AN ODIOUS EDUCATION BILL

Germans of All Classes Protest Against the Measure Urged by the Kaiser.

Teachers and Professors Ask Its Withdrawal—France and Russia Scheming to Wean Egypt's New Khedive from England.

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BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The committee to which was referred the sectarian (primary) education bill, submitted by the government to the Reichstag, has, during the past week, the first week of its sittings, dealt with thirteen of the clauses of that measure, but has reserved consideration of the sections relating to questions of religion. These clauses, with the postponed sections, which form the kernel of the measure, will be taken up next week, when it will be seen whether the government has the courage to defy the popular opposition, which is led by the most eminent men in Germany. The Liberal coalition appears to have gained an advantage in the committee by securing the passage of the proposal submitted by Herr Rykert, reaffirming the principle of state control of the schools. Minister Zedlitz considered that the declaration did not affect the concessions of the state in the direction of clerical supervision, and he offered no resistance to the amendment, which was only opposed by the Centrist or church party. Herr Rykert next tried to get the committee to fix five hours weekly as the maximum time to be devoted to religious instructions. On this practical question the Conservatives and Centrists were all alive, and they united to bring about its rejection. This is regarded as a bad omen for the success of any other proposed modifications of the religious clauses. The Clericals gave notice of several amendments, giving the clergy even greater control than is now provided for in the bill.

In the meanwhile, the protests against the measure grow in number and importance. The municipal authorities of Berlin, by a vote of 95 to 14, adopted a petition to the Landtag against the bill, and the burgomasters of the Rhenish towns have decided to protest against it. A great congress of the professors of Berlin, Halle, Bonn, Gettingen and other university towns has been convened here to pass an appeal to the government to withdraw the measure. At Frankfort-on-the-Main the teachers have been disseminating fierce attacks on the bill, quoting Professor Virchow's phrase that it is "disgraceful aberration of the human intellect." These teachers have been warned that they will be put under the discipline of the law if they continue their aggressive criticism. Public meetings have been held in every populous center in Prussia to protest against the bill, and even conservative districts are declaring in favor of modifications.

WHY WAR SHIPS ARE IN THE LEVANT.

The joint movements of the Dreibund's squadrons in the Levant are due to the diplomatic warfare over the Sultan's investiture of the Khedive. France and Russia are urging the Sultan to refuse investiture unless the Khedive proceeds to Constantinople, when, if he does go, all the squadrons of the guaranteeing powers will accompany him from Alexandria to the Dardanelles, thus giving a manifestation that Egypt is a vassal of the Porte, and that England has no preponderance in Egypt. The Khedive is inclined to go to Constantinople, although his predecessors were invested at Cairo. The Khedive shows other symptoms of being inclined to kick against the English regime. The Foreign Office here is of the opinion that English diplomacy will win, and that the Khedive will be invested at Cairo. He will then be permitted, in a little time afterward, to go to Constantinople to pay homage to the Sultan. The semi-official press predicts that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone will tighten the British hold on Egypt if the Khedive tries to rely on France and Russia.

A number of German papers join a section of the English press in rancorous abuse of the United States for the latter power's treatment of Chili. The cause is not far to seek. It is jealousy of the extension of American influence in South America, which is leading to a loss of German trade. This trade is already diminishing wherever it has met with American competition.

Although the condition of the Empress, who is suffering from a slight attack of influenza, continues to improve, her physicians have forbidden that she leave her apartments for several days longer. Prince Frederick Leopold has been confined to his bedroom for a week with influenza, but he is recovering. These illnesses, together with those of several other members of the imperial household, have not hindered the court fetes. At the first ball of the season the Empress was represented by Princess Henry of Prussia. This ball was a most brilliant affair. Fifteen hundred invitations were issued. One of the features was the court minuet to the music of the minuet in "Don Giovanni." The Emperor was delighted with this dance, and has ordered that it be repeated at the next ball.

A SWINDLER EXPOSED.

Professor Virchow has published a protest against the doings of a man advertising in Cincinnati papers as "The great German physician, Karl Virchow Schick, who has just arrived from Berlin," etc. Professor Virchow says he has carefully kept lists of the Germans graduating as physicians, and that his lists do not contain such a name. He wants the American papers to expose the man.

Consul-general Edwards, after consultation with the consuls throughout his district, has rearranged the boundaries of the consulates within his jurisdiction. Consul-general Mason, at Frankfort, has done likewise, and a map designating the new boundaries has been forwarded to the State Department at Washington for ratification. This step is of great importance to the consular service, as fixed boundary lines assist in the work of the consulates and will remedy many grievances of shippers.

The government of Saxony has issued an order for the compulsory inspection of American pork on the ground that trichinæ have been found in pork stamped by American inspectors.

Among the persons presented at the recent imperial drawing-room were Countess Pappenheim, nee Wheeler of Philadelphia, Countess Boaroldingen, nee Kaupe, the American wife of an officer of Uhlans, and Madame Kusserow, a native of San Francisco, who is a wife of a former Prussian minister to Hamburg.

"Mark Twain" is recovering from the relapse which he recently suffered. He left his bed for the first time yesterday, but he must keep to his room for weeks yet.

The engagement is announced of Miss Knowlton, of Brooklyn, to Count Sierstorpff, of the Royal Dragoons.

The American Doctors' Association celebrated its first anniversary with a dinner last night. Prof. W. D. Miller presided. The association is composed of sixty doctors from all parts of the United States. The association will also celebrate Washington's birthday with a ball.

Minnie Fish, of Indianapolis, and Miss Heineberg, of New Orleans, will be the principal singers at the coming concert in aid of the American Church.

Left a Fortune for Ireland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 13.—William Colgan died at the home of Thomas Howard, in this city, this morning. Mr. Colgan never was married, and for twenty years has boarded where he died. He has acted in the capacity of section foreman for the Big Four (Bee-line division) railroad since its construction, and all the time on the Muncie section. He leaves a small fortune of about $20,000, which will likely go to relatives in Ireland.

Acquitted of Embezzlement.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Charles S. Weatherby and W. E. Stevens, doing business as Weatherby & Stevens, were arrested some days ago at the instance of H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, on the charge of embezzlement, amounting to about $30,000. They were tried before Justice of the Peace Gass upon a specific charge of embezzling $10,000. It was shown that Weatherby & Stevens were agents for Claflin & Co. upon a salary, and at the termination of the agency there was a disagreement as to the state of the account. The magistrate who heard the testimony decided to-day that there had been no embezzlement and dismissed the accused. Being old merchants, there was much gratification among their friends at the result. Now, it said, they will bring suit against Claflin & Co. for damages.

BLOOMINGTON'S CONTESTANT.

C. M. Hubbard Was First in the Primary Oratorical Contest at the State College.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 13.—The annual primary contest was held at the university chapel Friday night, and as is always the case, it was an occasion of unusual interest, the oratorical contest exercises being regarded as the most important of all the literary exercises of the institution. There were only three contestants, C. M. Hubbard of Portland, Walter S. Woods of Seymour, and Isidore Feibleman of Indianapolis. It has been agreed all year that the honors would be divided between the three, therefore the field was left to them. As is now the custom, the faculty selected the judges, and the names are kept a secret until the night of the entertainment. This was made necessary by reason of the trouble always growing out of the old system of letting the orators select their own judges. Mr. Feibleman spoke on "Immigration and the Nation's Future." Mr. Hubbard's subject was "The Higher Selfishness," Mr. Woods's was "Glory vs. Duty." First place was awarded to Mr. Hubbard by a vote of five of the six judges, and second to Mr. Wood. The successful orator is a member of the junior class and a Phi Gamma Delta. He will do honor to the institution in the State contest at Indianapolis. Messrs Woods and Feibleman will be the official delegates to the State association for Indiana University, in connection with Mr. Hubbard.

One of the latest and most valuable additions to the scientific department of Indiana University has just been received at the herbarium-rooms. This consists of a collection of plants from lower Canada, New England and the Pacific slope, in all more than ten thousand specimens. All are mounted and in good condition, and the collection gives the institution much the largest herbarium of any college in the West.

Among the new publications recently received at the university library is one of which Miss Sarah P. Morrison, of the class of 1869, is the author. Miss Morrison was the first woman graduate of Indiana University.

Word has been received here of the election of Prof. Seth E. Meek, of the class of 1884, to the science department of the State University of Arkansas, located at Fayetteville, and he will accept the position the 1st of March. Professor Meek has been a member of the faculty of Coe College, Iowa, for several years. Information also comes that Prof. C. L. Edwards, of '86, who has been connected with Clark University, has been elected to the chair of biology in the State University of Texas, at Austin, and has accepted.

Miss Maria Porter Brace, well known to the older students of Indiana University as a member of the faculty in 1882 and 1883, was married Feb. 3, Maj. James Patterson Kimbie, of the United States army, being the groom. The ceremony was performed at All Souls' Church, in New York city.

INSANE OVER RELIGION.

Free Methodists Claim that One of Their Number Has Given Birth to a Second Messiah.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 13.—News comes from Iron Hill, Ore., as it is called, the "New Jerusalem," in Jackson county, that the Free Methodists of that section have gone wild over a religious craze. Revival meetings are being held and people come from miles around. The climax of excitement was reached when the announcement was made in "New Jerusalem" that a woman had given birth to a child, which the promoters of the meetings declared was none other than a second Messiah. The community is wild with joy, and the statement is almost universally believed.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Forecast for Sunday:

For Indiana and Illinois—Cloudy weather, with rain, turning to snow; winds shifting to decidedly colder north, and a cold wave Monday.

For Ohio—Much warmer; fresh south winds; increasing cloudiness, and rain or snow, probably; snow on Monday, likely followed by cold wave.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The storm that appeared Thursday north of Montana, and was Saturday morning central over Iowa and Nebraska, has become a storm trough, extending from Lake Michigan to the Pecos valley, and is attended in front by high, warm winds from the gulf to the Ohio valley, with a severe blizzard in its northwest margin, which has advanced to Iowa, northwest Missouri and Kansas. This cold wave will progress with probably great severity as the storm gives way in its front, and will be a severe norther in Texas.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Pre.
7 A. M.	29.84	24	75	S'east.	Cloudless	T.
7 P. M.	29.60	50	49	South.	Cloudless	0.00

Maximum temperature, 56; minimum temperature, 19.

The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation on Feb. 13:

	Tem.	Pre.
Normal	32	0.12
Mean	37	T.
Departure from normal	*5	—0.12
Excess or deficiency since Feb. 1	*49	—0.31
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—56	—1.95

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Forecast Officer.

"Silver-Pool" Owenby Sues for $500,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Suit for $500,000 was begun in the Circuit Court, to-day, by James A. Owenby against John Wiecher. The latter is the patentee of a machine for extracting fibres from various plants, which complainant alleges he disposed of for Wiecher for a large sum to the American Fibre Company, and he sues for his commissions on the sale. Mr. Owenby will be remembered as the man who was arrested here, a year ago, at the instance of the Speaker of the national House of Representatives, for refusing to appear and testify in the silver-pool investigation. He now lives in New York.

Possible Solution of a Strike.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The striking cloakmakers secured a victory to-day which may go a long way towards settling the strike which is now being waged against the firm of Myer, Jonasson & Co. The Italian newspapers came out to-day denouncing the Italians who took the places of the strikers. This had so much effect that the Italians left their places at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and will not return. It is believed that it is only a question of a few days before the strikers will win.

Proposed Cable to Japan.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13.—The imperial government has assured the Canadian Pacific railway that it will subsidize a submarine cable between Vancouver and Japan, by way of Quimimak island and the Aleutians. Efforts are being made in England to raise capital to construct the line. At present telegrams to Japan, via India and Singapore, cost $2.25 a word. By the proposed line the toll would be 75 cents. The Southern Pacific route, via Australia, will be abandoned.

Prisoners Whipped at the Post.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Feb. 13.—Nine prisoners were this evening fastened to the whipping post and given from three to twenty lashes by Sheriff Simmons, according to the grade of the crime for which they had been convicted. Three of the number convicted and sentenced for more serious crimes, in addition to the whipping, were obliged to remain in the pillory one hour each.

IS NOTHING TO INVESTIGATE

Officials of the Coal Monopoly Railways Say They Do Not Fear the Law,

And Mr. Morrisen Contends the Big Deal Is Not a Matter That Should Interest the Interstate Commerce Commissioners.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—In Wall street but little faith seems to be taken in the reports of the alleged illegality of the recent coal deal. If there was any lack of faith in its legality it was not influential enough to force the prices down, as some people seemed to expect would be the case.

Samuel Sloan, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, was questioned to-day with reference to the alleged illegality of the deal and the resolution offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stout requesting the committee on interstate commerce to investigate it. Mr. Sloan said: "This road simply co-operates with the other roads in the movement, and there is nothing illegal in that. I do not attach any importance to the rumors of the alleged illegality of the arrangement. I have no doubt that before the arrangement was consummated the very best counsel available was consulted in the matter. Personally I have no doubt as to the legality of the transaction. There is a point in this question which has not, I think, been considered. The maximum of production and the maximum of consumption are now so close together that that of itself would tend in a great measure to steady the price. If there was an excessive demand for coal now in the anthracite region I do not think it could be supplied. Why? Well, for the lack of labor for one thing. Labor in the anthracite coal region has been getting less and less because the miners have not had full work. The men have not been fully employed—they have only averaged half a day's work the year round—and mining labor has been reduced very much because of the curtailments from time to time of the mining companies. The men have gone West. The result of this agreement will be that work will be more uniform throughout the year, and both labor and capital will be better remunerated, while the consumer will not be required to pay any more than in the past."

J. E. Rogers Maxwell, president of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, said: "Personally I have no doubt as to the legality of the transaction. I do not believe the price of coal will be any higher to the consumer than it was last year, but the prices will be steadier and the miner will be more steadily employed. The present excitement will be allayed in a few days and then things will move along quietly."

A dispatch from Washington says Lawyers here say that it will probably not be difficult to find the necessary power to investigate the Reading deal, but there is no ground for the belief that the Interstate Commission will interfere. Commissioner Morrison said this morning: "There is not the slightest probability that the Interstate-commerce Commission will have anything to say about the Reading deal. Nothing in the mere fact of a consolidation of interstate railroads to whatever extent they choose implies any conflict with the law under which this commission was created. Its requirements and prohibitions could just as well be lived up to if all the railroads in the country were consolidated under one board of directors. There might be motives in such a consolidation as the Reading which would contemplate violations of law, but they would be merely an accident to the proposition of consolidation. We know of no such motives on the part of the men in this particular combination."

Freight Blockade Lifted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The recent congestion of freight on the Eastern roads has been cleared away, and traffic is again moving without interruption to the Atlantic seaboard by all lines. Indeed, some of the roads could, without inconvenience, handle more business than is offered. This is especially true of those west of Chicago, the majority of which now have more available cars than the volume of traffic demands. The diversion of grain to other gate-ways than Chicago is no longer confined to the Southern routes. Report has it that the Soo line and Canadian Pacific have shaded the rate sufficiently east of St. Paul to draw a large proportion of the grain from Nebraska and Iowa to their lines, the Omaha road delivering it to the Soo, and sharing in the benefit. In addition to this it is said that shippers are already beginning to hold back as much grain as possible, in anticipation of an early opening of lake navigation and a consequent reduction of rates.

Town Killed by Unfavorable Rates.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Feb. 13.—There is great distress in the mining town of Mystic, and its depopulation is feared, all because of a rate ruling of the Iowa Central. That road a month ago made rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis and other towns which shut out Mystic and gave the coal trade to Centerville and Forbush. As a result eighteen mines are closed and six hundred miners' families are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger.

Railway Notes.

The Northern Pacific company has decided to extend its system from Washington to Vancouver city, the Pacific coast terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. Alfred Walter, general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, has left the service of that company to become general manager of the New York, Lake Erie & Western. The vacancy caused in the Baltimore & Ohio by Mr. Walter's resignation will not be filled at present.

Work on the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa & Memphis railroad will be resumed at once, and the road completed to Tuscaloosa. All but eight or ten miles of the grading is completed, work having been suspended for lack of money several months ago. The road will be a link in the Plant system from Savannah to the West.

Another department of the Northern Pacific is booked to leave St. Paul for Chicago. Chief Engineer Kendrick and his entire force will vacate their present quarters at St. Paul, and will transact business from the Chicago offices. The vacant rooms will be used for the auditing force of the Wisconsin Central after March 1.

The Lake Shore announces that it will enter the world's fair grounds at Chicago over the Baltimore & Ohio tracks, locating its station in the southwest part of the grounds. This decision is due to the announcement of the world's fair officers that they cannot arrange for the Lake Shore's entrance at the southeastern part of the grounds.

The building of the Tennessee Central & Alabama Southern railroad is being agitated again, with some hope of success. Col. Horace Scott, of New York, and Mr. Russell, of Ohio, were at Trenton, Tenn., Friday, and have gone over a portion of the line, which is graded from Trenton to Milan. They express themselves as well pleased with the road. It is also contemplated to extend the road to Dyersburg. Mr. Scott has already a considerable amount of money invested in the enterprise. The men associated with him have means.

HOPES TO BE A PRIEST AGAIN.

Dr. Edward McGlynn Thinks He Will Be Restored to the Ministry.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—Dr. Edward McGlynn, in an interview this evening, said: "When I was ordered to go to Rome some years ago, the order was coupled with an order to make written retraction of the political and economic doctrines which I had preached. In a word, my case had been prejudiced. The United States is a missionary country, and is, therefore, controlled by the Propaganda. Cardinal Simeoni, the prefect of the Propaganda, was prejudiced against me. He died a few weeks ago, and Cardinal Ledochowski was appointed in his place. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, reached Rome two days ago, and I expect soon to be invited to a conference in Rome. I have every reason to hope that I will be restored to the ministry without retracting the political and economic truths which I have preached and still preach."

MISS MATTIE WAS DETERMINED.

Why Senator Mitchell Gave In to the Marriage of His Daughter with a Duke.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There has been opposition to the marriage of Miss Mitchell and the Duc De la Rochefoucauld on the part of the family of both bride and groom. Senator Mitchell said to-day: "We kept my daughter here three years, but time and distance made no impression upon her. She and the Duke kept up a correspondence all the while they were separated, the cable being frequently used when the mails proved too slow. Our opposition to the match had also another element—the attitude of the Dowager Duchess. She had not met my daughter during Mattie's first visit to France. A family alliance between the Duke and a cousin had been planned by his mother, and until she should express a desire to have her son wed our daughter we would not consent to an engagement.

"Last year Mrs. Mitchell was ordered by her physician to the French baths and Mattie went with her. Shortly after her arrival the Duke called and renewed his suit. Mattie wrote a letter stating the facts and saying: 'I will be perfectly frank with you. Frank has been to see us, and the old question is before us. As I told you, I will marry no one without your consent. We are old enough to know our own minds, and if Frank and I may not marry each other, we have determined that we will never marry at all.' It came then to be a question of my daughter's happiness, and I determined no longer to be a bar thereto and gave my consent to the marriage. In the meantime the Dowager Duchess had met Mattie, and became enthusiastically in favor of the match, urging it upon Mrs. Mitchell and Mattie. This being made known to me, there was no longer any reason for holding out against it, and my consent went over."

ALLEGED BOGUS COMPANY.

Attachment Against an Officer of a Concern with Millions of Capital on Paper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The sheriff has been instructed to attach the property in this State belonging to Stuart T. Martin, who describes himself as the vice-president of the Pratt Steel Company. Martin is charged with having contracted to purchase certain bonds of the Shenandoah Coal, Iron and Lumber Company at a fixed price, and also to build a railroad from the company's works to Broadway, Va. For this he was to receive certain bonds of the company, which he agreed to accept. Martin is also charged with representing himself as treasurer of the European and American Credit and Trust Company, with offices at Nos. 40 and 42 Wall street, and also in London and Paris, having a capital stock of $9,000,000. According to Martin's statement it had among its directors prominent public men. He said that the late Senator Plumb of Kansas, United States Senator Jones of Nevada, ex-Governor Cornell and Colonel Ingersoll were directors, and General Negley, its president, had returned from a very successful trip to Europe, and that the company had $20,000,000 of foreign capital on hand to invest. The attachment has been issued in an action brought by Edward Morton and Charles Gallagher. They claim that the European and American Credit and Trust Company is bogus, that the owner of the premises in Wall street, where its offices are located, has begun dispossession proceedings against the company, and the plaintiffs demand $20,000 damages from Martin for breach of contract.

BLOODSHED AT COAL CREEK.

Tennessee Soldiers Rain Bullets from a Gatling Gun on Drunken Miners.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Governer Buchanan received a dispatch last night from Coal Creek, stating that unknown persons fired upon the soldiers Thursday night, but no one was hurt. A telegram from Knoxville this evening says: "It was learned here last evening that on Thursday night, about 10 o'clock, a number of drunken men, thought to be miners, fired upon the pickets of the State troops at the Coal Creek convict camp. The Gatling gun was turned on the men, and two of them were crippled. Several houses in Coal Creek were filled with leaden missiles, and the inhabitants were badly frightened. Commander Anderson has telegraphed General Carnes, at Memphis, for more ammunition and arms. Five hundred miners did not work yesterday, but held a meeting to celebrate Lincoln's birthday. Some very nervy speeches were made, and the miners were told to defend themselves against the troops and wipe them off the earth if any blood was shed. Crowds of men were seen among the hills in and around Coal Creek last night, but the usual daylight quiet surrounds the situation at Coal Creek to-day. There was no attack on the troops last night, but as many miners are not working and a few are drinking freely it is feared trouble may occur soon."

The Typhus Fever Plague.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—No new cases of typhus fever were reported to the Health Board up to 11 to-day. Some Russian Jews, who arrived this morning on the Nevada, are detained until it can be learned whether or not they came from plague-infected portions of Russia.

Of the passengers who came over on the typhus-infected steamer Massitia, it is learned that twelve went to Chicago, eight to Pittsburg, seven to New Castle, Pa.; fourteen to Hazelton, Pa.; four to Cleveland; twenty to Watston, Pa.; three to Sutton, W. Va.; ten to Bryan, Tex.; one to New Orleans, and one to Strongs, Pa. The others went to points in the interior of this State and to New England.

Three more cases of typhus fever in the lodging-house, 42 East Twelfth street, were found by the health inspectors to-day. This makes the total of typhus cases seventy-four.

Quick Work on Thirty Cars of Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—Mayor Stewart, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Association, yesterday placed an order with the Washburn-Crosby Company, of this city, for five thousand barrels of flour, and the train of thirty cars required to carry it left at 3 o'clock this afternoon via the Northwestern road. The company turned out the flour in six hours. The train was handsomely decorated and placarded and marked "Rush." It will go from Chicago on fast time via the Pennsylvania road, arriving in Philadelphia Feb. 17, where it will be loaded on the American line steamer Indiana, which sails Feb. 20. The vessel will go direct to Russia and will sail under the American flag.

New K. of P. Lodge Instituted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Ind., Feb. 13.—Last night was a big time for the K. of P. of this city. Thirty members from Dundee, six miles west of this city, secured a charter to organize a lodge and they did not have their room ready. Accordingly they came to this city and the K. of P. here did the work, assisted by lodges from Hartford City, Pennville, Bluffton and Warren.

Ex-Senator Ingalls Joins the G. A. R.

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 13.—The application of ex-Senator John J. Ingalls for membership in the G. A. R. has been accepted.

The Lincoln League

Is certainly to be congratulated over the success of their annual meeting and the wide-awake, progressive spirit exhibited on that occasion. We perused and admired their ringing resolutions, and only wish to say that Rev. John Hull, of Danville, who claimed to have none of the "Democratic symptoms," as he neither chews, smokes nor drinks, would soon change his mind if he would taste the pure, unadulterated beer brewed by the P. Lieber branch of the Indianapolis Brewing Company. Their Special Brew, Pilsener and Erlanger beer, can be obtained in bottles from J. Metzger & Co. Telephone 407.

CLEVELAND MEANS DEFEAT

Ex-Senator Brown Predicts Disaster if the Ex-President Is Nominated Again,

And Says Hill Should Be Rewarded by Democracy for Stealing the State of New York—Political Notes from All Quarters.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—Ex-Senator Jos. E. Brown favors Senator Hill, of New York, for the Democratic presidential nominee. He has addressed a letter to the editor of the Constitution regretting the unfortunate division between the friends of ex-President Cleveland and Senator Hill. He says:

"The Democratic party has victory within its grasp in the new election if it makes no unpardonable mistakes; but to make victory certain it is necessary that we have a united Democracy. It will be necessary to nominate a candidate who can carry all the Southern Democratic States and who can carry New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana. President Cleveland carried them in 1884 and was elected. He lost them in 1888 and was defeated. We should take the earliest steps possible to ascertain what is the sentiment of the States just mentioned. If there is more certainty that Mr. Cleveland can carry them than that Senator Hill can carry them, then he should receive the nomination. If, on the other hand, developments have shown or may show that Senator Hill will be certain to carry those States, then the party should not hesitate to make him the standard-bearer. Entertaining this view, I do not deem it essential that the party make a selection of a candidate for President at present, but I would wait until we hear from New York and the other States necessary to our success, and, as both the candidates above named for the nomination are men of great ability, either can safely be trusted with the power if he be the most available, and when we find who is likely to be the most available then is the time for the Democracy to make the selection.

"You or some of your readers may remember a case that does not occur to me at present, but I do not remember one where the same person has been nominated by either of the great political parties to run three successive times for the office of President, whether successful or unsuccessful in the second election. If this has been the Democratic usage, then the usage is unfavorable to the claims of President Cleveland. He has been elected President and served one term. He has been nominated by the Democratic party for a second term, and with all the machinery, patronage and power of the administration in his hands, has been defeated for a second term. If Democratic usage amounts to anything, or Democratic precedent is to be considered, this inevitably disposes of Mr. Cleveland for another term, and it would be more in conformity with the usage of the Democratic party to nominate Senator Hill or some other good man as the Democratic candidate, and let it be remembered that the government of the United States is now one hundred years old, and that this usage of both great political parties not to nominate the same man three successive times for President, whether elected the second time or not, has been uniform and without exception.

"When we take into consideration the long and valuable services of Senator Hill as Governor of New York to the Democracy, and the recent fact that by a master stroke of policy he secured a Democratic majority in the Legislature of New York and redeemed the State from the rule of the Republican party, and has placed it in the control of the Democratic party for many years to come, it would seem that no other Democrat has done more for the party or has more rightly merited its honors and emoluments. Grover Cleveland being out of the way as a candidate for the nomination, by the unbroken usage of the Democratic party, Senator Hill, by his wisdom in council and his ability in execution, looms up a head and shoulders above any other aspirant. His nomination by the Democratic convention will be followed by success at the ballot-box which will cause all the branches of the federal government to pass again under the control of the Democratic party.

"At this juncture of our affairs, let me remark that the division attempted to be gotten up in the Democratic party by the formation of a third party is most unfortunate, and, if persisted in and is successful, will be most disastrous to the Democratic party and most unfortunate to the Southern people, and especially the white people of the South, who understand very well the supreme importance of holding together and acting together. I cannot think that the patriotic citizens of the Southern section of the Union can afford to tolerate a division in the face of the disaster which would necessarily result. If we stand back as heretofore and present a solid South and the Democratic party in convention nominate a candidate who can carry what have been usually known as the doubtful States already mentioned, we have a glorious triumph in reserve for us. Let us hope that no unwise step will be taken, no unfortunate division tolerated, but that every Democrat will be ready to make any and all sacrifices which are necessary for the success of his party and to defend the great public interest involved."

Says Lincoln Is a "Dark Horse."

LONDON, Feb. 13.—During the course of a long article the Spectator says that the retirement of Mr. Blaine from the position of a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States has brought the presidency into special prominence. The Spectator thinks that Mr. Blaine's friends in the Republican convention will not allow Mr. Harrison to be renominated. The Republicans, the Spectator says, have an idea of a "dark horse" in Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, American minister to Great Britain, who would prove the most formidable candidate they could choose. It adds that this fact is already widely recognized. It is evident, unless this movement is checked, that Mr. Lincoln will be the third man, granted, of course, that the third man is required, and consents to stand. The Spectator deprecates the annoyance that Americans often show because of England's interest in the presidency, and says that the English have no desire to interfere, but in the case of so near a relation they can't help taking an interest. The Spectator concludes: "No European succession is of half such importance to us. The people of this country, despite their shyness and consequent appearance of churlishness, are sincerely proud of America, and they are anxious that she should choose well. They do not desire, as Americans imagine, a President who will knuckle down to England."

Tammany Will Not Postpone the Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Members of the Democratic State committee were asked yesterday what they thought of the Cooper Union protest against a midwinter convention, and whether they felt like changing the date. Some of the committeemen frankly said that they would not vote to postpone the meeting of the convention. Others seemed inclined to think about the subject.

Richard Croker said: "No I do not favor changing the date of the convention. I think the time set is as good as any other time. In fact, a little better, because the farmers have nothing to do now and they can attend. Later in the season, when the ground thaws out, they will prefer to stay at home and plough rather than attend any convention."

Chairman Edward Murphy, jr., of the Democratic State committee, said: "The convention will meet at the time and place designated and called, and will undoubtedly transact the business for which it is called. The gentlemen who participate in the proceedings of that convention will certainly select the nominee of the convention that meets in Chicago, June 21."

Big Republican Gains.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Journal has compiled the result of the supervisor elections of Tuesday. In twenty counties 362 supervisors were chosen; of these 248 are Republicans and 114 Democrats. At the 1891 elections 189 Republicans and 163 Democrats were chosen. The Republican majority of thirty-six, in 1891, was increased to 134. Fifteen counties report Republican gains—Broome, 8; Chenango, 4; Cortland, 3; Cattaraugus, 1; Delaware, 1; Franklin, 4; Herkimer, 2; Madison, 4; Montgomery, 2; Onondaga, 8; Steuben, 8; Schoharie, 3; St. Lawrence, 1; Tioga, 3, Washington, 2. Two counties made Democratic gains—Chemung, 4; Schuyler, 1. Three counties made no change—Otsego, Putnam and Spencer. The Republicans captured Democratic boards in Broome, Chenango, Cortland and Steuben, and virtually secured Montgomery and Onondaga, where full boards have not yet been chosen. The Democrats captured a Republican board in Chemung county.

The Northwest Combining for Cleveland.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A combination is said to have been engineered during the past ten days to throw the votes of five Northwestern States solidly to Cleveland at the Democratic convention. The States mentioned as being included in the combination are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Dakotas. They will, it is stated, be unanimous for Cleveland from the start, with the exception of Iowa, which asks the privilege of casting a complimentary vote for Boies on the first ballot. It is agreed that all the States shall hold early conventions. The Minnesota committee will meet Tuesday and name the date of its convention for March 22, and the others will follow in quick succession, all being held before April 15. This solid Northwestern move, its promoters state, is to offset the effect of Hill's New York convention in February.

Georgians Are for Cleveland.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—The Atlanta Journal prints a poll of the State of Georgia on presidential preferences this afternoon. Correspondents were instructed to interview twelve of the most prominent Democrats in each county. The result shows an overwhelming majority for Cleveland. Out of 1,239 prominent Democrats interviewed, Cleveland is the first choice of all but 390. Cleveland receives 849 first-choice votes. Hill is second with 270, Gorman gets 24, Gray 13, and the rest are scattering. The report comes from eighty-seven towns and seventy-three counties.

The Filley Faction Victorious.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—After a very stormy session of the Republican State League at Sedalia, Mo., occasioned by a determined and even desperate wrangle over the reports of the committee on credentials, and which resulted finally in victory for the Filley faction, the convention adjourned sine die at 5 o'clock this morning.

New York Republicans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The executive committee of the Republican State committee today decided to call a meeting of the State committee at noon, Feb. 19, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, this city. It is understood that the State convention to elect delegates to the Republican national convention will be held the first week in May.

Idaho Republicans.

BOISE, Ida., Feb. 13.—The State Republican League of Idaho was organized today. The league indorsed President Harrison's administration, reciprocity and protection. The credentials of the Mormon Republican Club, of Paris, Ida., were rejected by the league.

All Hill Delegates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Delegates to the State convention were elected by the Democrats of Auburn, Addison and Owego today. All were instructed to vote for Hill delegates to Chicago.

POISONED A FAMILY.

Rejected Suitor of a Young Woman Coolly Commits a Terrible Crime.

SALEM, Ill., Feb. 13.—One death from poisoning and six more possible is the record of a mysterious affair south of here. Immediately after eating supper at their home, last night, James Morton and his two daughters became very ill with all the indications of poisoning. Dr. T. J. Green was sent for, but despite his efforts Morton died early this morning. The two girls, although still alive, were very ill. Breakfast was prepared for the Doctor and friends who were aiding the sick. In a few minutes Dr. Green, ex-Supervisor John English, and two neighbors were writhing in agony. One of the women, who had eaten less heartily than the others of some biscuit, gave the alarm, and physicians were summoned from town. Coroner Lakin and State's Attorney Gennings also went to the place to investigate. This afternoon it was learned that suspicion had fallen upon Foie Parkinson, a young man of the vicinity. He is charged with having placed poison in the family flour-barrel for the purpose of killing the family because one of the girls had refused to receive calls from him after he had served a term in the Chester penitentiary for theft.

WIDE OPEN ON SUNDAY.

Minneapolis Repeals Its Liquor Laws and Enacts Unique New Ones.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 14.—In an all-night session the Minneapolis City Council repealed all existing liquor laws and passed a new ordinance that is unique. Eleven Democrats combined with five Republicans and put the ordinance through. It is designed to permit the running of saloons Sunday. Under the ordinance, as fast as saloons were opened Sunday, members of the crusader's society made complaint against violators of the law and they were taken into the municipal court and heavily fined. In the new ordinance a clause distinctly states that "no prosecution shall be commenced for any violation of any provision of the ordinance, except upon complaint of a police officer." The police officers receive their orders from Mayor Winston, who is in favor of a wide-open policy. The saloon-keeper is further protected by a section in which it is provided that in case of revocation of license the city shall refund to the holder thereof a sum of money proportionate to the amount paid for such license for the unexpired term thereof.

AN OIL-LADEN CLIPPER.

Identity of the Ship Seen Burning in Mid-Ocean Established—No Trace of the Crew.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The identity of the ship seen burning on Jan. 16, about 1,200 miles southwest of Cape Clear, Ireland, or nearly in mid-ocean, has been established. She was the Nova Scotian clipper Loodiana, which left this port with a large cargo of refined petroleum in cases on December 31. She was commanded by Captain Boyd and carried a crew of thirty-eight men. She is the only oil-laden ship overdue at a European port, and there is no doubt that she was the vessel that the Wilson line steamship Egyptian Monarch passed on Jan. 16. Captain Irwin, of the Egyptian Monarch, reported after reaching Liverpool on Jan. 22, that he sighted a wooden vessel burning furiously during a storm. Judging from the dense black smoke and the odor he thought she was laden with oil. Her masts were gone. Her bowsprit was standing, and to it Captain Irwin saw two men clinging. Before a boat could be lowered the bowsprit snapped and fell into the sea, with the two men, who disappeared. Believing that the boats from the burning ships might be in the neighborhood, Captain Irwin remained near until dawn. He saw no signs of the crew on the riotous waters. He concluded that if they had succeeded in launching a boat it had been swamped.

Water Too Low for the Berlin.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—At about 4 o'clock this afternoon the Inman-line steamship City of Berlin, from Liverpool for this port, ran aground on the bar at Sandy Hook. Information of the mishap was quickly sent to the agents of the Inman line in this city, and a fleet of tugs was sent to the assistance of the stranded vessel. They soon succeeded in floating her, but she grounded again five hundred yards further in. Signals of distress were