THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1891. 3 CENTS { ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS, 5 CTS.

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15255	13503	11827	11715	13359
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Send us a sample order for the new ladies' sandal called th "Storm Slipper," it is new in design and very popular, made by the BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

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Latin for "Something for something;" in plain English, "Your money's worth." This refers particularly to

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Which, by the way, is not a "quid," but a smoke, and a good one, too. For sale by

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FREE OF COST.

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Time of trains at Union Station, Indianapolis.

SCHEDULE, Nov. 15, 1891.

EAST BOUND.	2	4	12	8	18
Arr. from West.	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
Chicago Div	10.45	.....	*3.35	6.21	*2.50
Peoria Div	10.40	.....	*3.40	6.50	2.50
St. Louis Div	10.30	.....	*3.45	6.20	*2.55
LEAVE FOR—	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
Cleveland and East	9.35	.....	*4.00	*7.00	*3.20
Muncie and Bellefon'e	.....	.....	*6.00	.....	.....
Col. via Peoria Div	.....	.....	*4.00	.....	3.05
Col. & Dayt'n via Union	9.35	.....	.....	.....	*3.20
Cincinnati	10.55	*7.05	*3.55	6.55	*3.00

WEST BOUND.	3	5	7	9	17
Arr. from East.	P M	A M	P M	A M	A M
Chicago Div	5.00	*12.15	*10.50	.....	*11.50
Peoria Div	.....	.....	*10.40	.....	11.45
Indianapolis Div	5.05	.....	*10.55	*7.00	*11.55
LEAVE FOR—	P M	A M	P M	A M	P M
Lafayette and Chicago	.....	*12.30	.....	.....	*12.01
Lafayette	5.15	*12.30	.....	7.10	*12.01
Laf. and Kankakee	.....	*12.30	.....	7.10	*12.01
Bloom'ton and Peoria	.....	.....	*11.00	7.45	12.03
Craw. and Danville, Ill	5.10	.....	*11.00	7.45	12.03
Ter. H. and St. Louis	.....	.....	*11.00	7.30	*12.05
Ter. H. and Matoon	5.20	.....	*11.00	7.30	*12.05

*Indicates daily.

ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

Leave for Anderson and Muncie at 1:00 p. m.

Arrive from Anderson and Muncie at 10:30 a. m and 2:40 p. m.

Arrive from Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m.

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Your demands answered any moment, day or night. Six-room house. Bath, water-closet, sprinkling forty feet front, and domestic service, only 5c a day.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER CO.,

75 Circle street.

CHICAGO CAN'T GET OUR GAS

Pipe-Line Company Forever Enjoined from Crossing the Old Canal-Bed.

Judge McConnell Delivers His Decision in the Famous Case That Has Attracted the Attention of Indiana Natural-Gas Men.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 17.—A decision was rendered to-day by Judge McConnell, in the injunction proceedings against the Chicago Pipe-line Company, in which he makes perpetual the injunction estopping them from crossing the bed of the old Wabash & Erie canal. The case is known technically as Elbiert W. Shirk versus The Indiana Natural-gas Company. Judge McConnell held that the plaintiff's title is sufficient; that the defendants should be restrained, because they had instituted proceedings to condemn the land after the restraining order had been granted, which was no ground for dissolving the injunction, as the plaintiff was entitled to the injunction for the purpose of protecting the possession, and that the injunction was proper as an auxiliary proceeding in aid of an action at law. He held, further, that under the laws of this State a property-owner is always entitled to an injunction when his property is unlawfully invaded for the purpose of appropriating, without regard to the amount of damages, which are inadequate to an unlawful appropriation. He also held that the facts showed the Indiana Natural-gas Company's purpose was practically to pipe gas to Chicago, and not to supply its patrons in Indiana, and that the power to condemn lands by the laws of Indiana only existed for the purpose of supplying patrons in this State, and that the contract between the Columbus Construction Company and the Indiana company was such as to preclude all power and right of condemning property for the enterprise. The court held, furthermore, that under the evidence the taking of gas to Chicago could only be done in violation of the pumping laws of the State of Indiana, and the court would not be a party to an act in violation of law.

He further held that under the law the gas company is not allowed to have a capital stock of more than $2,000,000, whereas the evidence showed that it would require $6,000,000 to pipe gas to Chicago, and therefore the nominal capital stock was insufficient. The court said that under the circumstances it was doubtful if the company had any right to exercise the power of eminent domain in Indiana. The court further held that six hundred pounds pressure would be required to force gas to Chicago, when the law declared that three hundred pounds, or the natural pressure at the wells, could only be used. The law prohibits any pressure in excess of three hundred pounds to the square inch, and the court ruled that the power of eminent domain cannot be exercised to take the property of another for an unlawful purpose. It is believed by competent attorneys that the decision of Judge McConnell knocks the Chicago scheme colder than a linen coat in winter, and, as may be imagined, it gives universal satisfaction in the gas belt of the State. "Indiana gas for Indiana" is the cry here, and is being echoed all over the State.

HUNTERS TIED TO TREES.

Shocking Story from the Rainy Lake Country—Two of the Party Killed.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 17.—C. B. Gear arrived in the city to-day looking for relatives of James McBride, who lies in a critical condition at his home on a claim adjacent to Gear's near Grand Rapids, Minn. Gear says that a few weeks ago a party made up of men named Hahn, Redding, Bruce, McBride and two unknown men, started on a hunting trip to the Rainy lake country. Last Friday McBride came to his shack with his feet bare, left arm broken and hands and feet frost-bitten, and in a delirious condition. In his lucid moments the following story was gleaned: After the party had been out several days Redding, who furnished the supplies, cut off the whisky rations. This enraged Hahn and his friends and they tied Redding and McBride to trees. Afterward McBride was released and driven from camp without even a blanket. McBride hung around out of reach of the men, who became wildly drunk. Next day he returned to camp and found Redding still tied to the tree, with his head blown off, and at his feet was Bruce, his body full of bullets. No trace of the others could be found. McBride managed to make his way back, and is now being cared for.

CHEAP PLATE-GLASS.

Invention That Will Reduce the Cost of Making from 70 Cents a Square Foot to 10.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17.—The plate-glass industry promises to be entirely revolutionized. Roger S. Pease, a Minneapolis man, has just received letters patent on an invention which, according to the claims of the inventor, will reduce the cost of making a square foot of plate-glass from 70 cents to 10 cents. To perfect his idea has cost Mr. Pease twenty years of close study and $50,000 cold cash in making the necessary experiments. His invention consists in rolling the plate of glass on a perpendicular instead of a horizontal surface. It is rolled the exact thickness required instead of having to be ground down and polished. It comes out fine polished and free from waves or chills, and a surface of soapstone prevents its being scratched or marred while cooling. The rollers turn out two sheets simultaneously, and the production is very rapid.

Suicide of a Wealthy Man.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 17. — George Zoeckler, sr., one of Wheeling's wealthiest and most prominent business men, blew out his brains to-day while laboring under a fit of despondency. He has been in poor health for some time and was troubled with insomnia. He leaves a large fortune.

QUICKLY REDUCED TO ASHES

Flames Wipe Out Three of the Largest Retail Stores in the West at St. Louis.

Famous Clothing Company, Sonnenfeld's Millinery House and Penny & Gentles's Dry-Goods Establishment Destroyed.

Total Loss Will Reach $1,000,000, Which Is Fully Covered by Insurance.

Other Firms Damaged or Burned Out—Several Persons Injured and One Man Missing—Arson Confessed by a Book-Keeper.

BIG BLAZE AT ST. LOUIS.

Several Large Retail Houses Burned, Causing a Total Loss of $1,500,000.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 17.—The cold wave which reached this city last evening was the cause of one of the most disastrous fires which has visited St. Louis in many years. At an early hour this morning one person was probably killed, two badly hurt, and $1,000,000 of property went up in smoke.

At about 4:30 o'clock fire was discovered in the furnace-room of the large dry-goods establishment of Penny & Gentles, on the corner of Franklin avenue and Broadway. The watchman quickly turned in an alarm, and, seeing the terrible velocity with which the flames greedily devoured the inflammable material in the basement, sent in a second, and, within ten minutes after the discovery of the fire, a general alarm was sounded, which brought the whole fire department to the scene. But notwithstanding the heroic work of the firemen the flames quickly ate their way to the top of the building, and, within an incredibly short space of time, the entire store was a mass of seething flames, the roar of the fire being heard two or three blocks away. A cold, high, westerly wind was blowing at the time, rendering the work of the firemen almost useless, as the water poured on the burning building seeming to have the effect more of oil than water.

The flames spread to Sonnenfeld's millinery store, south of Penny & Gentles, on Broadway. This is the largest establishment of its kind in St. Louis, occupying four floors of the north end of the Famous Building. The most strenuous efforts of the firemen to quench the flames seemed like those of liliputians, and, notwithstanding ther noble work, the fire swept on toward the south, eating its way through thick fire-proof walls into the mammoth shoe and clothing-house of the Famous company. This is the largest house of the kind in the West, and here is where the most destruction was wrought by the seemingly unquenchable fire fiend. The Famous company occupy the building on Morgan street and Broadway, about 125 feet front and seventy-five feet deep, four stories high.

As soon as the fire attacked the Famous establishment the flames here found ready fuel, and the firemen's efforts were futile to stay the spread of the devouring element. They, therefore, turned their attention to saving adjoining property on Broadway, Franklin avenue and Morgan street. The fire was so hot, however, that no one could remain on the street facing the burning buildings, and D. Crawford & Co.'s immense dry-goods store on the southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin avenue was greatly damaged by the terrible heat, which broke the thick window glass and started a fire in that building, the whole front part of the store at one time being on fire, but the firemen by almost superhuman efforts managed finally to subdue the flames. By this time the heat from the other side of the street had subsided somewhat, enabling the firemen to go on Broadway and fight the flames from a better vantage ground.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIREMEN.

At 5:45 the walls on the west side of the Famous and Sonnenfeld's building fell into the west alley with a loud crash, and a moment later the walls of the Famous fell. A squad of firemen at work in the alley narrowly escaped being caught under the falling walls. Shortly after 8 o'clock a flame appeared at the cornice of the Weinman House, which is directly opposite the Famous on the east side of Broadway. In a few moments the roof and upper story of the large four-story building were a mass of flames. The dense smoke from the fire on the other side of the street made it impossible for the firemen to work at this point for some time, but a lull in the wind, or rather a change in the direction, swept the smoke away and gave the fire laddies a chance to combat the flames.

Before the department could obtain the mastery, however, the row of retail stores from the northeast corner of Franklin avenue and Broadway to the middle of the block were badly damaged. These were as follows: Square-deal Clothing Company, E. B. Stowe & Co., groceries; Mrs. M. Tobin millinery; the top floors of this building were occupied by the Weinman House, the guests of which made their escape in safety; G. Thal & Co., clothiers; New York Millinery Company and the Koppetman Furniture Company. The row of stores on Franklin avenue were also badly scorched. These buildings were occupied by the following firms: O. W. Heyer, drugs; Ed. F. Bohl, hats; Grierson & Co., hats; E. H. Kortkamp & Co., jewelers; St. Louis Tailoring Company. Next to the Penny & Gentile's store, on Franklin avenue, was the dry goods emporium of Thomas Hodson.

The firms occupying the Famous building, outside of the Famous Shoe and Clothing Company and the Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, were: McDonald Brothers, hats; G. H. Clements, shoes; Charles Stix, gents' furnishings and cloaks, and Specht & Ritter, clothing. These were destroyed, nothing but a pile of ashes marking the place where stood three of the largest dry-goods and clothing houses in the West.

The fire throws about fifteen hundred people out of employment, a majority of them being in the service of the Famous company. One life was probably lost, and four persons were injured by the fire. The whereabouts of night watchman Jasper, employed by the Sonnenfeld Millinery Company, have not been discovered, and it is thought that he was killed. Firemen John Linch and Alonzo Simon were hit on the head by falling bricks and badly hurt—the former so seriously that it was necessary to remove him to his home. Mike Conners, a roomer at the Weinman House, corner of Broadway and Morgan street, jumped from a third-story window, and his life was saved by the fall being broken by electric wires. However, his leg was broken. A. S. Taylor, a newspaper man, received a severe shock from an electric wire and was hit by falling debris.

The losses and insurance are as follows: Loss on stock and fixtures of Famous Shoe and Clothing Company, $700,000; on building, $65,000. On stock of Penny & Gentles, $300,000; on building, $40,000. On Sonnenfeld's stock, $190,000; on building, $55,000. The insurance is: On stock owned by the Famous, $750,000; on building, $40,000. On stock owned by Penny & Gentles, $150,000; on building, $30,000. On Sonnenfeld's stock, $130,000; on building, $48,000. Minor losses will aggregate $35,000.

The residence of Capt. John A. Scudder, in Vandeventer place, was also destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is $80,000, with an insurance of $45,000.

SAVED BY BRAVE FIREMEN.

Three People, Overcome by Smoke, Rescued from a Brooklyn Conflagration.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in a row of wooden tenement houses, beginning at No. 120 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn. The flames were discovered by officer John Stewart, who first alarmed the inmates and then turned in an alarm at the nearest box. His prompt action doubtless saved many lives, as eight buildings were soon ablaze, all but one of which were occupied. Fireman Smith made a heroic rescue of Mrs. Anne Bowen, twenty-seven years old, and John and Edward Ashworth, sons of Thomas Ashworth. They were found in their beds unconscious from smoke, and were carried by the firemen from the fourth story of No. 120 to the ground. They were removed to St. Catherine's Hospital, where they regained consciousness. They will recover unless pneumonia sets in. Wild rumors were circulated of whole families being lost in the fire, but the rumor proved groundless. The loss on the buildings was estimated at $30,000, with insurance sufficient to cover the loss.

Loss of $300,000 at St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 17.—At a quarter before 12 o'clock to-night a fire was discovered in Griggs, Cooper & Co.'s big wholesale building. It extends from Nos. 242 to 252 East Third street, and is right in the heart of the wholesale district. The building cannot be saved and the firemen are devoting their attention to preventing the spread of the flames, with the chances slightly against them, the mercury being at zero and the fire well started. Griggs, Cooper & Co., had a stock valued at over $300,000, which is a total loss. The loss, however, is fully covered by insurance.

2 A. M.—The fire has attacked the wholesale hardware building of Farwell, Ozmun, Kirk & Co., just east of Griggs, Cooper & Co., and it will probably be a total loss.

Six Business Houses Burned.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 17.—Six four-story brick business houses on Carter street, the property of W. A. Posey, were destroyed by fire this morning. A furniture store was in one of the buildings. The grain store of T. H. Cjeek, of the Chattanooga Medicine Company, occupied the other buildings, and both were totally destroyed. The total loss is about $50,000. Posey's loss is $60,000, with $11,000 insurance. The medicine company's loss is about $15,000, covered by insurance, and Cjeek's loss about $2,000, covered by insurance.

Other Severe Losses.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The wholesale houses of the Minneapolis Glass Company and Lindsay Brothers, agricultural implements, were burned this morning. The total loss will be nearly $200,000. The losses and insurance are: Minneapolis Glass Company, loss, $110,000; insurance, $111,500. Lindsay Brothers, $75,000; insurance, $21,500. Barclay Cooper, on building, $15,000; insurance, $12,500.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 17.—Fire in the factory of the Cleveland Banking Company, in the rear of 32 Euclid avenue, this morning, caused a loss estimated at from $25,000 to $50,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

PONTIAC, Ill., Nov. 17.—The large flouring-mill of Thomas Williams and contents was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $25,000; no insurance.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 17.—John Rindell & Sons' planing-mill was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $100,000.

HIRED TO COMMIT ARSON.

Confession of a Book-Keeper Who Set Fire to a Lumber-Yard.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 17.—In the United States Circuit Court the case of the People's Fire Insurance Company against D. W. Holt was placed on trial to-day. The case involves about $120,000. There are sixteen similar cases against Holt, which will probably be decided by this one. The present suit is to recover $3,500 paid to Holt on a fire insurance policy. Holt was a lumber merchant in Phillipsburg, Pa., and had a large lumber-yard. Some time ago it was destroyed by fire, and Holt recovered $120,000 insurance. He had been insured for $125,000, apportioned among a number of companies. It is now claimed by the plaintiff that Holt set fire to, or caused to be set on fire, the lumber to get the insurance; also, that by fraud he made his books show that he had on hand about twice as much lumber as he actually had at the time of the fire.

A. B. Carpenter, a former employe of Holt, was placed on the stand, and his testimony was of a highly sensational character. He testified that Holt had instructed him that when he was making his daily returns to the book-keeper of the number of feet of lumber he was to increase the amount each day until the entire amount given made the total about twice that on hand. This done, he said that Holt had made a proposition to him that if he would fire the lumber he [Holt] would give him a quarter interest in the business and 10 per cent. of the insurance, which proposition he admitted he agreed to. Witness then explained how he prepared boxes saturated with oil to fire the yard, concluding as follows: "On the night of Aug. 21, 1882, Holt came to me about 7 o'clock and told me it was time to finish the work up. Holt then left," said the witness, "and I fired the boxes." Carpenter then told how the crime had preyed upon his mind, and he could get no rest day or night from a guilty conscience. It had transformed him into an old man, his sufferings finally becoming so great that he sent to the sheriff and confessed all.

KNIGHTS FINISH THEIR WORK.

Executive Board Instructed to Continue the War on the New York Central Railroad.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 17.—After a prolonged session, extending late into the evening, the delegates to the Knights of Labor General Assembly were able to complete their work. The majority of the delegates will leave for their homes to-morrow morning, but the members of the executive board and general officers will remain here for at least three days to finish up the business of the assembly.

At the morning session of the assembly the committee on legislation recommended that the general executive board should use every effort in the agitation in favor of the enforcement of the laws, under which, if carried out, the charter of the New York Central railroad would be forfeited.

The attention of the General Assembly was called to the movement of the morocco manufacturers, a protected industry that had combined to destroy the organization of the workingmen in their employ and thus prevent them from obtaining their fair share of the benefits of protection. It was resolved that the General Assembly petition Congress to put finished morocco on the free list, and the general executive board was instructed to press for legislation in this direction.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting this afternoon: To press a boycott against the goods of Armstrong Bros. & Co., of Pittsburg, cork manufacturers; condemning the convict labor system, and one condemning the Howe Scale Company, of Rutland, Vt. The executive board was instructed to take immediate action in the matter. The executive board was also instructed to print the constitution and secret work of the order in the following languages: English, Slavonic, Bohemian, Polish, Hungarian, Italian, French, German and Hebrew.

The General Assembly selected the following places for the next meeting, being the three highest: Rochester, N. Y., Hot Springs, Ark., and St. Louis, Mo. The executive board will select which of the three places is most suitable. It will probably be Hot Springs.

Mr. Powderly made a brief address at the close of the assembly, and said it was one of the most beneficial to the order ever held. A resolution was passed sustaining Mr. Powderly in all his connections with the order against the unwarranted attacks of Fred Turner, of Philadelphia. The assembly closed with "The Song of the Proletaire," all rising in their seats and joining in the chorus.

MUNCIE IS ON A BOOM.

Purchase of 1,200 Acres by a Syndicate for the Accommodation of New Industries.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 17.—One of the largest land sales ever made in eastern Indiana was closed to-day in the transfer of about 1,200 acres adjoining the city of Muncie on the south. The purchase was made by the Muncie Land Company, incorporated, with $250,000 capital stock. The directors of the company are Col. A. L. Conger, F. M. Atterholt, K. B. Conger of Akron, O., Monroe Seiberling of Kokomo, and A. L. Kerwood, of Muncie. The officers are: President, A. L. Conger; vice-president, A. L. Kerwood; treasurer, K. B. Conger; secretary, Newton Ford, of Elwood; general manager, A. J. Williams, of Akron. The company will locate important iron and steel industries on the land. Among the industries located by the company on their land is the Toledo bolt and nut-works, employing five hundred men; the Toledo iron rolling-mill, employing four hundred men; a new steel-mill and a rolling-mill, backed by Pittsburg and Chicago men, with $300,000 capital stock, employing eight hundred workmen. A large rolling-mill, opperated by St. Louis men and a duplicate of the Akron, O., rolling-mill will also be removed here. The new concerns already secured by the company represent over $1,000,000 capital, and in all will employ between 1,900 and 2,000 hands.

CLOUDS RENT BY EXPLOSIVES.

Heavy Fall of Rain Produced by Artificial Means and a Water Famine Averted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CROTON LANDING, N. Y., Nov. 17.—Several men employed by a fire-works manufacturing concern arrived here this morning for the purpose of "making rain." They brought an outfit of explosives which were to be fired into the clouds. The first was with 200 pounds of explosive. Almost immediately after entering the clouds there was a great rift, and a perfect deluge of water began falling, such an outpouring as would fill every stream to overflowing in a few hours.

The explosion was made directly over the dam, and the torrents of water that fell insures a great increase in the quantity of water thereabouts. Reports from adjacent territory are to the effect that the rain-fall extended over an area of about a square mile, the down-pour being reported as being tremendous. The supply of water for New York city is derived from Croton lake, and this fall will greatly allay the fears of a water famine, which have prevailed for several days past.

TO DRIVE OFF THE POLES.

Report That 300 Men Are on Their Way to Alum Cave to Make a Fight.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 17.—A special from Alum Cave says: Last Saturday a party of eight Polanders were brought here from Chicago to work in the mines. Mass-meetings were held, and more or less talk indulged in by miners and farmers of this township. To-day, at 3 o'clock, reliable information was received here that 300 armed men were on their way from Hymera to Jackson Hill, and were then to come here to drive the Polanders, or "Hoboes," as they are termed, from the country. Some excitement prevails. The foreigners are all in good shape, and in case of an attack will make a hard fight. One of the Polanders was seriously shot to-night by the accidental discharge of a shotgun loaded with buck-shot by one of their number. He was sent to St. Anthony's Hospital at 10 o'clock. There is a feeling among the officials here that the whole thing is a bluff. No one can conjecture reliably how it will turn out.

Discussed the Indiana Situation.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 17.—A part of the members of the executive board of the United Mine-workers discussed the situation in Indiana to-day, and it was agreed that the strength of the organization should be given for higher wages in that State. A full board meeting has been called for to-morrow, when decisive action will be taken.

ACTOR FLORENCE'S CONDITION.

Extreme Unction Administered to the Stricken Comedian—A Change for the Better.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—At noon to-day Mr. W. J. Florence's physicians had another consultation, at the conclusion of which it was stated that the patient was in an extremely critical condition, but that he had rallied slightly during the morning. So serious was Mr. Florence's condition that a priest was summoned this morning and received his last confession and administered extreme unction. Drs. Pancost, Da Costa and Donnellson, Mr. Florence's physicians, have small hopes of his recovery now, and every preparation has been made for the end. Early in the afternoon there was a slight improvement in Mr. Florence's condition, which by 2 o'clock had become so marked that his physicians considered that they could leave their patient. Dr. Donnellson, before he left the hotel, stated that Mr. Florence's chances for recovery were now much improved, and that unless a relapse occurs he was in no immediate danger of death.

The following bulletin was issued by the physicians at 10:30 P. M.: "Mr. Florence is not only holding his own, but his condition has somewhat improved during the day."

Prince George's Health Better.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A bulletin issued from Marlborough House this morning, signed by the physicians attending Prince George, of Wales, states that the patient passed a good night. No unfavorable symptoms have developed, and unless the Prince should suffer a relapse it is believed his progress toward recovery will be rapid.

General Butler Ill.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.—General Butler is seriously ill with an abscess of the ear.

Apache Soldiers on a Spree.

PRESCOTT, A. T., Nov. 17.—The troops stationed at Whipple Barracks were paid off two days ago. Among those stationed here is one company of Apache Indians, and the fact of their being clothed in the uniform of the United States seems to enable them to secure all they want to drink. The result has been that during the past two nights there has been numerous fights. At one time it seemed as if serious trouble would occur, as the Indians broke for their arms and ammunition, and were only prevented with difficulty from obtaining them. During the fight one white soldier had a leg broken and several Apache soldiers were more or less hurt. Seven Apaches are in the guard-house and nearly as many more Apaches and white soldiers are in the hospital.

SENSATION IN THE ALLIANCE

Charges of Corruption in Connection with the National Union Company.

Reform Press People Denounce It as Simply a Gigantic Trust Scheme Controlled Entirely by Manufacturers.

Editors Organizing an Opposition Business Concern to Fight It.

Some Spicy Correspondence Produced at a Little Meeting—Action of the Association of Business Agents.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

The Fight by the Reform Editors Against the National Union Company Growing Warm.

About the most troublesome thing that the Alliance will have to deal with is a question of business. The connection of the National Union Company with the State business agents has already been mentioned somewhat extensively in these columns. At the meeting of the State business agents yesterday morning a resolution was reported on by a committee of seven appointed the day before. This resolution was an indorsement of the National Union Company. The committee reported in favor of the plan proposed, but failed to indorse the company itself. The chief reason for this action is the strong opposition of the Reform Press Association to the company. Its opponents charge that this company is the Union Cordage Company under a new name, and that the Union Cordage Company was itself a resurrection of the Jute Trust. The reason that the cordage company changed its name to "The National Union Company," it is said, is because a certain circular, which it sent out to all the State agencies of the Alliance, was exposed some months ago. This circular opens as follows:

Napoleon was the greatest general the world ever saw because he was a government in himself, a law unto himself. If you will agree to obey implicitly our instructions and directions, whether you believe them right or wrong, and ask no questions, we promise you emoluments, wealth and honor beyond your wildest dreams.

The National Union Company, as one of its managers, who is also a State agent of the Farmer's Alliance, last night explained, has a capital stock of $21,000,000. This stock is owned by manufacturers, each manufacturing concern taking $100,000 stock. Its incorporators are said to be men interested in the Union Cordage Company. As the manufacturers are stockholders they will naturally have control of the organization, yet this organization has already obtained control of the Alliance co-operative stores in many States. In fact, it is, in its conception, one of the most gigantic trust schemes that even this era of trusts has yet known.

The cause of the opposition of the reform press to this scheme lies not so much in the fact that they are opposed to trusts—in fact, at a conference held last night one of the reform press editors remarked that "this trust business depended altogether upon which end of it you are at." The reason of their opposition is that the logical result of this trust organization will be no advertising patronage from manufacturers for the editors of reform papers. If the National Union Trust can reach all of the Alliance people through Alliance stores, it will have no use for Alliance newspapers. The opposition has taken tangible form in a movement to organize another association, ostensibly "for the benefit of the small manufacturers who cannot get in to the trust controlled by the Jute Cordage outfit." The prime movers in this are some of the reform editors.

At a meeting of some of these editors, last night, some correspondence was read showing why the Kelly Ax Company, of Louisville, had been boomed in the Alliance press at the expense of the American Ax Company. Some of this correspondence was very sensational in its nature, and showed a plain effort of one of the State Alliance agents, now here, to black-mail the American company. It is said that there is other correspondence of a sensational nature in existence connecting some of the highest officers of the Alliance with the dealings of this National Union Company.

It is not improbable that the fight will result in an effort to carry out the same plan of business upon which the Union company was organized by the State Agents' Association. The friends of the co-operative plan insist that there will be as much difference between the National Union Company and the Business Agents' Union as there is between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. They mean thus to emphasize their statement that there is no necessary connection, unless the National Union shall be selected, and shall undertake to furnish the business agents with such supplies as they want at as low a price as can be anywhere secured.

The report of the committee indorsing the movement will not receive unanimous support, and the opposing members seem mutually distrustful of each other's motives. The mystery surrounding the National Union Company, which, if the plan is approved, will no doubt be given the contract under the arrangement made, has excited distrust of it. There are many sly winks and meaning glances among the shrewder delegates whenever the subject is mentioned.

"It may be all right," said a business agent from the far West to a Journal reporter, "but I don't like the absence of specific information about it. I like to know what I am dealing with, and whither I am directing the people's money for the supplies needed. I don't want them unknowingly to contribute to a trust when with every breath they are ready to condemn that trust. I do not know that the National Union is in such company, but my delegation proposes to find out before we determine how we will vote."

The plan of the National Union Company is to combine the manufacturers of all supplies which farmers buy, for the purpose of selling more directly than is now possible. It is intended to supplant all of the middlemen, whose profits now help to swell the cost to the consumer, by the State business agents, whose services shall be paid for by a small commission or by direct warrant upon the State Alliance treasuries in the form of salaries. It is included, also, to make contracts with certain existing stores in each community, which shall buy goods of the National Union Company at such prices as will yield the dealers a fair profit, and yet reduce the cost to the farmer. The capital stock of this company, it is said, shall be $21,000,000.

The movement meets with the approval of such manufacturers as will get in on the ground floor. There are many manufacturers of farm implements in the city carefully watching the outcome.

"How do I stand?" said one of this class to a Journal reporter yesterday, "why I am in favor of it. The fact is, it costs too much to sell goods. There are too many middlemen, whose profits leave nothing to the manufacturer. The whole movement, as I look at it, is simply to try to reach the consumer direct, and I am most certainly willing. The trouble is, however, the Alliances have no money with which to operate. Tennessee is the only State in condition to carry out the plan. It reached the position by raising the money and having it ready to do business. The plan means a large saving to the farmers without any possibility of loss. The company is composed of manufacturers who take stock in it. If put upon a practical basis, why, I am in it."

The plan which was recommended for indorsement will carry with it, if adopted, a system of buying supplies of one agency, embracing manufactures of every thing a