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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1891—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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IT IS a square, legitimate, genuine bargain, when you can buy FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING at 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE REGULAR PRICE, and that is what you can do at

THE WHEN

In all light-weight goods in all departments. For instance:

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The same reduction applies to Pants, or any odd garment. These goods are all this year's productions, and embrace our ENTIRE STOCK of light-weight Clothing. NOTHING RESERVED.

WE ARE SELLING STRAW HATS CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY.

Great Sale of last year's patterns of Star and Congress WAISTS In Percalé, Cheviot and all-Linen, formerly worth \$1.50, \$1.25 and \$1, for

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59c

Choice of our \$10, \$9, \$8 and \$7 JERSEY SUITS, for

\$5.85

\$5.85

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Our Furnishing Department is "in it" with surprising bargains in Summer Goods.

THE WHEN

If you WILL smoke, smoke only the best.

D.A. COSTA, ANDALUSA, LA IMPERIALS, Head the list of FIVE-CENT CIGARS in this market.

Connoisseurs pronounce these goods A.A. These goods to be had of all dealers.

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Novelties in Wraps, Cloaks and Jackets

Can be selected by early purchasers, who will have the benefit of the first choice and save not less than 20 per cent., besides having the privilege of making part payment and leave the goods in our care until wanted.

Store open Mondays until 10 o'clock.

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We are headquarters for LILLY & STALNAKER FLY-SCREENS of all kinds.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION \$5-ROUND TRIP-\$5

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

Leaves Indianapolis July 30.

The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum

SARAH BERNHARDT NOT DIVINE.

She is Simply a Yankee, Having Been Born in New York, According to Her Own Statement.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 25.—Pendleton contains a nephew of the actress Sarah Bernhardt. His name is J. H. Keables. The discovery leads to the history of the illustrious Sarah's origin, differing materially from that given in her biographies.

SOLDIERS LEAVE FOR HOME.

Close of the Encampment of the Indiana Legion—Satisfactory Results.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 25.—The State encampment of the Indiana Legion came to a close to-day. Some little drilling was done in the morning, but at noon the work of packing up began, and at 5 o'clock the two thousand men began to move away from the camp.

Farmers Pledge Fifteen Hundred Subscribers, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, Ind., July 25.—To-day the Messenger, a farmers' paper, owned and operated by Mrs. Mary Beeson, was sold and transferred to Douglas Evans, of Princeton, Ind.

Murderer Bonecutter Lodged in Jail, Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Tipton, Ind., July 25.—John Bonecutter, the murderer of Fred C. Hobbs, at Kempton, was brought here last night and lodged in jail. At the preliminary hearing this afternoon he waived examination and was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury that convenes in September. It is claimed by the State that Bonecutter

bit Hobbs with some hard substance after which Hobbs fired four shots. Bonecutter was not seen then for some time, and two men were taking Hobbs away, when Bonecutter suddenly came up behind them. Hobbs wrestled himself loose from the men, and as he turned around, Bonecutter fired, the shot taking effect in Hobbs's breast. After Hobbs fell, Bonecutter fired one more shot into his victim. Friends of the defendant in writing, pledged the new proprietor the cash for fifteen hundred subscribers by Oct. 1. The paper has never been a flattering success.

PEPPER AT THE DANCE.

It Was Spread on the Ball-Room Floor and Broke Up the Company.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 25.—The young society people of Plainfield attempted to hold an informal ball in the Casino of the Union County Country Club, on Seventh street, Tuesday night, but their pleasure was materially hampered by the work of a practical joker. The particulars have just leaked out to-night. The joker sprinkled all over the smoothly-polished floor of the ball-room a pound of cayenne pepper. How he gained an entrance to the room before the club attempted to remove the evil influence is not known. When the dancing began the condiment was whisked about by the trains of the ladies' dresses and the dancers' feet until the air was filled with the fiery dust.

Every one in the room, and there were more than a hundred dancers, began to sneeze violently, and their eyes began to water copiously. There was such a paroxysm of sneezing that the dancers were compelled to abandon the ball-room. Footmen of the club attempted to remove the evil influence by sweeping the floor with dampened sawdust, but the dancers, with reddened noses and eyes, suffered too much from their unfortunate experience to resume.

Every one was cautioned to keep quiet over the matter. The perpetrator of the practical joke, however, was warned by the club never to enter the building again. His identity was detected by some skillful detective work on the part of a clubman. The officers of the club refuse to divulge his name.

Boys, Balloons, Parachutes and Cats. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GREENCASTLE, Ind., July 25.—Sheriff Vestal went to Mitchell, Lawrence county, last night and arrested William H. Tow, Marion Tow and Albert Tow, for participation in the riot on a Monon train, for which certain members of the Bass faction were also held to answer. The sheriff telegraphs to-day that the trio of prisoners will reach here to-night, and will execute bonds for their appearance for trial. The notification was sent in advance of their arrival to enable them to return home by the night train.

A Book Four Centuries Old. HANOVER, Ind., July 25.—Charles F. Gunther, of Chicago, the antiquarian, purchased to-day of a citizen of this place a genuine and well-preserved copy of Ortelius' "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum," of the date of 1573. It is an atlas of Europe, Asia, Africa, the Holy Land and North America. The text is in Latin, and the printing of the work was done at Amsterdam by the Ortelius Brothers, famous map-makers and geographers of that city, whose publications are mentioned in all of the encyclopedias.

DEADLY INFERNAL MACHINE

Cleverly Prepared Device to Assassinate the Wife of Minister Constans.

First Reports Were that It Had Exploded in Mme. Carnot's Boudoir in Elysee Palace, and that President Carnot Was Aimed At.

Salisbury's Policy of Adhering to the Triple Alliance Said to Invite War.

Opinions of European Papers Indicate that France and Russia Are Hobnobbing with Evil Designs Against Everybody Else.

WORK OF AN ASSASSIN.

An Infernal Machine, Exploded in the Private Chamber of Mme. Carnot.

PARIS, July 25.—It became known to-day that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mme. Carnot, wife of the President of the republic. It was at first reported that an infernal machine had been exploded in Mme. Carnot's apartments at the Elysee Palace. Some people said that she was killed; others had it that she was only severely wounded. Owing to the red-tape police and military system, which prevails in this country, it is almost impossible to get at the true facts in a case like this. The police and military authorities, however, do not deny that an attempt to take Madame Carnot's life has been made, but they claim that in the interest of justice, it is advisable to say as little as possible about the matter at present. From other sources, however, it has become known that the attempt to assassinate Madame Carnot was undoubtedly made by means of an infernal machine of some description, and it also seems settled that the President's wife was not injured by the explosion, even if an explosion took place.

The attempt upon Mme. Carnot was made in about the following manner: Mme. Carnot had received a package addressed to her from Toulon, and apparently containing an oblong box. The wrapping paper around the supposed box was taken off and the package was found to consist of a good-sized mass of dynamite, and a small book. At first sight it was what seemed to be a neat present to send to the wife of the President. Upon more careful examination, however, it was found that the leaves of the mass, to outward appearance, had been stuck together with varnish or mastic. This caused a still more careful examination, however, it was found that the leaves of the mass, to outward appearance, had been stuck together with varnish or mastic. This caused a still more careful examination, however, it was found that the leaves of the mass, to outward appearance, had been stuck together with varnish or mastic.

No clew, according to the police, has been found in the matter. The actual facts known are few in number. The report of the attempted assassination of Mme. Carnot is the talk of Paris, and has caused considerable indignation. There are people, of course, who are angry with the recent defeats of the French government in the Chamber of Deputies and the Boulangist agitators and the disast'rous result of the regulation debate. However, it would not be surprising if the whole matter should turn out to be the work of a dangerous lunatic.

NOT Mme. Carnot, but Mme. Constans.

PARIS, July 25.—The report which prevailed in this city to-day, to the effect that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mme. Carnot, wife of the President, by means of an infernal machine, was utterly incorrect, in that the attempt was not made upon the life of Mme. Carnot, but upon the life of a prominent member of the French Cabinet. It now appears that the lady who received the package is Mme. Constans, wife of the minister of the interior. An analysis of the powder that was found in the hollowed-out book for which it is impounded, a highly explosive compound.

LORD SALISBURY SCORED.

Intimation that English Adherence to the Dreibund Might Prove Trouble.

LONDON, July 25.—The report from Berlin that Lord Salisbury had pledged England to the triple alliance has been severely criticised by a number of English Liberal politicians in speeches to their constituencies during the week. The most important speech on the question was made this evening by Mr. James Bryce, Liberal member of Parliament for Aberdeen city, south division, and who was political secretary of the Foreign Office in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet of 1886. After dealing with home affairs, Mr. Bryce referred to the report that Lord Salisbury had pledged England to the support of the triple alliance. He said: "Englishmen were courteous to the Emperor William during his recent visit to England, and cherished warm and friendly feelings for him, but they have not the slightest idea of sacrificing the perfect freedom of their country in foreign policy. They are convinced that the exclusive preponderance of any one power in Europe is bad for Europe, and particularly bad for England. That is so, even when the preponderance of power happens to be Germany. If Germany were to crush France for good and for all to-morrow (a hypothesis by the way, which is an absurdity on the face of it, for the days when great nations could be crushed for good and all have passed), it certainly would not improve our chances of good relations with the conqueror. Of course, we heartily desire peace, in the interests of the whole world, as well as of ourselves, but it is by no means clear that to increase the strength of Germany by our assistance or other wise would be to insure peace. The very contrary is probable. It is commonly assumed in England that the triple alliance can under no circumstances take the offensive, and that, therefore, the stronger it is the surer the peace."

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times was indiscreet enough to tell us only a few days ago that political circles are taking the lead of the press in speculating already as to whether England's adherence to the triple alliance will insure a long peace, or bring events quickly into the sphere of action. The armaments of the continental powers are so costly, and the governments are so utterly unable to alleviate the burden of them so long as any one power continues to arm with the unconcealed object of making war at some future time, that there is considerable doubt abroad as to whether the three allied powers will not soon make it plain that some limit must be

placed to their tolerance of preparations which are not necessary for defense, and which must therefore be recognized as aggressive.

This, however, is a delicate matter which is, for the present, more easy to discuss in conversation than in print. As a matter of fact, France has not in any way threatened the peace of Europe, but she has since 1870. It has only once been seriously threatened, and then it was by Germany. Englishmen have every good reason for being as friendly to France as they do not perceive any duty lying upon them to make her stronger."

The strongest doubts are now entertained in political quarters as to whether the Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith will be able to face another session, or even a part of a session, of Parliament as government leader of the House of Commons. The strain upon his health in the last two years has been very severe, and, as everybody knows, he would gladly have escaped from his labors if he had found it possible. It is, however, he has held on so long, Lord Salisbury would no doubt have been glad to avoid any changes before the general election, but the comparative ease with which business has been carried on during the last few weeks, the First Lord of the Treasury has been repeatedly absent, and on one or two occasions, on which he has felt it necessary to be in his seat, he has been present against the advice of his physicians, and at great personal inconvenience. The question as to who shall be his successor remains in much the same position as it was when Mr. Smith's retirement was first announced, three years ago. There would, probably, however, be no serious objection on the Conservative benches to the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, leading the House until the general election, on the understanding that the question of the eventual disposition of the post was not prejudicial. It is, of course, possible that the government makes up its mind to dissolve Parliament as early as next Easter. Mr. Smith may feel himself equal to the call of what would be a very easy session of parliament work. But that he will not attempt to face another prolonged session of heavy legislative work is said in quarters likely to be extremely well informed, on such matters to be an absolute certainty.

It is now regarded as certain that the session of Parliament will close on Saturday. The discussion on the estimates will not be prolonged. The Liberal leaders will probably deal with the arrangements with Portugal on the Foreign Office vote, and there will be some discussion about such questions as the triple alliance, but taken as a whole, the estimates will be allowed to pass easily. It is, however, that, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, there will be some further discussion in regard to the Manipur business. There are certain points in connection with the disastrous affair which have been cleared up, and some of the "anglo-Indians" in the House desire further information. The Indian budget will be taken up next Wednesday, and by that time it is likely that few members will be left at Westminster to discuss it.

IN THE RUSSIAN DOMAIN.

French Officers to Be Entertained by the Czar at the Imperial Palace.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—The Grand Duke Alexis will entertain Admiral Gervais, commanding the visiting French squadron, and the officers of the fleet now at Cronstadt on board the Russian cruiser Asia. On Tuesday next the French officers will be entertained by the Czar at the imperial palace at Peterhof.

The Czar and Czarina and the Queen of Greece paid a visit to-day to the French squadron. Admiral Gervais received his imperial visitors on board the war ship Marengo, while the guns of the fleets at Cronstadt fired a royal salute. The visitors afterwards inspected the Marceon, another of the visiting war vessels. The Czar spoke highly of these to the sailors who he noticed wearing medals of honor. The party final partook of luncheon given by the Czar and Czarina in honor of Admiral Gervais and the other French officers on board the yacht Derjava. The Czar toasted President Carnot and the French navy and the band played the "Marsellaise." M. LaBoulaye, formerly French ambassador at St. Petersburg, and the Czar and the Russian navy, and the band broke out in the Russian national anthem. After a very pleasant time had been spent the imperial visitors bade the French officers adieu and returned ashore amid the salutes of the war ships in the harbor and the enthusiastic cheers of the sailors, who had manned the yacht.

A dispatch from Paris says: The Temps in an editorial says: The welcome given to the French squadron on the occasion of its visit to Cronstadt is the clearest evidence that France is profoundly impressed with the entente, but the meeting of the fleets signifies a practical understanding that the reception testifies to the feeling engendered by our unremitting endeavors to reorganize our political and social life. While watching the frontier Russia, unhampered with past memories of war, has loudly expressed her gladness at our reorganization. The Council of the Elysee has sent a vote of thanks to the municipal authorities of St. Petersburg for the cordiality of the reception which they accorded to the officers of the visiting French fleet.

A dispatch from Berlin says: The French squadron celebrations in Russia have been made the occasion for some fiery German apopheses belonging to a yacht club in St. Petersburg to insult and quarrel with the German members because they refused to participate in the reception to the French naval officers. Russian members of the club opened a subscription to cover the expenses of a semi-public banquet to be given in honor of the Frenchmen, an excursion to Cronstadt and a reception and the committee having the matter in charge insisted that every member of the club should contribute funds for these festivities. In consequence the club headquarters have been the scene of several verbal encounters which are probably the prelude to a series of dueling challenges. Semi-official newspapers have given accounts of the fete at which the Russians have welcomed the French, but do not comment on them. The press generally discusses the political relations between France and Russia in an acrimonious manner. The Kreuz Zeitung says: "The German navy, whose main duty is the defense of the coast, is relieved of a great probability of anxiety, and, having obtained assurance of this great strategic advantage, Germany can leave the French and Russians to gush over their theatrical fratricidalities." A leading German paper holds that the importance of the reception tendered to the French fleet by the Russian government has been exaggerated. The paper further says that although the matter will exercise a tangible influence on the relations existing between France and Russia, permanent friendship of the Latin and Slavonic races is impossible. The National Zeitung also urges that a genuine brotherhood of French and Russians is unattainable, holding that Russia is unevangelized, and that France has "few points of sympathy with barbaric Russia." The Vossische Zeitung comments on incidents attending the voyage of the French fleet as affording valuable strategic hints for a future war. It notes that the French iron-clads are of deep draught and could not pass through the sound to the Baltic, but had to proceed to deeper channels, more open to attack, from Kiel. The Vossische calculates that French strategists are reckoning on the head of Denmark in the next war, but holds that the support of the Copenhagen forts would be rendered futile.

Girl's Body Found in the River.

LATA VETKE, Ind., July 25.—Jennie Kurtz, daughter of Charles, aged seventeen, was this afternoon found in the Wabash river, a mile below town. She left home Tuesday morning to go to work, and had not been seen since. There were bruises on the head that at first led to a belief that she had been murdered and thrown into the river, but a post-mortem examination showed the skull was un injured. The girl had been punished the night before, and is supposed to have committed suicide while depressed.