature to accept a renomination. This and his subsequent open and unvarying support left no doubt of Cameron's attitude.

A SUSPICION OF DISLOYALTY.

"How was it with you? I find among Lincoln's papers the following letter from you:

"FRANKLIN REPOSITORY OFFICE,
"CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 2, 1864.

"Sir—I have been amazed to see it intimated in one or two journals that I am not cordially in favor of your renomination. I shall notice the intimations no further than to assure you that you will have no more cordial, earnest or faithful supporter in the Baltimore convention than your obedient servant, A. K. MCCLURE.

"To the President.

"Thus, only a month before the Baltimore convention you felt called upon to personally protest against accusations of party disloyalty; but this is not all. When the time came to make the nominations for Vice-president, Simon Cameron, chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, and one of the earliest and most persistent friends of Lincoln, himself nominated Hannibal Hamlin for Vice-president, while the whole vote of Pennsylvania was on the first ballot cast for Hamlin's renomination. So, also, the Illinois delegation cast its entire vote for Hamlin on the first ballot. Does it stand to reason that Lincoln called upon you to desert Hamlin and nominate Johnson, and gave no intimation of this desire to the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation and of the Illinois delegation?

"And once more, is it probable that if Lincoln had desired the nomination of Johnson he would have allowed Swett, 'one of the President's most intimate friends, to urge the nomination of Holt?' Dare you venture the assertion that Lincoln was deceiving Cameron, deceiving Cook, carrying on a secret intrigue against Hamlin and another secret intrigue against Holt, and that on top of the whole he was writing a deliberate lie to us? That may be your conception of Abraham Lincoln, but it is not mine. That may be your system of politics, but it was not his. JOHN G. NICOLAY."

PREFERRED HAMLIN.

Hon. Burton C. Cook's Statement Concerning the Lincoln-Nicolay-McClure Controversy.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A brief interview with Hon. B. C. Cook, who was chairman of the Illinois delegation in the convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for President for the second term, was telegraphed from here last night. Mr. Cook takes issue with Col. McClure concerning the latter's statement that Lincoln favored Andrew Johnson for the vice-presidency. In a talk with a reporter Mr. Cook said: Mr. Nicolay's statement that Mr. Lincoln was in favor of Hannibal Hamlin is correct. Here's a dispatch I received from Mr. Lincoln before the convention: "Wish not to interfere about V. P.; cannot interfere about platform. Convention must judge for itself."

"I went to see Mr. Lincoln, personally, however. There are always men who say the presidential candidates prefer this man or that, and they do it without the slightest authority. It was so in this campaign. It was current that Andrew Johnson was Mr. Lincoln's choice, and it was my business to find out whether it was or not. We were, beyond all measure, for Mr. Lincoln first, last and for all time. If he desired Mr. Johnson he would have been our choice, but he did not. As the dispatch indicates, Mr. Lincoln was particularly anxious not to make known his preferences on the question of his associate on the ticket. But that he had a preference I positively know.

"After my interview with him I was as positive that Hannibal Hamlin was his favorite as I am that I am alive to-day. Although he had not told me directly, he had given me this to understand. The fact is further proven by the action of the entire Illinois delegation, which was a unit for Mr. Hamlin, and, as I stated before, we were at his service in the matter. We had bright prospects of nominating Mr. Lincoln's choice until Horace Maynard, afterward minister to Spain, made his speech for Andrew Johnson. He spoke so pathetically of the sufferings of the people of the South during those terrible years which had passed, and the nobleness of Mr. Johnson, that it fired up the entire convention. Simon Cameron, who had been for Hamlin, I believe, was influenced by this speech, with many others, and he turned over to Johnson. This elected the man who was afterward impeached. Mr. Hamlin, I believe, was Lincoln's choice because he was loyal and faithful. These were his prominent characteristics. He was, perhaps, not one of the brightest men active in the politics of that day, but he was reliable, and Lincoln knew it.

"Yes," continued Mr. Cook, "those were days in the history of our country worth speaking of. I never think of it except with a smile how we had to fight to establish Abraham Lincoln's capacity and ability. Think of it! I knew Mr. Lincoln intimately. You can publish that as gospel truth, not as braggadocio. I have no nonsensical opinions about him, and yet I firmly believe that Mr. Lincoln would have developed into a colossal figure in the world's history had he lived. He was absorbing and developing beyond all possibility of conception to the careless squanderer of life. His early years had been devoid of opportunity, and he so much appreciated his position to develop that it is scarcely possible to imagine what he would have become had he lived. Even his faults were virtues to the people at large.

"I remember sitting in a room in the White House with him upon one occasion when Judge Holt, of the Bureau of Military Justice, entered with a lot of court-martial papers which he wanted Mr. Lincoln to sign. They were the death warrants of men who had been tried and convicted of great cowardice. Judge Holt stated that he had examined the papers, and if the testimony was true the men certainly were guilty of gross cowardice, as in some cases they had been the cause of stampeding entire regiments. 'The officers are clamoring to have these men shot,' Judge Holt continued. 'They maintain that they cannot preserve discipline unless stringent measures are enforced to punish such criminal conduct.' Mr. Lincoln arose from his chair and began to walk the floor. After he had crossed and recrossed several times he stopped before Judge Holt, and in that falsetto voice in which he spoke when excited, said:

"'Judge Holt, there are some men that, when the bullets begin to fly around them, will find their legs running away with them in spite of anything they can do, and you want me to shoot men for doing this? I won't do it! I won't do it!'

"A number of years afterwards I met Judge Holt and asked him what had become of the death warrants. 'They were never signed,' said the Judge. 'I put them in a desk, and I believe they were afterward destroyed.'

"Lincoln was constantly accused of a lack of decision. He kept Mr. Stanton, for instance, in a continual white foam with exasperation on this account. Even this fault proved a virtue. After we had fought for a considerable time, I went to him and reasoned with him to add 100,000 black men to our force by issuing the Emancipation Proclamation. I was not the only man who wished it issued long before it was. Mr. Maynard and others were fully as hot-headed about it as I. Mr. Lincoln, however, saw the time to do it, and it is my opinion that he did it just at the right time. His predisposition to be kind was deep and real. I know him to have walked to Georgetown from Washington often to make sure that a pardon he had dispatched from the executive mansion had really been sent."

Sickles's Mission to the South.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A former resident of Tennessee, now residing in this city, who was intimately acquainted with Andrew Johnson when he was the most conspicuous figure in Tennessee, makes the following statement in connection with the controversy which has arisen between editor McClure, of Philadelphia, and John G. Nicolay, as to who was President Lincoln's choice as a running mate on the ticket of 1864: "In May, 1864, preceding the national Republican convention, I met in the South General Daniel E. Sickles. In a conversation with me at that time on political matters he said to me that he had come South for the purpose of ascertaining all he could about the character and standing of Andrew Johnson, with a view of arranging for his nomination for the office of Vice-president on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. I asked him at once what he thought Mr. Lincoln would say to such an arrangement. He replied directly, with some emphasis, as if he had forgotten the strong point in his case, that he represented Mr. Lincoln in the matter and that his presence in the South was at the personal request of the President. It is needless for me to say that I did all I could to aid Gen. Sickles in his mission. I leave to General Sickles the remainder of the story if he sees fit to relate it."

PHŒBE COUZINS BEATEN.

Decision by Judge Blodgett Upholding Her Dismissal by Lady Managers of the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Judge Blodgett decided the Phœbe Couzins case this morning by rendering a sweeping decision against the ex-secretary of the board of lady managers of the world's fair. The court held in short that Miss Couzins is out of office and out for good, and cannot be put back. The case was decided on the exceptions made by Miss Couzins to the answer filed to her bill for an injunction to restrain the defendants from ousting her from office. The court held that the board of lady managers was created by the National Commission, and received its powers from that body. These powers extended to the executive committee of the board of lady managers, and it had full power to act. Inasmuch as Congress had not provided for a continuous session of the board of lady managers, it was necessary to delegate its powers to the committee, and this committee, the court held, was, in fact, the board itself. The court, therefore, denied the injunction. Miss Couzins was not in the court-room to listen to her defeat.

Frills and Tobacco Cause Mormons to Split.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—There is a serious split in the Hendrickite branch of the Mormon Church at Independence, Mo. A majority of the members have withdrawn from the church and are seeking admission to the recognized branch, all because elder Hatch of the Hendrickite branch tried to institute certain reforms among his followers. He required the sisters to dress in plain black dresses and sunbonnets, without ribbons, laces and frills. He forbade the men to use tobacco. Disobedience, he said, would be punished with expulsion. The frivolous brothers and sisters, however, rather than give up their tobacco and their frills, gave up their church, which now consists of only thirteen members.

Drilling Holes by Electricity.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Fulton Gardiner, of this city, has invented an electric drill which, he claims, will bore a hole of any description, doing the last foot of it as easily as the first. The power is applied by electricity at the top, without the use of shafting, and the only limit to the depth bored will be the depth that the electric current can be conducted. He brought his invention to the notice of the mining department of the world's fair to-day. He wants to show it in operation at the fair, and proposes to drill a hole to the center of the earth.

WILL LESSEN THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Propositions that Will Come Before the Glass Bottle-Blowers' Convention.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 9.—The glass bottle-blowers of the United States and Canada have in contemplation certain changes in runs and demands that will create a revolution in the trade. The fifteenth annual convention of the National Trade Assembly, No. 133, Knights of Labor, comprising the glass bottle-blowers of the United States and Canada, will meet at St. Louis on the 13th.

The American Manufacturer will say tomorrow that the bottle-workers are disposed to lessen the hours of labor. At the coming convention the old rule will be done away with in the matter of making but half a day on Saturday. Tank furnaces now operated up until midnight on Saturday will cease at 5 P. M. A proposition will come from California to limit all blowers to $36 per week. Another important measure will be discussed. That of admitting foreign blowers into the organization, which virtually means that no foreigners shall be employed where there are American workmen. In this the bottle-workers differ from the window men, as the latter encourage that element in their unions. The Western bottle men will offer a change in the price-list which will advance the first item on the wine-bottle schedule from $1.58 to $1.70 per gross. This year the bottle-workers will push the claims made last year for the first time. One of these is that the apprentice must claim at least one half the regular rate of pay. It is proposed also to make uniform the time which apprentices shall serve. The proposed changes do not end here. The bottle-workers will make a strong fight to cut loose from the Knights of Labor and enter the American Federation of Labor combination with the American Flint-glass-workers.

The Western Flint-bottle Manufacturers' Association met here to-day and invested the wage committee with the full power to act in the conference with the wage committee of the American Flint-glass-workers. The members of the latter and those of the Western Association will meet at the call of the presidents of each organization. It is now thought this conference will take place prior to August, but this is not definitely settled. The committee of the American Flint-glass-workers has formulated a scale, but it will not be presented finally to the manufacturers until first acted upon at the Steubenville convention.

RODS DID NOT PROTECT THEM.

House Struck by Lightning and Mother and Three Daughters Killed—The Later Burned.

CLIFTON, Tex., July 9.—Yesterday evening the house of S. P. Anderson, a Swede, living fifteen miles west of here, was struck by lightning, killing his wife and three daughters, all that were in the house. Anderson was close to the house when the bolt struck, but the flames were so rapid, being fed by the explosion of a five-gallon can of oil, that none but the wife could be taken from the house, the daughters burning with the building. The house was rodded.

WILL NOT FUSE WITH DEMOCRACY.

People's Party in Kansas Decides to Make a Straight Fight for the Spoils.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—About fifteen prominent People's party leaders in session here, after discussing the proposition made by the Democratic State central committee recently to fuse with them in the local county elections in Kansas this year and to unite on an electoral ticket in opposition to the Republicans next year, declined to fuse, and a statement declaring against such action was ordered published in the Alliance Advocate, the official State organ. This is regarded as very significant in Kansas, and settles the fact that there will be no combine on a presidential electoral ticket by the People's and Democratic parties next year, as was the desire of the Democratic State central committee. Leading Democrats are very indignant at the independent action of the People's party, and now declare that it is war to the knife from this on.

People's Party Not Popular in New England.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9.—An extended canvass by the New England Homestead shows that the new People's party is not indorsed by the farmers in New England and New York. The men interviewed were all prominent farmers. While some favor more independent political action than heretofore nearly all oppose the idea of a special farmers' party. One or two go so far as to say that this party, if very conservative and the right platform is put forward, will draw 10 per cent. of the voters from other parties, but the majority place this number far lower, from 1 to 2 per cent. being the average. The sub-treasury bill and the loaning of money by the government on land-values are looked upon as wild schemes, and the free coinage of silver has but a small following. The farmers' movement in this section of the country will consist more in independent action through the old parties than in forming any new party.

Colored Men Do Not Register

COLUMBUS, Miss., July 9.—The number of voters who have registered in obedience to the new Constitution is very small in this county. There are nearly five thousand voters in the county, but only twelve hundred are registered. The negroes seem to have lost all interest in the exercise of their franchise, as only forty have registered in the county.

Bloody Feud Renewed.

CATTLETSBURG, Ky., July 9.—The war between the Kline and Deskin clans in Logan county, W. Va., is still raging. All the parties are armed with Winchesters and are firing at each other across the Tug river. Three men have been killed within the past week.

Dr. Bartlett Exonerated.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 9.—The trustees of the Minnesota hospitals for the insane have exonerated Dr. Bartlett, of the St. Peters asylum, from all blame in his connection with the somewhat celebrated case of Mrs. Sophronia Northrop, who, it has been charged, was detained in this State institution without a proper commitment. A report of the investigation committee was submitted, to-day, to the board in this city, and the report was accepted without a dissenting voice.

Made Good His Shortage.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 9.—At a special meeting of the Council to-night Mayor Uhl reported that the examination of City Treasurer George R. Perry's books had been investigated, and that a discrepancy of $16,967 has been discovered in the accounts. He also reported that the shortage had been made good, and that the city's cash is intact. The case will probably end there.

H. Vider Newcomb Adjudged a Lunatic.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Dr. Austin Flint, A. C. Brown and Robert Moselay, as commissioners, with a sheriff's jury, held an inquisition to-day into the mental condition of H. V. Newcomb, the Wall-street broker, and adjudged him a lunatic.

FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH

Twelve Thousand Religious Workers in Convention at Minneapolis.

Opening Proceedings of the Tenth Annual International Meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Over 16,000 Local Organizations, with a Total Membership of Over a Million.

Report of Secretary Baer, Showing the Growth of the Society—Address of Father Endeavor Clark, the Founder and President.

LARGEST EVER HELD.

Twelve Thousand Delegates Open the Young People's Endeavor Society Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 9.—Sunny skies, balmy air, hospitable homes—this was the day's welcome of the city of Minneapolis to the throngs of youthful endeavors who have been trooping into town ever since daybreak. The multitude is even larger than the hard-working local committee of 1891 had counted on, and even now it is expected that the influx of delegates and visitors to the decennial convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will surpass the fifteen thousand mark set for it. In fact, it gives promise of being the largest convention ever held by any society. All the morning was spent in getting the visitors domiciled. A very ingenious and thorough system has facilitated this work of quartering the visitors in hospitable homes all over the city. Couriers met the twenty-eight special trains at points forty or fifty miles from the city. They provided each delegate with a slip giving the location of the home to which he or she was assigned and explicit direction how to reach it. This, combined with an admirable system at the depots, served to accelerate matters well. Besides the special trains all the regular trains were double their size. The largest delegation to arrive in one body was the New England train, bringing five hundred. On this train was Father Endeavor Clark, as he has been lovingly dubbed by the society he founded. He is the president and head of the movement. General Secretary Baer, Ray D. Sankey, the singer, William Shaw, the general treasurer, and other leading officers were aboard. The St. Louis train brought 250 of the most enthusiastic young people. The Omaha and Nebraska delegation, two hundred strong, steamed in with silk banners flying. The Endeavor motto, "For Christ and the Church," was emblazoned everywhere. Canada sent four hundred in one solid train to ask the next convention for Montreal, a plum which will be battled for by New York, too.

THE HALL AND ITS DECORATIONS.

All day long the trains came, coming right up to the hour of the opening of the convention. The hall has a seating capacity of fifteen thousand and is accessible to both cities. The auditorium had been handsomely decorated for the occasion, flags and bunting abounding everywhere. Most notable of all was the Christian Endeavor motto, "For Christ and the Church," which hung directly over the stage. In front of the speaker's stand hung the stars and stripes, and beside it the British flag, greeting the delegates from the United States and Canada. On either hand were potted plants, and evergreens, and cut flowers. One thousand seats for the chorus were banked up back of the stage, and the twelve thousand seats for the audience were located on the main floor and the one big gallery. Before, and during, and after the singing of the invocation hymn the delegates came trooping in by groups, and States, and whole sections, badges fluttering and banners flying. Each new arrival was greeted with applause from those already seated. As the 330 St. Louis delegates filed in after their handsome banner and marched across the hall to their seats on the right the applause was especially hearty. Illinois occupied more seats, but her representatives came in smaller groups, and being there early welcomed those coming after.

Fully ten thousand were in their seats when President Clark rapped for order. Directly in front of the stage and extending more than half way across the hall were the hundreds of Illinois members. Ohio filled the extreme right-hand seats. Just back of Ohio were the Missouri delegates, next to whom, in the center of the great hall, sat the large Iowa delegation. Wisconsin sat on the extreme left. St. Paul and Minneapolis were assigned to seats in the extreme rear of the main floor, but over one thousand of their delegates were in the convention chorus seated back of the stage. However, there were few vacant seats on the first floor, and the galleries also were well filled. In the gallery on the right were the Minnesota members; New York was to be located in the center, directly opposite the stage, but had not arrived, and Oklahoma, Massachusetts and Michigan occupied the extreme left. Pennsylvania sat next to Minnesota and beside the New England States, while the others were scattered around the hall.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

The formal beginning of the convention came when President Clark called the body to order, and ten thousand voices joined in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Rev. H. W. Gleason, of Minneapolis, was chosen scribe, and the convention was ready for business. Rev. Dr. Vasser, of Kansas City, then formally opened the convention with prayer. Frank B. Daniels, chairman of the committee of 1891, welcomed the convention in the name of his thoroughly-working committee, to whom is due the credit for the perfection of the arrangements. He bade them "Welcome to this building, to our loved cities, to our homes and to our hearts."

Rev. Dr. H. H. French, of the Centenary M. E. Church, Minneapolis, brought welcome, a welcome from pastors of the city and church attendants to the number of 85,000, a list of communicants upwards of thirty thousand strong and an army of Sunday-school scholars. He said: "Because Christian endeavor stands for all that is progressive and aggressive in church work we sustain it as pastors. Besides, we love it because it stands for the best Christian effort the world has yet seen."

Rev. Dr. Robert Christian, of the House of Hope Presbyterian Church, spoke a welcome for the pastors of his city. He said: "All great enterprises are in the hands of the young people; the throb of new life you communicate is welcomed, not feared." He expressed that welcome "in the name of the better day, when the test of loyalty and brotherhood shall not be in fealty to a party or particular ensign, but to one blood-stained banner of the cross that is over all and above all."

Secretary J. H. Elliott, of the Y. M. C. A., expressed a welcome from a kindred organization.

An eloquent response was made to these welcomes by Rev. Dr. George H. Wells, of Montreal, whose response ended with a strong invitation for the next convention to meet in Montreal, and, as he announced the invitation, it was seconded by the shouts and waving handkerchiefs of the Canadians from their seats in the gallery. This closed the afternoon session.

A PROSPEROUS SOCIETY.

Annual Report of Secretary Baer—Address of Father Endeavor Clark, the President.

The evening session was opened at 8 P. M., the Rev. O. H. Tiffany presiding, fully twelve thousand delegates being in attend-