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WHEN

BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN.

Report of the Board of Trustees After a Ten-Day Session—Building Project Failed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 8.—The report of the board of trustees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is just made public. The board was in session at the international headquarters here for ten days inspecting the books of the grand officers covering the past ten years. The report brings out some very interesting facts regarding the growth of this powerful labor organization, whose membership has increased from 1,800 to 23,000 in that time. The headquarters were moved ten years ago from Indianapolis, through the influence of Grand Secretary Debs, and to him is largely due the success of the organization. The Firemen's Magazine, of which he is the editor, has increased in circulation from 2,000 to 33,000. During the ten years the total disbursements were \$2,704,935.90. Of this amount \$440,399.75 was for the disastrous C. B. & Q. strike, \$1,875,252.90 for the death of total disability payment being \$1,500. The receipts and disbursements of the general fund were nearly \$400,000, and include the magazine and headquarters expenses. There are 463 lodges in the United States. It is here made public for the first time that the vote of the lodges has resulted in a decision against building a headquarters building. At the last semi-annual convention at San Francisco it was ordered that the lodges should vote on the proposition to erect a building to cost \$225,000. A two-thirds vote of the lodges was required to authorize the board and the grand officers to select a city and contract for the building. All but a few lodges have been heard from, and the vote is about even. It is thought that, at the convention at Cincinnati next year, the building will be ordered, and then will come the contest over the site. Omaha has made the biggest bid so far, offering land free and a large contribution. Terre Haute will, however, have a strong pull on account of its central location and the associations of ten years past.

CRAWFORDSVILLE'S AIRY SPOOK

Turns Out to Have Been a Flight of Frightened Killdeers—Joke on the Minister.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 8.—Two men of this city claim to have satisfactorily settled the mysterious apparition witnessed in the heavens on last Friday night. They also say that they saw it, and that they concluded that it was a flight of killdeers, all huddled together, flying about in an aimless manner, being bewildered by the electric lights. These birds being very high in the air could not be easily distinguished, and if this is a correct solution those who witnessed it are exonerated of the charge that they were laboring under a "fog" or had a bad case of indigestion, and should be dieted. It is noticed that the apparition hovered around only Methodist people's houses and the Methodist Church, Rev. G. W. Switzer, who witnessed the strange sight, has received many letters inquiring about the "spook." But he received one letter that nonplused him. It was from Wesley's Institute for Inebriates at Plainfield, and in it was stated that the patients there frequently saw just such things, and that the apparitions often had horns and tails. It also stated that after a few days' treatment the patients did not see such sights. In the closing sentence Rev. Switzer was advised to come and be treated.

Hirsch Fund Not Used for Paupers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Jesse Seligman, one of the trustees of the Baron Hirsch fund, was asked to-day in regard to the truth of the reports that the Hirsch fund was being used to bring to this country pauper immigrants, and that organized labor unions, composed largely of Hebrews, were being endangered by the importation of cheap labor. Mr. Seligman said: "Not one dollar of the Baron Hirsch fund has been used to pauperize labor or to bring over penniless immigrants. It is largely used to educate the children and to forward deserving Hebrews to various parts of the country. We have aided no paupers to come to this country. The money is used here for the assistance of those who have already arrived."

To Investigate One of Briggs's Supporters.

ROCHESTER, Pa., Sept. 8.—At the meeting of the Allegheny Presbytery, held at Leetsdale, Pa., to-day, a committee was appointed to investigate the Rev. Mr. Bauman's loyalty to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. The committee will begin its investigation next week. Rev. Bauman is an earnest supporter of "the Dr. Briggs doctrine."

DENMARK COMES INTO LINE

Will Henceforth Admit American Pork That Has Been Properly Inspected.

Secretary Rusk Confident that France and Austria Will Soon See the Necessity of Removing the Embargo on Our Meats.

Holders of Four-and-a-Half Per Cents. in No Hurry to Have Them Redeemed.

Itata Case Ended by the Success of the Chilean Revolution—Our Interests in the Pacific to Be Protected—The "Red House."

ANOTHER EMBARGO REMOVED.

Denmark Will Hereafter Admit American Pork That Has Been Officially Inspected.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary Rusk said to-day that now that the embargo on American meat products had been removed by Germany and Denmark, his next efforts would be directed towards having France and Austria adopt a similar course, and he was sanguine of early success in that direction. The French negotiations were at a standstill, he said, because the French Assembly had adjourned, but from information he had secured he was satisfied that the American meat question would be one of the first things taken up and disposed of by the Assembly when it came together again this fall. Austria is also likely to follow suit. For Consul-General Goldschmidt, of Vienna, has just reported to the State Department that the Austrian sugar producers are much alarmed at the suggestion that the United States may put an embargo against Austrian beet sugar unless Austria takes down her embargo against our meat products. This pressure of the sugar-makers of Austria, who are a power in that country, are considered likely to induce the Austrian government to make short work of the embargo at an early day. Denmark did not wait long, as evidenced by a dispatch received by the State Department to-day from the Danish minister. Mr. Carr said that the Danish Minister of the Interior had again issued an order removing the restrictions on the importation of American pork, and that hereafter all our pork bearing proper certificates of inspection will be admitted into Denmark. When the news was sent to the President, at Cape May, he showed much satisfaction over the result of the second negotiations by which American pork products are placed on such favorable footing.

Minister Carr's Efforts Successful.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The United States minister, the Hon. Clarke E. Carr, has received notice of the removal of the prohibitions placed upon the importation of American pork into Denmark and enforced since March, 1888. The authorities state that only inspected American pork will henceforth be admitted into Denmark.

A French View.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The Temps to-day says the decree of Germany removing the embargo placed upon American pork is a veritable coup de theatre, astounding the agrarian party who believed in the axiom that the government would never withdraw the prohibition. The Progressists are intoxicated with their success, their leading delusion being that free American pork means free grain in the near future. The German-American accord will tend to results affecting general commercial relations. France must watch this movement. The German government hopes through the pork concession to ward off the worst effects of the McKinley bill. But qui vivra verra. It is certain, however, that this negotiation is a true coup de fortune for the Republican party and for President Harrison's government.

END OF THE ITATA CASE.

Closed by the Success of the Revolutionists and Their Promise to Pay Expenses.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Itata case is at an end. It has worked its own solution. There is no probability that the procedure of the United States government against the Chilean revolutionists, charged with having unlawfully proceeded from the United States with munitions of war against another government, will ever come before a court for determination. When the revolutionists who sailed from a California port last summer with a ship-load of guns and ammunition, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, won their battle against Balmaceda and his forces at Valparaiso, and the victory was made complete by the capitulation at Santiago, the grievance of the United States against them was almost at an end. When the revolutionists were given charge of Chile's government and machinery and Balmaceda executed, a second and important step in that direction was taken. When, the other day, the Department of State recognized the new government in Chile, the restoration of peace between the United States and the revolutionists was made practically complete. When, later, agents of the new government proposed to make restitution to the United States for the money expended in overtaking the Itata for differences between this and the new government, and to hand over a mere matter of dollars and cents. There is now very little, if any, doubt whatever that this government will be reimbursed for the expenditure made in the chase after the Itata, her capture and keeping since the revolutionary vessel was towed into our ports. When this is done there will no longer be any excuse for maintaining a proceeding in the United States courts against the Chileans, for there will no longer be any necessity of neutrality on our part, as, having recognized the new government and there being but one side of the case, the new condition of circumstances has settled the question which has for some time been before the country.

BONDHOLDERS IN NO HURRY.

Only Nine Millions of the Four-and-a-Halfs Presented for Redemption.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—If the bond-extension plan of Secretary Foster is not a complete success, it is surely not in a slight degree a failure. Two or three weeks ago the Secretary concluded he would, by this time, be called upon to redeem about \$7,000,000 of the four-and-a-half per cents, which became due a week ago to-day, and he made preparations for paying off the holders in exchange at the various sub-treasuries. To-day it was discovered in the department that of the \$7,000,000 only \$1,000,000 have been presented for redemption, leaving \$6,000,000 unaccounted for or in the hands of their owners. The interest on the four-and-a-half per cents ceased on Sept. 5, and the holders who have not secured extension are simply using the United States Treasury for banking purposes.

Secretary Foster, in discussing the situation with your correspondent, said, before

leaving the city, that the extension and redemption plans had demonstrated one thing beyond all question, and that was that the people still have the fullest confidence in the ability of the government to meet its obligations as they become due and the intentions of the Treasury Department to pay off the four-and-a-half per cents. The Peffer and Simpsons, and other alarmists, he said, had been put to ridicule by the present conditions. Strange as it may seem, after the redemption of \$2,000,000 of four-and-a-half per cents it was found that the gold reserve has only been reduced \$3,000,000, which shows the people prefer other money to gold. Treasury officials are unable to solve the mystery which surrounds the holding back of \$18,000,000 of the four-and-a-halfs which were redeemable a week ago and are now paying no interest. The only answer is that the holders have no use for the money, and would rather keep it in the hands of the government than elsewhere. It was possibly the holders of these bonds expect national bankers to become anxious for them after a while and offer a premium, in order to enlarge their circulation. But this theory was immediately knocked down by the Treasury officials, who said that the bankers had considered this phase of the matter thoroughly and have taken all the bonds they appeared to want for the enlargement of their circulation, and that it would not be possible for any of the \$18,000,000 of four-and-a-halfs to realize a premium which would warrant holders in refusing redemption at this time.

OUR INTERESTS IN THE PACIFIC.

The Recognition of Chili and Affairs in Hawaii and Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Although the efforts of this government to further the introduction of American meat products into Europe have not abated as a result of the success of the negotiations with Germany and Denmark, the greater part of official attention is now being directed to the advancement of American interests in the Pacific. So far as Chili is concerned, the Department of State is much encouraged by Minister Egan's cablegram announcing the establishment of cordial relations between himself and the provisional government. The officials of the department, specially call attention to the fact that the provisional government of Chili was not organized until the 4th inst., and on the same day it was recognized by the American minister who had been instructed by cable to do so. This action is not a formal official recognition, but is all that can be done by any nation at this juncture, and is in line with the precedents of diplomatic practice. When the Republicans in Spain in 1873 succeeded in overthrowing the monarchy Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, instructed Mr. Sickles, the American minister to Spain, as follows: "So soon as the Republican government is fully established and in possession of the power of taxation you will recognize it." This was followed after the election of the Spanish President by the issuance of new credentials to Minister Sickles, and so when a new President of Chili is elected Mr. Egan will receive credentials of the same kind. Meanwhile he will continue the friendly relations he has already established with the provisional government. Reports are expected to reach the Department of State in a few days from Honolulu, embodying the announcement of the death of John Domingo, the Prince of Wales. Developments in that quarter are being narrowly watched on account of the possibility of an upheaval and the resulting jeopardy of American interests.

The arrival of the steamer which has reached the department from Samoa is indicative of the existence of a feeling of unrest among the natives, and it was believed to be a matter of time before the vessel—the Iroquois—arrived at Apia a few days ago. There is at present a German man-of-war there, and an English cruiser is expected to reach Apia in a few days. With these vessels lending support to the established government of the islands, it is felt that any resistance to Malietoa, who has been crowned as a result of the tripartite agreement, will be speedily overcome.

BLAINE'S "RED HOUSE."

The Secretary's Washington Residence Being Put in Order for the Family's Return.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Instructions have been received by the Secretary and his family about Oct. 1. There is little to do in the house, however, for Mrs. Blaine does not delight in those modern improvements and decorative changes which are being made in many other residences about the city. The Old Seward homestead, which the Blaines occupy and own, has the same appearance inside and outside which it had twenty-five years ago, at the time Secretary Seward's household made it the social center of the capital. It has come to be known as the "Red House," in contradistinction to the White House, which is diagonally across the avenue. It has the same old high-peaked gable and capacious chimneys which it had in the early days. Nothing has been modernized, and it is unique in its antiquity. Until Secretary Blaine went into the Seward house it had been vacant so long and presented such an "old-time" appearance, that the colored people of Washington used to declare the house was haunted by Seward's ghost. The Blaines ignored this absurd superstition, and it was one of the things, undoubtedly, which led the Secretary to make a good bargain for its purchase. He bought it a few months ago, paying about \$90,000 for the house and adjoining lot. It is a superb location, with one front on Lafayette square and the other on Pennsylvania avenue, fronting the White House and the Treasury, with the Department of Justice in the rear. "The Red House" is likely to become as historic as the White House.

MINOR MATTERS.

Gen. William Warner Says the President Is Growing in the Estimation of the People.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—General William Warner, of Missouri, ex-Congressman, past grand commander of the G. A. R., and one of the ablest lawyers west of the Mississippi, is here and says: "President Harrison is growing steadily. His strength has increased greatly during the past six months. As we know, a President's greatest weakness is generally during the first year of his administration, when there are a great many disappointed people in the land with complaints. Harrison has made no display, but he has given a good administration and shown himself to be President. The people now know that intellectually he is the equal of any. The speeches he has made on his tour have been wonderfully good, and have made a very deep impression."

Patents Granted Hoosier Inventors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Patents were to-day granted to the following Indiana inventors: Enos T. Ball, assignor of one-half to E. Hatfield, Dublin, blue-cleaners; John Hawkins, New London, wind-mill; Samuel Hedley, Rochester, sand band; Albert J. Helvers and W. B. Schwalm, Walton, driving mechanism for planters; Wm. B. Hoster, Mishawaka, pulley; James T. Hester, Thornton, same; Wm. H. Murphy, Morgantown, bow bridge sill; Alfred B. Reeves, assignor to Reeves & Co., Columbus, hood for threshing straw-carriers; Edward Roberts, Brownsburg, fence.

Secretary Proctor Accepts the Senatorship.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—Hon. Redfield Proctor has sent a letter to Governor Page of Vermont, accepting the appointment to the seat in the Senate made vacant by the resignation of Senator Edmunds. It is

[Continued on Second Page.]

EMPIRE STATE REPUBLICANS

Platt and Miller Working Together in the Interest of Harmony and Success.

Speculation as to the Candidates that Will Be Nominated at To-Day's Convention—Either White or Fassett for Governor.

Peffer and Simpson Slanders Refuted by the Kansas Republican League.

Though a State of Borrowers All Debts Will Be Paid—Cleveland Asked to Define His Position by "Pays the Freight" Jones.

HARMONY IN NEW YORK.

Friends of Miller and Platt Get Together—To-Day's Convention of Republicans.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—One fact more than any other challenges comment among the men who are here to attend the State convention of the Republicans which will be called to order to-morrow at noon. That fact is the cordial unanimity of the friends of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt and those of Warner Miller. The line of partisan divisions seems to have faded away or been wiped out. Investigation led to this apparent condition of affairs. Mr. Platt had conscientiously advocated the candidacy of Andrew D. White. It might have been that he would have preferred to see Collector Fassett actually Governor, but between a candidacy and a governorship lay the battle-field of the campaign and election day, and well informed men say they believe that, as a candidate more likely to survive the journey from candidacy to the gubernatorial chair, A. D. White is more available.

The Fassett boom, which assumed great proportions this morning, suddenly diminished as evening came on. It had been a matter of speculation all day whether the name of any other candidate would be presented to the convention. A general belief prevailed early that Mr. White's name would not be put before the convention, but his friends insisted that it would, and that a test of his strength would be made, if only out of compliment to him. An attempt was made early in the afternoon to persuade General Wadsworth to withdraw from the contest for the governorship and accept the second place on the ticket with Fassett, but he stated positively that his name must go before the convention for the governorship. Mr. Fassett's friends then turned their attention to Einstein as the most likely candidate for Lieutenant-governor. The action of General Wadsworth was the first check to the Fassett boom, as Fassett had been carrying everything before him with such confidence that his friends had discussed the possibility of nominating him by acclamation. However, they were not greatly discouraged by this, and they endeavored to keep up the Fassett enthusiasm in spite of the failure of the combination with Wadsworth. The arrival of the Becker delegation from Buffalo State Senator Laughlin, Mr. Becker's right-hand man, settled finally the question of Mr. Fassett's nomination by acclamation. He said that at the talk of Becker as a candidate for Lieutenant-governor was without authority; that Becker was in the contest for Governor, and would remain.

GENERAL VARNUM WILL BE CHAIRMAN.

A number of conferences were held during the day to consider the selection of a permanent chairman. The honor had been offered to United States Senator Frank Hiseock, but he declined it. Then the list of delegates was canvassed and four names picked out—those of Gen. James W. Husted, Gen. James W. Varnum, Congressman Payne and State Senator George Sloan. Shortly after 3 o'clock it was announced that General Varnum would be chosen. Ex-United States Senator Platt said this afternoon: "There is little doubt of Fassett's nomination. It seems to be conceded, Wadsworth won't take the Lieutenant-governorship, and Becker will not if he wants it. It is not settled that Mr. Einstein will be Controller. John W. Vroom can have the Secretaryship of State if he wants it. Wm. A. Sutherland will probably be Attorney-general, and General Hedges will probably be nominated for Treasurer. I don't know what the platform will do about the high-tariff question. No one can tell yet. The administration will, of course, be heartily indorsed. Secretary Blaine and he reciprocally will receive commendation. I don't know what the election question will come up in the convention."

The Becker forces came in from Buffalo at about 5 o'clock. They did not muster so many as had been expected. They had promised a delegation of six hundred in the afternoon and two hundred more at 9 o'clock to-night. There were only three hundred men in their first delegation. They marched behind a brass band and a drum corps from the station to the Powers Hotel, carrying canes and wearing big white badges with Becker's picture on them. They also carried a very small transparency with mottoes on it appropriate to the candidacy of Becker. The delegation was met with the rather cheerless announcement that the political gossip discussing Mr. Becker's chances had gotten down to the point of regarding him as available for Controller. Taking off their coats, they went to work with a will. Headquarters were established to-night at the Powers Hotel, from which Becker enthusiasts filtered through the crowd in the hotel rotunda. The town has been flooded with posters reading: "Delegates, listen! Nominate Fassett and Becker. Voters will see 'Democrat'!" This was signed "Democratic Protectionist."

The names of the candidates for Lieutenant-governor and Controller most talked of to-night is Mr. Einstein for the latter position, while Becker can have the nomination for Lieutenant-governor if he desires it. If not, some other man will fill the vacancy on the ticket. There is an indefinite rumor that E. A. McAlpin will be the chosen one. To-night the lobbies of the hotels are crowded.

NOT REFUDIATORS.

Kansas Republicans Refute the Slanders Circulated by the People's Party.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8.—The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Republican League clubs of Kansas to draft an address to refute the alleged slanders against the State by the advocates of the People's party, gave its report to the public this morning. It is a carefully prepared statement of the progress made by the State and it is optimistic in the extreme. The members of the committee declare that the atrocious crime of being a State of borrowers they will attempt neither to palliate nor deny, and from the platform of the Republican League this sentence is quoted: "Our debts stand for our investments, and not for our losses. They represent our enterprise, and not our misfortune, our property, not our poverty. They will be paid to the last penny in the legal currency of the country—not a coin clipped, not a dollar depreciated."

Reference is made to the enormous crops raised in Kansas this year and the estimate is made that \$104,000,000 will represent the net result of the year's work. "Some of this profit," says the report, "will be added to our permanent capital, but most of it will be employed in liquidating indebtedness." Referring to the Farmer's Alliance, the report says: "An epidemic of unreason swept over the State last fall and many of our people were incited with the pestilence. Quarantine has been established