

No Further Inducement

No other inducement than the cold weather is needed, but we give the additional one of

1-4 OFF.

On all winter-weight Overcoats and Suits for men and boys.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS,

Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Linens, Etc

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

WASH FABRICS FOR SPRING

"TOILE DU NORD," WM. SIMPSON & SONS' "CANTON CLOTH," ARNOLD MFG. CO.'S "SHANTONG PONGEES," PARKHILL MFG. CO.'S "ZEPHYRS," WM. SIMPSON & SONS' "BRANDENBURG CLOTH," EVERETT MILLS "CLASSICS," YORK MFG. "CRITERION CLOTH."

We control the product of all the above well-known fabrics for this territory, and offer selections from the largest lines we have ever shown. Liberal dating. Prices guaranteed.

20 cases Arnold's "SATIN GLORIA." Special price in lots.

Stocks complete in all departments. Lowest prices always a certainty.

ROGERS' PLATED WARE

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RAILROAD

BIG 4 ROUTE

EXCURSION TO

NEW ORLEANS

AND MOBILE,

\$22 FOR THE ROUND TRIP \$22

On account of

MARDI GRAS

Tickets to be sold February 6 to 12, inclusive, and good returning until March 7.

REDUCED RATES

VIA

C. H. & D. R. R.

TO THE

MARDI GRAS

AT

NEW ORLEANS

AND

MOBILE.

Tickets will be sold good going Feb. 6 to 12, and will be good to return until March 7.

A Some bowel SQUAWLING trouble, perhaps? CHILD. Nothing as good as MELOL—a safe, pleasant, effective cathartic. 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

GLOBE

HEADACHE CAPSULES

Veritable pain relievers, for the cure of EVERY FORM OF HEADACHE, usually in half an hour.

The Indianapolis Warehouse Co

WAREHOUSES, FOR WARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Sunday Journal, by mail, \$2 a Year

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

COLUMBIA FLOUR

BEST IN THE WORLD. AGMILL MILLS, West Washington Street.

Fair, slowly rising temperature.

WHEN

Is undergoing repairs and extensive improvements necessitated by our various recent fires. The only inviting feature for the next few weeks will be the prices. They will compensate for our disturbed condition at

WHEN

BIG FOUR TRAIN BURNED

East-bound Passenger Train from St. Louis Ditched Near Pana, Ill.,

And All the Cars Destroyed by Fire—Baggage-master Killed and Six of the Passengers Reported Seriously Hurt.

CHICAGO, 2:30 A. M., Feb. 8.—It is rumored that an east-bound passenger train on the Big Four, was ditched by a broken rail, near Pana, Ill., late last or early this morning.

2:40 A. M.—The Western Union office at Pana is closed, but it has been ascertained from a reliable source that but one life was lost in the Big Four wreck—that of the baggage master. It is not known what train was ditched, but it is supposed to have been the east-bound passenger from St. Louis. The railroad office at Pana refuses information. The whole train was consumed by the flames, which started soon after the train ran into the ditch. All the uninjured passengers, it is learned, got out safely and rescued those who were injured before the fire reached them. How many were injured, and how seriously, however, it is not known.

One Killed and Six Seriously Hurt.

St. Louis, Feb. 8, 2:45 A. M.—The Big Four east-bound passenger train which left here at 7:45 last night was wrecked and totally destroyed a mile east of Pana, Ill., at a late hour. The wreck was caused by a broken rail. Fire then destroyed the whole train, including two sleepers, the engine only being saved. The baggage master was killed, six passengers seriously injured and a dozen more slightly hurt. No names nor further particulars can be obtained at present.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

South Carolina and the United States Wrangle Over the Collection of State Taxes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7.—Proceedings were begun in the United States Court here, to-day, which threaten to bring about a conflict between the State and federal authorities, if the sheriffs of various counties attempt to carry out the orders of Governor Tillman to levy on the railroad property for taxes now in dispute. On Saturday a freight train on the South Carolina railway was seized at Aiken and chained to the track. There were fourteen freight cars; eight of them were loaded to the value of about \$11,000. The amount of taxes claimed by the State is not over \$1,600. The roads in the hands of F. Chamberlain, receiver, who was appointed by the United States Court. Receiver Chamberlain's position to the court, filed to-day, claims that the taxes, according to legal assignment, have been paid, and that the balance claimed by the State—about \$6,000—is illegal, and has been declared by the court to be null and void.

It appearing by the petition that certain personal property alleged to be in custody of the receiver duly appointed has been seized by and under an execution for taxes alleged to be unlawful and not due or payable, it is ordered that S. C. Mitchell and M. V. Tyler (treasurer and sheriff of Aiken county) show cause at Charleston on Feb. 20 why they should be attached and punished for contempt of court; also, why they should not be enjoined and restrained from interfering with any or all of the property of the South Carolina railroad.

In the meantime a temporary injunction is granted restraining the officials from levying upon the property in question. Similar writs were issued at the suit of the Richmond & Danville railroad, citing the sheriffs and treasurers of Abbeville, Anderson and Newberry counties for contempt. Noble rule in these latter cases being made returnable at Greenville, March 8. A detachment of United States deputy marshals were sent out on yesterday afternoon's train to serve the papers. In all these cases the railroads have paid the taxes based on the original assessment of the property. The county auditors, however, raised these assessments, it is claimed, arbitrarily and illegally, and the courts so decided. The Governor's orders to the treasurers and sheriffs are to obey with the execution peremptorily. The intervention of federal courts will probably produce something of an exciting clash of authority.

Noble's Demurrer Overruled. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Judge Wallace overruled to-day the demurrer interposed by Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble in the suit upon the property in question, W. R. Lapham, a government contractor, formerly chief of the department of printing and stationery in the government building at Washington. Secretary Noble sent out a circular stating that bidders for supplying envelopes and stationery would not find it to their advantage to do business through Lapham.

Nobody Believes Them. BOSTON, Feb. 7.—Master Workmen from members of the Rochester Clothing Exchange, has given himself up at the penitentiary to begin serving his year's sentence. He had been out on bail and could not be found when the decision of the court was handed down.

Master Workman Hughes Surrenders. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Master Workman James Hughes, convicted of extorting money from members of the Rochester Clothing Exchange, has given himself up at the penitentiary to begin serving his year's sentence. He had been out on bail and could not be found when the decision of the court was handed down.

Mitchell Coming to Fight Corbett. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The following cablegram was received here to-day from London: "Charlie Mitchell will leave Liverpool on the Majestic to-morrow. Millionaire Abington will back Mitchell for any amount to fight Jim Corbett for the championship of the world."

Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, was introduced yesterday by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to the bar of the Court of Queen's Bench, London, and was invited to and occupied seat on the bench beside the Lord Chief Justice.

WILL NOT FULFILL PROMISES

Democratic Senators Have No Intention of Keeping Their Platform Pledges.

Mr. Harris Announces that the Time Will Never Come When He Will Obey the Orders of a National Convention.

Hypocrisy of the Cleveland Party Exposed in the Senate by Mr. Chandler.

Democrats Not Only Opposed to Repealing the Silver-Purchase Law, but Against Improved, Safe Railroad Appliances.

IN KEEPING WITH THE PAST.

Senator Chandler Shows that Democracy Intends to Ignore Its Platform.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Chandler managed to give a political twist to the debate in the Senate to-day on the automatic-coupler bill. He brought up a resolution in the national Democratic platform, which denounced the Republican party and the Republican Senate for not having provided legislation for the protection of railroad employes, and he insisted that the fact of so many Democratic Senators being against the bill was inconsistent with their party fealty. He twitted them with the fact that only eleven of them had voted yesterday to take up the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act, knowing the declaration of the national Democratic convention on the subject of silver and knowing the entreaties of the President-elect to have the Sherman act repealed before the 4th of March. And he predicted that the course of Democratic Senators at the next Congress on the subject of tariff would be equally at variance with their party platform. Mr. Wolcott, while arguing against the automatic-coupler bill, said no other Senator than Mr. Chandler could have found an advantage in it. No action was taken on the bill.

The first thing done by the Senate to-day was to vote on the subject of the assignees or legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, to pay the balance due on the United States ship Dolphin—\$85,000. Then the Senate resumed consideration of the substitute reported from the committee on interstate commerce to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving-wheel brakes. In the course of his explanation of the bill Mr. Cullom said that there were forty different patterns of automatic couplers and that if over 75 per cent of the freight cars agreed upon a particular type of couplers the Interstate-commerce Commission would fix that as the one to use. Mr. Harris asked Mr. Cullom whether the railroad companies were not adopting the automatic coupler as rapidly as their financial condition would allow.

NEW PROVIDED WITH SAFETY APPLIANCES. Mr. Cullom admitted the railroad companies insisted that they were doing the best they could, but yet not one-third of the freight cars were provided with couplers or brakes.

Mr. Vilas asked Mr. Cullom whether he knew of any instances where a railroad company deferred payment of dividends in order to adopt means to protect the lives of its employes.

Mr. Cullom knew no instance of the kind. The trouble was that railroad companies were looking more to finances than to the protection of the lives and limbs of their employes.

Mr. Wolcott inquired whether the association of freight men had not protested against the adoption of automatic couplers and expressed a preference for the link and pin.

Mr. Cullom admitted that the freight men would prefer the link and pin rather than the automatic coupler, but he insisted it was a matter of life and limb by railroad employes through accidents, and said that the country would not consent to a system which would cause such tremendous slaughter would cease. It had been stated—a startling fact, it was—on the floor of the Senate, that the number of men engaged in railroad service in one year. These men, he said, would be safer if they were not engaged in railroad service than they were now as railroad employes.

Mr. Hunton said that he was not able to give his assent to the bill, knowing its provisions. He believed that the men who had devoted their lives to the building and management of railroads would conduct their business better than it could be conducted by Congress by the Interstate-commerce Commission or by the national convention of each of the two great parties. He quoted Mr. Gorman as saying that the cost of the bill would be \$50,000,000 to comply with the requirements of the bill.

Mr. Harris said that Mr. Gorman's estimate applied only to couplers of the cost of brakes would be from \$50 to \$100 a car, and as there are 1,000,000 freight cars in the country, that item would add from fifty to one hundred millions to Mr. Gorman's estimate of cost.

Mr. Chandler said that the bill should be passed without hesitancy and without delay. It had been favored by the platform of the national Democratic convention, but he feared, from the performances of the last few days in the Senate, that the platform was in danger of receiving grievous if not deadly wounds at the hands of those who ought to be its friends. That he had denounced the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate (as it was then, but as it was soon not to be), for not taking action on the bill to protect the lives of railroad employes. He would like to know what the Democratic convention really meant in that matter, and he asked Mr. Harris if he would explain it.

WILL NOT OBEY HIS PARTY'S DICTATES. Mr. Harris—I am not able to answer definitely the direct question of the Senator; but I shall say to him that the time has never been, is not now, and never will come, when I shall be such a devotee to the orders of a national convention as he seems to be. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chandler was glad to hear that declaration of independence from the Senator from Tennessee. But he was amazed at the want of respect with which Democratic Senators threatened the platform of their party. He could not understand very well why the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman) had not wanted this bill to be taken up yesterday. That Senator had felt a reluctance to drive the steel through the Democratic platform twice in the same day. Knowing the declaration of the Democratic convention on the subject of silver, and knowing the entreaties of the President-elect, only eleven Democratic Senators could be mustered yesterday to vote for the repeal of the Sherman act. And the declaration of the Democratic national convention platform which was marked for destruction was its declaration in favor of legislation to protect the lives and limbs of railroad employes.

Mr. President? Mr. Chandler continued: "I believe that when the next Congress meets a like disregard will be paid to the declaration of the Democratic national convention that in that platform a promise that the McKinley bill should be repealed as one of the fruits of Democratic victory. And yet I am sorry to say that I have no faith that

DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL STAND BY THAT RESOLUTION

The Democratic party will stand by that resolution, and the party voted yesterday in the Senate on the question of silver, and that would marshall its hosts as they are now being marshaled under the leadership of the Democratic party.

Mr. Wolcott was in favor of going to the extreme limit of right in respect to the protection of railroad employes. But he was unwilling to proceed blindly and feebly to the legislation which would answer no good and useful purpose, simply because that legislation was aimed at corporate control because he might thereby earn some cheap applause from people who, having nothing, desired that the rest of the world should have nothing. After Mr. Chandler's speech, without action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

AN EXPENSIVE CONGRESS. Mr. Dingley Shows that Appropriations Will Reach \$1,038,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In marked contrast with the interest taken in the proceedings of the House yesterday was the lack of attention paid to the routine business of to-day. And yet the House yesterday accomplished nothing. To-day it made fair progress with one of the great appropriation bills. The legislative bill appropriates upwards of \$21,500,000, yet aside from a review of the condition of the treasury by Messrs. Dingley and Dockery—divergent views—and an attack on the civil-service law by Mr. Dearmond, the proceedings were uninteresting. During the discussion Mr. Dingley said that the appropriations by this Congress would reach one billion and thirty-eight millions against nine hundred and eighty-eight millions made by the Fifty-first Congress, an increase of sixty millions. If there should be no tariff legislation to disturb the revenues for the fiscal year 1894 would undoubtedly reach \$405,000,000 and the expenditures not exceed \$330,000,000, and would not if the tariff and other expenditures would not exceed \$15,000,000, which was \$3,000,000 more than was ever expended. If they should go up to \$35,000,000, as contemplated, there would be a deficiency of \$20,000,000 next year.

Amendments offered respectively by Mr. Wheeler to reduce the compensation of members of Congress to \$4,000 and by Mr. Miller to reduce the compensation of the President to \$25,000 were rejected.

Mr. Dearmond, a Missouri Democrat, offered an amendment providing that until the places in the classified service shall be distributed among the adherents of the several political parties in proportion to their respective members, as shown by the vote cast at the last presidential election, no applicant, unless he is an adherent of a political party which has not had the full opportunity of examination or appointment under the civil-service law.

Mr. Dearmond also offered an amendment to the civil-service law, which would give the member would not give the megwumps a chance.

Mr. Dearmond replied that they were largely in favor now. If they were not the megwumps wait until the stalwarts had a chance. [Laughter.] If there was anything substantial in the civil-service law, it would be of no use to the megwumps, and he asked the amendment out of order.

MGR. SATOLLI'S OPPORTUNITY. Chance to Disarm Criticism by Giving His Views on the Relation of Church and State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate, has been asked to give his views, as the representative of the Pope in this country, on a proposed amendment to the Constitution, advocated by the National League for the protection of American institutions. The objects of the league are to secure "constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common-school system and other American institutions; to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds. As a step to this end, the league proposes to secure the passage of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is before the joint committee of both the Senate and the House of Representatives:

No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or money raised by taxation, or authorize, either directly or indirectly, the payment of salaries, expenses, or otherwise any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking which is wholly, or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

This proposed amendment has been introduced by Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, United Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists and others. The league has received assurances that Mgr. Satolli is giving the matter careful consideration.

DENIED BY CARDINAL GIBBONS. He Did Not Delay Sending His Letter to Rome for the Purpose Charged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—Referring to the recent despatch from Chicago, alleging that Cardinal Gibbons purposely withheld the letter which he was deputed to forward to the Pope in the name of the archbishops of this country until the appointment of the apostolic delegate had been announced, the Catholic Standard of to-day says editorially: "His Eminence, the Cardinal and the Most Reverend Archbishop of New York are both in Philadelphia at the present time, and we have their joint authority for declaring this latest story to be wholly without foundation as regards its facts. Archbishop Corrigan is especially indignant at this gross imputation upon his Eminence, and he utterly repudiates and abhors the scandalous publication. The facts are simply these: The letter did not contain the report which the Cardinal was deputed to send to the Holy Father in the name of the American archbishops. It related to two subjects: One his Holiness's golden jubilee and the other the recent conference in New York. The former event is to be celebrated on the 15th of this month, while the proceedings of the conference had been already officially communicated to his Holiness by the secretary of the conference, Bishop Chappelle. The reasonable delay in transmitting the Cardinal's letter, which has been already explained, could have no effect whatever, therefore, either in hindering or furthering the purpose of the letter, and that there was no motive for the delay as alleged is certainly and absolutely false."

A Common Crime in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 7.—The legislative committee selected to examine the accounts of the Rev. A. H. Buchanan, late treasurer of the State insane asylum, have reported. They discovered a shortage of \$10,000. The Rev. Mr. Buchanan was treasurer of the institution ten years. Members of the committee say his shortage for his entire term may reach \$20,000. He is one of the best known members of the Presbyterian ministers in the United States.

GROVER'S COURIER REBUFFED

Another Set-Back for Cleveland in His Efforts to Repeal the Sherman Act.

One of His Confidential Messengers and Lobbyists Informed that He Could Not Influence a Single Vote in the House.

Evidence that the President-Elect Erred in Sending Villard to Washington.

The Schemer Not Liked by Illinoisans—His Interest in the Secretaryship of the Interior—Moss, Shanklin and Byrum Triumph

CLEVELAND'S LATEST MISTAKE. The Unpopular Henry Villard Falls in Ill. Misstep to Influence Representatives. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The first result of the knockout blow which a majority of the Democratic Senators gave to President-elect Cleveland's autocratic command that this Congress must repeal the Sherman silver-purchasing act was the appearance to-day in the corridors of the Capitol of a special courier from Mr. Cleveland in the person of Henry Villard. It is understood that Mr. Villard will be joined either late to-night or to-morrow morning by Don M. Dickinson, the other confidential courier, who brought to Washington a message from Mr. Cleveland's ultimatum on the silver question. Mr. Villard occupied himself to-day with calling members of the House out of that chamber, and impressing upon them, in the name of Mr. Cleveland, the necessity of repealing the Sherman act, or, at least, of having the Democrats of the House vote in favor of such a repeal, thereby throwing upon this administration the responsibility of settling the question. One of the last members whom Mr. Villard thus importuned this afternoon was a well-known Democrat. Mr. Villard introduced himself to this Democrat in the corridor, and dwelt upon Mr. Cleveland's anxiety for the repeal of the Sherman act.

"Oh, yes, Mr. Villard," said the member from Illinois, "although I have never met you before, I, of course, have heard of you, and know well who you are. Let me tell you that if Mr. Cleveland wishes to influence votes in this House on the silver question he had better send to the capital as his representative Col. 'Bill' Morrison, of Illinois. He, better than any other man, can straighten out the tangle. You, Mr. Villard, cannot influence a single vote. Good day, sir," and with this the Illinois man turned on his heel and disappeared through the doors which Mr. Villard had not the privilege to pass.

Behind this curt interview there lies a meaning which has a bearing upon the construction of the next Cabinet. There is no doubt in the minds of the friends of Chairman Morrison, of the Interstate-commerce Commission, that he was positively slated a month ago for Secretary of the Interior. They finally discovered the African in the wood-pile. The opposition to Colonel Morrison came, they learned, principally from Mr. Villard, Carl Schurz and "Colonel" Lambert. The chief opponent, however, was Mr. Villard, and his interest in the appointment of the Secretary of the Interior is attributed by the friends of Mr. Morrison, to the fact that the Northern Pacific railroad still has something like 25,000 acres of land grants to which the title of that corporation is not clear, and which will probably be the subject of investigation by a special commission, of which Mr. Villard is certainly to be discussed in Congress. A Secretary of the Interior of pliant disposition could, in his reports and by his influence, favor a Cabinet place to Mr. Villard, and the friends of Mr. Villard, who are not without influence in the Democratic sources, that the reason why Mr. Cleveland decided not to give a place in the Cabinet to ex-Governor Gray, of Indiana, was because of the influence of Mr. Villard, who is a candidate for Wyoming.

Teller's Conduct Denounced. BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The Board of Trade, by resolution, protests against the utterances of Senator Teller in threatening to block legislation in case the Sherman silver bill is repealed. The resolution says: "It is a public outrage that the fourteen Senators, or any one of them, from Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada, representing a total population of but little more than twice that of Baltimore city, or one-fifth that of New York State, should thus imperil the commercial interests of the whole country."

TURPIE PLEADS FOR NIHILISTS. He Wants Russian Murderers to Enjoy the Right of Asylum in America. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—When the Senate committee on foreign relations reported the Russian extradition treaty to the Senate in executive session, it was with an amendment to the effect that attempts to murder the czar, or any member of the royal family, should be considered as non-political offenses, regardless of what the motive of the criminal might be, and that, being non-political offenses, they should be extraditable. This clause was productive of a great deal of debate, and the Senate was compelled to spend a part of a number of executive sessions in its consideration. The opposition was led by Mr. Turpie, who has all along been the champion of the doctrine of the right of asylum. The amendment was supported by the committee, the members of which, it is understood, explained the reasons that induced them to arrive at the determination set forth in their report to the Senate. The Senators evidently incline to the opinion that the committee understood the case and were willing that their recommendations should prevail, for, after a somewhat spirited argument on the part of Mr. Turpie, the committee called showed more than the necessary two-thirds in favor of the amendment, and the treaty was ratified.

Mr. Turpie was not satisfied with this action of the Senate, and the following resolution, introduced by him to-day, is intended as an offset to the terms of the treaty: "Believing that the doctrine of asylum as practiced and approved by a very large number of the members of the family of nations is highly expedient, and that jurisdiction in what are known as political offenses ought not to be as