THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1891. 3 CENTS; ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS, 5 CTS.

☞ Slightly warmer, fair weather for several days.

THE IMMENSE TRADE

We are having at the WHEN CLOTHING STORE gives emphasis to the fact that you will have to hurry if you take advantage of our

$12.85

SUIT SALE, and our $8.87 BOYS' SUIT SALE; and then think of it, FUR STIFF HATS, worth $2.50 and $2 for

$1.48.

And BLACK FUR STIFF HATS, regular $2 goods, for

98 Cents.

"It's the early bird that catches the worm," you know.

THE WHEN

Open till 10:30 o'clock to-night.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS.

[WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.]

An Extensive Display of Holiday Specialties

— IN —

MUFFLERS—Silk, Wool, Cotton | UMBRELLAS—Silk, Wool, Cotton
HOSIERY " " " | SUSPENDERS " " "
1-12 doz boxes.

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Knit Goods, Etc., Etc.

STOCKS COMPLETE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
LOWEST PRICES ALWAYS A CERTAINTY.

WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS on broken lots of SEASONABLE GOODS to clean up stock before inventory.

M'KEE & CO., --- WHOLESALE --- BOOTS and SHOES

INDIANAPOLIS.

CHRISTMAS ADVERTISERS

Cannot reach so many Christmas buyers in any other way so cheaply and easily as by advertising in the JOURNAL. Its every reader is interested in the celebration of Christmas. They spend money largely for this purpose and are watchful as to where and how to get suitable things.

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

In accordance with a time-honored custom, this line will sell Excursion Tickets, on account of the

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,

At One and One-Third Fare for the Round Trip, to all points on the "Big 4" system, and to many points on the following lines:
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., via Cincinnati.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., via Columbus, via Tiffin or via Shelby.
Chesapeake & Ohio R'y, via Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw R. R., via D. & U. R. R. and Greenville.
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan R'y, via Greensburg, via Shirley or via Anderson.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling R'y, via Grafton.
Cincinnati, N. O. & Texas Pacific R. R., via Cincinnati.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R'y, via Carey, via Marion, via Delaware or via Columbus.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R., via Terre Haute.
Jacksonville & Southeastern line, via Litchfield.
Kentucky Central, via Cincinnati.
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, via Cleveland or via Clyde.
Louisville & Nashville, via Cincinnati.
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, R'y, via Greencastle or via Crawfordsville.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R., via Green Springs Junction.
Ohio Southern R'y, via Springfield.
Terre Haute & Peoria R. R., via Paris.
Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati R'y, via Kenton.
Toledo & Ohio Central R'y, via Berwick or via Edison.
Toledo, Peoria & Western R'y, via Sheldon.
Vandalia Line (T. H. & L. division), via Colfax.
Wabash R. R., via Lafayette Junction or via Danville.
Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y, via Wellington or via Clyde.

Tickets will be sold Dec. 24, 25 and 31, and Jan. 1, 1892, good returning until Jan. 4, 1892, affording every one an excellent opportunity to enjoy a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

For full particulars call on agents of the "Big 4" Route, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON,
A. G. P. A., Indianapolis.

HOLIDAY RATES

— VIA —

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

On account of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS the C., H. & D. will sell Excursion Tickets at

ONE AND A THIRD FARE

For the Round Trip to all points on their own and the following connecting lines:
Baltimore & Ohio, west of Pittsburg.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.
Chicago & Erie.
Chesapeake & Ohio.
C. N. O. & T. P. (Q. & C.)
Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern.
Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia.
Flint & Pere Marquette.
Kentucky Central.
Louisville & Nashville.
Lake Erie & Western.
New York, Penna. & Ohio Division of Erie Ry.
Newport News & Mississippi Valley (West Div.)
Ohio & Mississippi.
T., A. A. & N. M. Ry.

Tickets will be sold Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1891, and Jan. 1, 1892, and are good for return passage until Jan. 4, 1892, inclusive.

City Ticket Offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue, 134 South Illinois street and Union Station.

H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

-COKE-

FOR SALE

AT GAS-WORKS

Lump, 9c per bushel.
Crushed, 10c per bushel.
Tickets at Gas Office, 49 South Pennsylvania street.

The Sunday Journal, $2 Per Annum

Faithful Leather For Changing Weather.

With warm feet and a cool head,
The awful grip you need not dread.

This ad. is addressed to those who want honest Shoes, and are willing to buy them, at 20 PER CENT. LESS than other dealers ask for similar wear.

Here are the Cut Prices of a few—Boys' and Children's Shoes at like low prices:

Ladies' Kid turned Shoes reduced from $5.50 to $4.40.

Ladies' Kid Shoes reduced from $3.75 to $3.10.

Ladies' Dongola Shoes from $2.50 to $1.85.

Ladies' Dongola Patent Leather Tips, $1.75.

Men's Calf Shoes, Goodyear welt, going at $3.25.

Special bargains offered in Men's Patent Leather Shoes.

Full line of Men's Russian Calf and Plush Slippers—they are beauties.

A. SELIG,
20 North Penn. St.

ART EMPORIUM

Telephone No. 500.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

THE H. LIEBER CO.,
33 South Meridian St.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO. Homœpathic Chemist
London, England.

A Small Quantity of Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

Added to any Soup, Sauce or Gravy gives Strength and Fine Flavor.

Invaluable in Improved and Economic Cookery. Makes cheapest, purest and best Beef Tea

WAGON WHEAT.

We will to-day pay 93 cents.

ACME MILLING COMPANY, 352 West Washington St

FREE TRADERS STRIKE A SNAG

West and Northwest Does Not Want the Duty on Binding Twine Abolished.

Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota Will Soon Be Making Enough from Home-Grown Hemp to Supply the Country, Thanks to the Tariff.

Mr. Rusk's Plan for Feeding Russians and Introducing Our Corn Abroad.

Unwarranted Attacks on Mr. Elkins—Mills Offered the Commerce Committee Chairmanship—Minister Porter's Leave of Absence.

DON'T WANT FREE TWINE.

Nebraska and Other States Will Soon Be Making Enough to Bind All the Crops.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—There is going to be a great deal of opposition from unexpected quarters to the Crisp plan of attacking the tariff law by specific bills, and it will spring from the development of industries under the operation of the McKinley act. One of the bills Mr Crisp has confidently expected to pass with a whirl through both houses, places binding twine upon the free list. The idea is that no one would dare to vote against this proposition, because it is in the interest of the farmers.

Senator Manderson, of Kebraska, received notice to-day from his State that an earnest protest would be made against making binding twine free, because factories for the manufacture of that article were being established in Nebraska, and would, within a year or two, supply the entire country at a less price than is at present paid. One factory at Fremont, Neb., he was informed, would this year manufacture more than two million pounds from hemp grown in the Platte-river valley. It was proposed to establish another enormous factory at Omaha. The statistician at the capital of the State has informed Senator Manderson that but another year is necessary to not only enable the binding-twine industry in this country to stand upon its feet, but to make "its children walk and compete with the world." A half dozen factories are expected to spring up in Nebraska, Kansas and Minnesota next year.

This announcement will be a great surprise and disappointment to the tariff tinkerers in the House, as they fully expected the representatives from the States named to carry the free binding-twine bill through the Senate. It will be found upon investigation, it is predicted, that so many industries have sprung into existence under the McKinley law that specific legislation on the tariff will be a failure from the start, as no step can be taken in any direction that does not run counter to a home industry of the most promising character.

CORN FOR RUSSIANS.

Plan to Feed Starving Peasants and at the Same Time Advertise Our Products.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Rusk and Senator Paddock have agreed upon a striking plan for the introduction of American corn as a food article in Europe. They have had a conference, and concluded to ask the farmers of Nebraska and Kansas to contribute a train-load of corn, to be shipped to the suffering inhabitants of Russia. They believe this would call the attention of the civilized world to our corn and its uses, and result in a very material increase in its consumption. The trouble has been, and is now, that the Europeans cannot conceive how one could eat corn, which they regard as an animal diet only. Beside the enormous advertisement it would give our domestic corn, and also the States supplying it, there would be an act of charity in it which would be a gratification to all who contributed. It is believed that the corn would be transported free to its destination, and that it would be wisdom to divert a portion of it from Russia to other countries, where it is desired that our corn should be introduced. Agents could be sent along with the corn to look after its proper distribution, and teach the Europeans how to cook and use it, and give practical lessons in corn cookery in all of its branches. Both Secretary Rusk and Senator Paddock are enthusiastic over the project, and are inclined to take it for granted that Nebraska and Kansas farmers will gladly respond, as the contribution would work no hardship to any of them. The various local boards of trade in those States would be expected to collect the corn at railroad stations and the railroads would transport it to the sea-board, where, it is believed, there would be no trouble in securing free shipment to its destination.

SPITEFUL ATTACKS.

Venom of the Mugwump and Democratic Press Hurled at Mr. Elkins.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Public attention was to-day attracted to the vehement and malicious assault upon Stephen B. Elkins in the mugwump and Democratic New York city newspapers. They charge Mr. Elkins with being one of the chief conspirators in the star-route business during the Dorsey-Brady days, and with being deep into the alleged seal fisheries and Peruvian guano jobs. The newspapers which have attacked the character and reputation of Mr. Elkins are the same ones that pounced upon President Garfield during his stormy days in Congress and the White House, and those which charged General Grant with all sorts of moral, social and political crimes. They are the same ones that have maligned the Sherman brothers, and heaped odium on General Sheridan and nearly all the great heroes of the war. Public and private citizens, who are conversant with the careers of these newspapers, have come to regard their assaults upon public men as the best possible certificate of good character.

The fact is, Stephen B. Elkins never had anything to do with the star-route business, except to earnestly indorse and recommend the expedition of mails in New Mexico, where he was at the time. It will be recalled that about 1879, when fast and frequent mails were being given all the remote sections of the West and Southwest as a means of civilization and development of country, Stephen B. Elkins was a prominent citizen of New Mexico, where he had large interests, and the people of that Territory were most keenly interested in the development of the country, and especially in the increase of mail facilities. It was but natural that he should persistently work for better mail facilities. It will be remembered by those who watched the course of the star-route trial that in every instance where Mr. Elkins had lent his indorsement no question of honesty was raised. Mr. Elkins has never had anything to do with seal furs or the guano business, so far as his friends here know.

Mr. Elkins on His Way Home.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 18.—Secretary of War S. B. Elkins is in Cumberland to-night on his way from New York to his home in Elkins, W. Va. He was entertained by General Superintendent C. C. Bretz, of the West Virginia Central railroad. Several prominent politicians were present. He would not talk about his appointment as Secretary except in a general way. The Secretary will go to his home in the morning.

THE HARMONY OF HADES.

What a Missourian Says About the Mills-Crisp Fight—The First Overture.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Indications of the "beautiful" harmony which will exist between the two wings of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives this session are already beginning to crop out. The Mills-Crisp fight will leave scars that cannot be healed in this Congress. It is the same old story how the free-trade wing in Congress, four years ago, fought Mr. Randall and his few protection followers just as bitterly and even more vindictively than they fought the Republican party. This same feeling is now cropping out again. A Missouri member who had supported Mills, and therefore considered himself one of the "outs," said a few days ago: "You will see the 'harmony of hell' here. This session we have old scores to settle, and we will settle them. All we want is some of the Crisp men to show us what they desire and what will do them the most good in their districts, and we will make it the business of our lives to see they don't get it. We don't bother ourselves about the few Republicans who are here, but we have sharpened our knives for certain gentlemen who took part in the Mills-Crisp campaign, and before this Congress is over we will get even with them."

The first overture from Speaker Crisp to Mr. Mills was made to-night. Mr. Mills has been tendered the chairmanship of the committee on commerce and the second place on the committee on ways and means. Mr. Mills will not reply to this proposition immediately. His continued illness would of itself prevent, and, moreover, his daughter has just been attacked by bronchitis. It is not thought probable, however, by his friends that Mr. Mills will accept the offer. He would rather be conspicuously humiliated than accept a meaningless compromise. The offer is interpreted as meaning that either McMillin or Springer is to be given the ways and means chairmanship, with the probabilities in favor of the Tennessean.

NOT REPRESENTED AT ROME.

Minister Porter's Leave of Absence Began When Baron Fava Was Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Assistant Secretary of State Wharton says that he is not advised as to the intention of the Italian government to resume active diplomatic relations with the United States by appointing a minister to succeed Baron Fava, recalled. It is learned that when Italy takes the initiative in the matter the leave of absence granted Governor Porter, United States minister to Italy, will expire and he will resume his post at Rome, from which he has been absent since the recall of Baron Fava.

INDIANA DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.

The President Will Have a Good List of Capable Men to Choose From.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Much interest is being taken here over the appointment to the District Court to succeed Judge Woods, promoted to the circuit judgeship. There are several eminent jurists mentioned in connection with the appointment, each of whom has a large following of earnest friends who will see to it that they will not be lost sight of. A large number of the heartiest indorsements of Judge Walter Olds, of the Indiana Supreme Court, have been received from members of the bar all over the State, and some of them are coming here personally. Judge L. C. Walker, of the Marion County Superior Court, has many friends here who seek his preferment, and word has been received that a delegation of Indianapolis attorneys will be here next week to urge his selection. Judge Byron K. Elliott has also been represented by many active friends, and the claims of Judge L. J. Monks, of Winchester, are being pressed, particularly by the eastern Indiana lawyers. The name of C. H. Burchenal, of Richmond, has also been very favorably presented to the President. It will be universally conceded that with so excellent a field from which to choose, President Harrison cannot go amiss in making his selection, and the appointment of any one of the gentlemen mentioned could only be received with satisfaction.

The Retaliation Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is impossible at this time to obtain an official utterance of any kind in regard to reports that the President has decided to issue a proclamation in a few days restoring the duties on sugar, molasses, coffee, hides, etc., imported from the countries that have not negotiated reciprocity treaties with the United States under the provision of the McKinley tariff act. Government officials dismiss all inquiries with the simple statement that the report is altogether unauthorized. It is expected that an official announcement on the subject will be made in a few days.

Proposed Arbitration Conference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolution in the Senate yesterday, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations:

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be, and is hereby, instructed to inquire into the advisability of appropriate action looking to the invitation of the governments of the world to a conference to be held in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, for the purpose of discussing and recommending measures by which the principles of arbitration may be incorporated in treaties, conflicting international laws harmonized and an international court established having jurisdiction in cases which governments shall fail to settle by negotiation, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Dalzell Willing to Be Senator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Representative Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, was to-day asked whether or not he was a candidate for election to the United States Senate. In reply he said: "I had hoped not to be pressed for an answer to that question at this time, but since continued silence on my part seems only to be fruitful of misrepresentation I will define my position. There is undoubtedly a widespread sentiment in Pennsylvania against the re-election of Mr. Quay. In this sentiment, wholly apart from any consideration personal to self, I sincerely concur. If that sentiment shall take form in my favor and I be elected to the highly honorable and responsible office of United States Senator I shall appreciate the honor and to the best of my ability perform its duties with fidelity and with loyalty on all occasions to the declared principles of the Republican party."

War Vessels Going to Montevideo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Navy Department is informed of the arrival of the three vessels of Admiral Walker's squadron, the Chicago, Atlanta and Bennington, at St. Lucia, West Indies, this morning. They will proceed without delay to Brazil and thence to Montevideo. A stop will probably be made at Bahia.

Junketing Trip Postponed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—At the meeting of the Illinois delegation in Congress, and others interested in the world's fair, held this evening, it was decided to postpone the visit of Congress to Chicago until some time in February next.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—J. B. Landig was today appointed postmaster at Clarksville, Hamilton county, vice L. M. Hoagland, resigned.

It is believed that Representative Martin, of Indiana, will be chairman of the House committee on invalid pensions.

Senator Voorhees leaves to-morrow for Terre Haute, whence he will go to Princeton. At both places he has important cases pending, and will be absent from Washington for about ten days.

Miss Rydler, of Vincennes, is the guest of Miss Florence Miller, of Dupont Circle.

The leading social event of this afternoon and evening was Senator and Mrs. McMillan's dinner to the President and Mrs. Harrison.

The Treasury Department to-day completed the purchase of silver for the current month. The amount offered for sale was 1,083,000 ounces, and the amount purchased 779,000 ounces, at prices ranging from 95.60 to 95.70 cents. The purchase of silver will be resumed on Monday, Jan. 4.

The French Institute has granted the Cuvier prize of $300 to the United States Geological Survey for the excellence of its work.

The International Statistical Congress, which met at Vienna in October last, selected the city of Chicago and the summer of 1893 as the place and date of their next meeting, and a committee was appointed to draw up a report on the question of emigration, which is to be discussed at that time.

THE QUEBEC CABINET ROW.

Ex-Premier Mercier Threatens to Make It Warm for Lieutenant-Governor Angers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

QUEBEC, Que., Dec. 18.—Ex-Premier Mercier to-day made public the interim report of the royal commission which investigated the Bai des Chaleurs scandal, and on the strength of whose finding Mr. Mercier was dismissed from office, together with Lieutenant-governor Anger's letter of dismissal and the ex-Premier's reply thereto. The commission's report, which is signed by only two members—the third, Judge Jette, being incapacitated by illness—finds that, while Mr. Garineu, Minister of Public Works, gave proof of care in business, there is nothing to show that he benefited in any way by the transaction, and that when Mr. Langlier, Provincial Secretary, accepted money from Pacaud, he was perfectly aware of its source. As regards Mr. Mercier, the report says that it was not proved that he knew of the existence of the bargain between contractor Armstrong and Pacaud. The other members of the Cabinet are declared to have derived no advantage whatever from the transaction.

In transmitting the report to Mr. Mercier, Lieutenant-governor Angers states that it proved carelessness and illegalities, and forced upon him the conviction that the Ministry was not in a position to advise the representative of the crown, and that therefore he must dismiss them. Mr. Mercier, in his reply, declares that the report is that of two partisans, and that the allegations made in it are contrary to proof. He charges the Lieutenant-governor with having arrested the working of the government in refusing to call the Legislature, at the request of its majority, to transact public business, and with having carried out one of the most odious conspiracies ever entered into against the constitutional liberties enjoyed by a free people. In concluding, he says: "I will try to undo your nefarious work with the assistance of my colleagues and my political friends, and willingly expend all that I possess. I denounce you before public opinion, and it is not far distant when the representatives of the people will again resume the power of which you stripped them and vindicate the constitution which you have broken."

Monster mass-meetings are being organized by the Liberals throughout the provinces. Detective corps and squads of police are held in readiness to march to Spencerwood, the official residence of the Lieutenant-governor, to protect it against any hostile demonstration. The citizens of St. Roch, and St. Saveur especially, are boiling with indignation. St. Roch is the strongest Liberal stronghold in the Dominion. It is represented in the House of Commons by Hon. W. L. Laurier, Liberal leader, and in the local House by Hon. Mr. Sheyhen, ex-Provincial treasurer. Both these gentlemen and Mr. Mercier are idolized by the St. Roch people.

SHADOWED BY OFFICERS.

Precautions Taken Against the Flight of Dr Graves—Theory of the Defense.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—The report that Dr. Graves, who is on trial charged with the poisoning of Mrs. Barnaby, had made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide last night created a great deal of excitement in this city to-day. The report started from the fact that the Doctor was discovered in a drug store purchasing morphine, which he has been taking of late to induce sleep. The truth is the accused is a very nervous man. The strain of the trial and evidence adduced, which the Doctor admits apparently implicates him, has been more than his constitution could endure. The effect of the great nervous excitement from which he is suffering is so perceptible that it has not only been noticed in the court-room, but by boarders at the Vallejo, where he stops. The prosecution have received information that an attempt to escape is a likely probability, and the Vallejo has for several days and nights past been shadowed by officers, who are instructed to intercept the accused, in case of an attempted flight. The trial will be resumed Monday, when Judge Macon, who is sick, will be able to appear in court.

Judge Macon stated this evening that the theory of the defense is that Mrs. Barnaby died of embolism of the heart, and that this disease cannot be caused by arsenic. The witnesses to this fact will form the most material part of the defense. Experts will be introduced next week by the State to prove that the inscription on the bottle which contained the poison, though in a disguised hand, was the work of Dr. Graves.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

A Girl's Blunder Puts Four Lives in Peril, Two of Which Are Likely to Be Lost.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Dec. 18.—Jackson Allen, a farmer, and three grown sons have been keeping "batch" at their home, near here, for several weeks, because of inability to secure a cook. They employed a girl yesterday, and bringing her to their home instructed her to prepare supper. It was late in the evening, and, finding a pan in the cupboard with what she thought contained flour which the men had been rolling meat in for cooking, she emptied the contents in the flour barrel and proceeded to take therefrom flour to make bread. When the bread had been baked and supper made ready the Allens were called and took their places at the table. The girl did not eat with them, but preferred to wait on them and eat afterwards. Before the meal was finished the four men took suddenly and deathly ill, and were seized with convulsions. The girl gave an alarm, and a physician was sent for. When he arrived he found the men more dead than alive. He promptly applied remedies, and two of the men are out of danger, but the others are, it is thought, beyond relief. Examination disclosed the fact that the pan of white substance, which the girl had taken for flour had been prepared for rats, and contained a large amount of "Rough on Rats." The poisoning was purely accidental.

Want Damages for Injuries.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 18.—Messrs Scribner and Hurd this afternoon filled the first damage suit against the Lake Shore and the Flint & Pere Marquette railroads on account of the recent disastrous accident which occurred at the tunnel, Nov. 26. Four suits have been filed, three demanding $25,000 damages each and the fourth calling for $10,000. The plaintiffs are John Conway, Patrick Taylor and Warren L. Potter, who were seriously injured, and John P. Nelson, as heir to his wife's property, who was killed in the smash-up. Nelson can only ask for $10,000. The plaintiffs charge negligence on the part of the employes of both roads.

Successful Trial of Torpedoes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 18.—Commodore Folger, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and the examining board gave the Howell torpedo another official trial to-day, the Commodore remaining on board the tug Fortune, while the torpedoes were fired from the torpedo-boat Stiletto. In the estimation of the Commodore the trial was so successful as to warrant the intimation by him that the contract for thirty torpedoes will be filled. Of the four shots fired at a range of four hundred yards, one struck within two feet of the center of the net, and all within twenty feet.

FEAR THEY WILL BE COPIED

Liverpool Manufacturers Afraid to Exhibit Their Wares at the World's Fair.

Commercial Treaties, Including the Agreement with the United States, Passed by the Reichstag to the Satisfaction of the Kaiser.

Chancellor Von Caprivi Made a Count for His Success in the Matter.

France's Aims in Kicking Up a Row with Bulgaria—Forty Europeans Still in the Clutches of Arabs—Another "Society" Scandal.

WILL NOT EXHIBIT.

Liverpool Manufacturers Decline to Take Part in the Columbian Exposition.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Considerable stir has been caused in commercial and manufacturing circles by the action of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce in deciding that Liverpool, as a British center of trade and traffic, should not take any part in the Chicago exhibition. The ground assumed by the representatives of Liverpool's commerce and mercantile interests is that the McKinley law has greatly injured and, as to certain interests, has stopped altogether business that was formerly flourishing. Another and serious argument, from a British stand-point, is that the British exhibits will be copied by Americans to the great detriment of industries that have cost Great Britain years of effort and great expenditure of capital to develop; and that, therefore, it would be worse than a waste of time to assist in the American exhibition. It is understood that the action of the Liverpool chamber has been prompted, not only by commercial interests in that city, but also by a sentiment among manufacturers and merchants elsewhere. It is claimed in behalf of the Liverpool chamber that the course of the government in providing for British participation on a large scale in the exhibition does not really voice the general feeling in England, and that the McKinley law was a blow at British interests that should not go unrebuked.

GERMAN TREATIES PASSED.

Adopted by a Big Majority, After Which the Reichstag Adjourned—Caprivi's Talk.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—In the Reichstag today the new commercial treaties came up on their third reading. During the debate Herr Kardorff, who has been particularly prominent in opposing the treaties, again appeared in opposition, basing his objection upon the length of time (twelve years) it is proposed to keep them in operation. He spoke at some length and expressed fears as to the result that would be effected by the treaties. Chancellor Von Caprivi responded to the arguments advanced by Herr Kardorff. He contrasted the fears expressed by that speaker with the hopeful prospects the treaties presented. The Chancellor added that if Kardorff failed to see the political significance of the McKinley bill and the pan-American policy, he must decline to discuss questions of foreign policy with him.

After a protracted debate the German-Austrian-Hungarian treaty passed its third reading by a vote of 243 to 48. The House afterwards adopted the German-Italian and the German-Belgian treaties. After the three treaties had been finally adopted, the Reichstag adjourned. It will not reassemble again until after the Christmas holidays.

The Kaiser was attending the opening of a hall at Telto, a town in Brandenburg, near Postdam, to-day, when the news was brought by telegraph that the commercial treaties had been approved. The Kaiser at the moment was finishing a speech. He paused and looked at the telegram placed in his hands. Then, in a delighted voice, he exclaimed: "We owe this to our great Caprivi." The Kaiser called for "hochs" for Caprivi, and himself led in the shout that went up in the hall, and was repeated time after time.

When quiet had been restored the Emperor said: "This satisfactory result is due to the devoted labor of the Chancellor, a simple, honest Prussian General. In two years he has succeeded in becoming conversant with and mastering problems of extreme difficulty. With rare political insight, he has, at the right moment, saved the fatherland from evil consequences. It is only natural that single individuals should make sacrifices in order that the whole people might reap the advantage of their achievements." The conclusion of the treaties, said Emperor William, was for posterity. It was one of the most important and vital events in the history of the Reichstag. The large majority by which the treaties were adopted showed that the Reichstag had recognized the far-seeing political vision of this man, and had associated itself with him. It had by so acting made for itself a mark and a monument in the history of the German empire. Despite the supicions and difficulties the Chancellor and his own advisers had met within many quarters, they had succeeded in guiding the fatherland into new paths. "I am convinced," continued the Emperor, "that not only the fatherland, but the millions of subjects of the other countries united with us in the customs league will sooner or later bless this day. I ask you to drink to the health of General Count Von Caprivi." The Emperor further said that all the nations of the world might well envy Germany. On such an occasion the people met their sovereign as members of one family. Their father hoped that the farmers and rural population of the whole empire would feel now as ever that he and they belonged to one another and would recognize the old Hohenzollern motto, "suum unique," as being applicable in the highest degree to agriculture.

In recognition of General Caprivi's services, the Kaiser has raised him to the rank of a Prussian count. This elevation comes to General Caprivi near his fiftieth birthday anniversary, which will be on Feb. 24, 1892. General Caprivi was not of noble birth, being the son of an eminent Berlin jurist, and his promotions have been wholly in the line of military and civil service.

A dispatch from Washington says: The ratification by the Reichstag to-day of the commercial reciprocity treaty between Germany and Austria-Hungary insures the completion of the reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Germany, so far as the latter country is concerned, but its effectiveness still depends on the action of the Austria-Hungarian Reichsrath, as under its terms our agreement is contingent on the ratification of the German-Austrian treaty by each of those governments.

A dispatch from Vienna says: The commercial treaties committee of the Reichsrath to-day adopted the German, Belgian and Swiss treaties by a vote of 25 to 3, and the Italian treaty by a vote of 22 to 6. Herr Klaic, on behalf of the minority, announced his intention to introduce a motion in the Reichsrath calling upon the government to open fresh negotiations with Italy.

AIMS OF FRANCE.

Trying to Stir Up Trouble with Bulgaria in the Interest of Russia.

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LONDON, Dec. 18.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Bulgaria on the pretext of the expulsion of the French journalist Chadonine now proves to be the initial step of a French diplomatic scheme to ask the Sultan to use his suzerain right to interfere in Bulgaria in Russian interest. Advices were received at the Foreign Office that M. Camben, the French embassador at Constantinople, had demanded and will obtain a formal conference on the subject with the Sultan tomorrow. This development is no surprise to Lord Salisbury and his diplomatic allies in Vienna and Berlin. M. Camben, in an interview with the foreign minister of the post on Wednesday last, was understood to intimate that, as France had never recognized Prince Ferdinand, the government of France must look for redress to the suzerain before taking directly active measures. As M. Ribot must know or expect that the Porte will decline to interfere in a question concerning the internal administration of Bulgaria, anxiety pivots on what the French government will next do. The Austrian government, probably acting in concert with Lord Salisbury and Chancellor Von Caprivi, supports the Bulgarian bureau. Austria's agent at Sofia has incited Premier Stambuloff to address a note to the governments of Turkey, Germany, Austria and England vindicating the expulsion of Chadonine. It is known all around that M. Ribot does not care a straw for the expulsion of the expulsee. The St. Petersburg weekly, the Vedomosto, after suggesting that it is possible that France, failing to obtain satisfaction, may blockade Bulgarian ports, says that Russia would protest against the appearance of French iron-clads before Varna or Bourgas. If M. Ribot's policy results thus the peace of Europe is over.

Prince Ferdinand to-day sent an agent to see M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, about the expulsion of the French journalist and alleged Russian agent, Chadonine, from Bulgaria. M. Ribot refused to see the agent. This is regarded as an evidence that Ferdinand does not altogether agree with the decisive course of M. Stambuleff, who has shown no disposition to yield in any degree to France.

PRISONERS OF THE MAHDISTS.

Forty Europeans Captured Years Ago Still in the Hands of the Dervishes.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.—More news of the Austrian missionaries whose arrival at Llorasko, near Wady-Halfa, after escaping from the hands of the Mahdi's followers, was reported from here on the 14th inst., has been received. In an interview, Father Ohrwalder, one of the members of the Austrian Soudan mission who fell into the hands of the Mahdists when Kordofan was captured, states that forty Europeans are still held in captivity at Omdurman. These captives, he says, are kept loaded with manacles, are often cruelly beaten, and are so strictly guarded that they have lost all hope of ever being able to effect an escape. The priest tells his interviewer that food in the Soudan is now cheap. He declares, however, that the people are tired of strife and desire to have the Egyptian government of the country restored. He avers that the dervishes are losing their ascendency. He says they have a big camp at Fashoda, and that their position there is strengthened by the possession of a steamer, but that they dare not venture far from the Nile for fear of being attacked by hitherto friendly tribes. Father Ohrwalder also states that the province of Darfur, which was formerly overrun by the dervishes, has been deserted by them and is infested with wild beasts. Slatin Bey, he says, is still alive and belongs to the bodyguard of the Mahdi's successor, but is closely watched.

"SOCIETY" SCANDAL.

One Woman Accuses Another of Stealing Two Pearls, and Is Sued for Slander.

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LONDON, Dec. 18.—A certain stratum of British society is now considerably excited over the action for slander brought by the wife of Capt. C. A. Osborne against Major Hargrave's wife, for accusing her of stealing two pearls while visiting the Hargraves family, and selling them for £550. The interest manifested in the case centers in the mystery of who really stole and sold the jewels. Mrs. Osborne's counsel brought out evidence suggesting that Major Hargraves knew of the affair at the time of its occurrence. The jeweler concerned, in testifying, described the woman selling the pearls as wearing a hat similar to the one Mrs. Osborne wore while a guest of Mrs. Hargraves, but which Mrs. Hargraves borrowed as a pattern. Major Hargraves, though his wife wore immense jewels, was not wealthy. Mrs. Osborne declared that the Major told her that he would commit any crime for "oof"—a slang word for money. The Major says that these are the plaintiff's words; that, although a lady, she used slang. The counsel on each side are trying to show that the prominent persons in the case are impecunious and ready to lie and steal, or do anything to get cash. Among the witnesses on the side of Hargraves is a Mr. Engelheart, whose name has been associated with an intrigue with the Major's wife. The whole affair is another disclosure of the rottenness of society—of the doings of men and women, who, fond of high style, plunge recklessly into debt, use slang expressions, borrow freely and freely live.

COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

Grant for the Prince of Wales's Son Under Discussion—Princess Mary's Outfit.

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LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Conservative organs are trying to educate the British public into approval of the parliamentary grant raising the income of the recently-affianced Duke of Clarence and Avondale to £25,000 yearly. The Queen, it is understood, will not consent to open the coming session of Parliament unless the Cabinet will assent to taking the risk involved in bringing forward the proposal. The ministers, in the meantime, are unwilling to go further than propose a dower for Princess Victoria Mary, or an annuity of £5,000 as a marriage settlement. The Radicals will agree to a moderate dowry, but to no further grant to the Duke of Clarence, and, if the government ventured to ask for a special provision for him, the opposition reckon on a vote of two hundred against the measure. This, though a minority, will take the heart and cordiality out of the grant and be a pill for the royal family, besides weakening the cause of the government in the coming elections.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany, the King of Greece and a host of German and Danish princelings will come to the wedding of the Duke and Princess. The bridal dress will be purely of English manufacture, Spitalfield looms producing the brocade for the train, while the trimmings for the lace will be honiton. The goods for the Princess's outfit include Irish laces and poplins and Scotch tarletans. The Ladies' National Dress Association is preparing to donate largely to the trousseau.

Members of the royal family have been especially active of late in social and charitable functions. Princess Christian opened a bazar of art needlework, at which Princess Louise kept one of the stalls, in which some of her own work was on exhibition. Mrs. John W. Mackay bought several of the Princess's productions. The Duchess of Teck patronized a club concert in aid of a home for poor girls.

MINISTER LINCOLN'S BUTLER.

Developments at the Inquest on the Body of the Suicide—Accused of Theft.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The inquest on the body of John Thompson, the former butler of United States Minister Lincoln, who committed suicide on Tuesday evening, was held last night Mrs. Bradley Martin, while a guest of Mr. Lincoln, had missed a valuable diamond ornament, and Thompson, although not suspected of the theft, had given himself up to the police and after being discharged had taken his own life. The jury returned a verdict that Thompson had taken his life while temporarily insane. Thompson was discharged from Mr. Lincoln's service after his visit to Scotland Yard. He was employed in the Minister's residence last summer when Mr. Lincoln gave a dinner which was followed by a reception. On this occasion Mrs. Bradley