OPPOSED TO INVESTIGATION

Democrats Do Not Want the Light Turned on Senator Roach, of North Dakota.

Gorman Charged with Trying to Defeat an Inquiry Because He Was Instrumental in Securing the Defaulter's Election.

Republican Senators Beaten in an Effort to Prevent an Executive Session.

The Objectionable Clause of the Russian Treaty—Appeal from Stepniak—Embassador Pauncefote Received by the President.

THE ROACH CASE.

Gorman and Other Democratic Senators Working Against the Proposed Inquiry.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Jud La Moure, of North Dakota, has arrived and threatens to make trouble for Senator Hansbrough, of that State, if the latter does not stop the proposed Republican investigation into the private character of Senator Roach, of North Dakota. It is stated that Senator Gorman, in trying to defeat an investigation into the charges against Roach's defalcations, is only shielding himself that Gorman secured Roach's election as a Senator, knowing of the dishonest transactions of the North Dakotian here, and now he doesn't want exposed the part he [Gorman] took in Roach's election. The Roach case came prominently to the front to-day in the executive session of the Senate, and was the cause for some rather plain talk from both sides of the chamber. The Senate only went into secret session after a yea and nay vote, in which it was developed that the Democrats had enough members present, added to the Republicans, to make a voting quorum.

As soon as the doors were closed the Republicans propounded an inquiry as to what the other side meant by refusing to permit the committee on privileges and elections to report the resolution relative to the contest of Mr. Martin's seat by Mr. Ady, a resolution that had been agreed to by the committee at the meeting Saturday; and, further, why they had exhibited what appeared to be bad faith in the Roach resolution—a resolution which Republicans contended had been agreed to by Democrats on the floor of the Senate. This at once precipitated a discussion, in which it was developed that the Democrats were opposed to taking up the Roach case at this time, and wanted to postpone any further action until the next session of Congress. It was declared by Democratic leaders, as had been stated by them before, that if the Roach case was to be gone into there were others that should be taken up as well.

The Republicans retorted that they were afraid of no investigation concerning any other members, but they insisted that some positive action should be taken in this particular case. The Democrats said that they were willing the resolution should be modified so as to instruct the committee to report whether or not they had the authority to make the investigation concerning the previous acts of a Senator; but the Republicans urged that this did not go far enough and insisted that the committee should be still further authorized to go ahead and make the investigation if they found they had such authority. It was this counter proposition that the Democrats opposed, and after a long discussion of the two views so vehemently adhered to by the respective sides the question was laid aside without any definite action being taken.

The nomination of Mr. Eckels to be Controller of the Currency, was reported favorably, but confirmation did not follow, it going over a day under the rules, there being an objection to its present consideration. This objection found expression in some very caustic remarks by Republican Senators in regard to what they called the lack of wisdom manifested in the selection, for so important an office, of a man who, by his admission, knew absolutely nothing of the business of banking.

A communication was received from the President concerning the Behring sea case, which set out in narrative form the proceedings that have been taken, up to date, before the court of arbitration.

Senator Gorman called upon the President to-day to discuss with him the question of the adjournment of the present extraordinary session of the Senate, and also to ascertain what the President's views were in the matter. He had ten or fifteen minutes with Mr. Cleveland, who told him that he had several nominations which he desired to have considered by the Senate, and that he hoped to be able to get them all in by the end of this or early in next week.

QUORUM IN THE SENATE.

Fifty-Five Members Present and Thirty-Nine Voted with the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Democratic majority in the Senate decided early in to-day's session that whatever business was to be discussed or acted on it should not be done in public, but behind closed doors, and so at the first moment that a motion could be made Mr. Gorman, as the parliamentary leader of the majority, moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Senators Hoar and Chandler, with a solid array of Republican Senators behind them, resisted the motion in vain. The journal of yesterday having been read, the Vice President stated that the business before the Senate was the resolution for the admission of the three Senators appointed by the Governors of Montana, Washington and Wyoming. Mr. Gorman thereupon moved to proceed to consideration of executive business. Mr. Chandler demanded the yeas and nays. We join in the request, said Mr. Cockrell, with the air of a person assured of victory. The vote was taken, and although there were three or four pairs announced, the result showed that there were fifty-five Senators voting, twelve more than a quorum. The vote, which was a party one, Mr. Peffer voting with the Democratic side, stood: Yeas, 39; nays, 16. So the Senate proceeded to consideration of executive business, and after a three hours' session adjourned.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Text of the Part That Is Objectionable to Refugees—What Constitutes Forgery.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The text, or alleged text, of the extradition treaty which was signed by Secretary Bayard and Mr. De Struve, the Russian minister in Washington, in 1887, but which failed of ratification by the Senate, principally because of the strong opposition raised to Article 3, defining political offenses, is published here this morning, apparently with a view of eliciting expressions of public opinion. The same alleged text was published in some of the New York papers six years ago, and it is believed to be accurate. Article 3 is the article which Republican Senators, it is said, now desire should be made public in parallel columns with the corresponding article of the amended treaty which the Senate ratified at its last session. The article in question, as submitted in 1887, was as follows:

Article 3. If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person for an offense of a political character, surrender shall not take place, nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offense committed previous to his extradition, nor for any offense other than for which the extradition was granted, nor shall the surrender of any person be demanded for an offense committed prior to the date at which this convention shall take effect. The murder or manslaughter comprising the willful or negligent killing of the sovereign or chief magistrate of the state, or any member of his family, as well as an attempt to commit or participate in the said crimes, shall not be considered an offense of a political character.

It is pointed out that the modifications of Article 3, as adopted in the treaty which now awaits the exchange of ratifications, strengthen its declarations as to political offenses against the sovereign or chief magistrate, but make no concessions in favor of Russia which are not now reciprocated in favor of the United States. The actual text of this part of the treaty as it now stands is as follows:

An attempt upon the life of the head of either government or against that of any member of his family, when such an attempt comprises the act either of murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such offense.

Article 2, of the treaty of 1887, contains this definition of the crime of forgery:

The crime of forgery, by which is understood the utterance of forged papers, and also the counterfeiting of public, sovereign or governmental acts.

It is understood this definition is retained in the amended treaty ratified by the Senate. Opponents of the treaty contend that under this definition persons would be extraditable for using false passports or passports issued in an assumed name, which is said to be a very common practice on the part of persons who believe their true name would excite suspicion of the Russian authorities.

Stepniak Appeals to Americans.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Russian exile, G. Stepniak, prints a long letter in which he discusses the Russian extradition treaty and appeals to Americans in favor of the asylum right for political offenders. He says, in part:

The provisions of the treaty in question look harmless enough at first sight, but I affirm that this obnoxious treaty is in reality an abolition, as far as Russians are concerned, of the asylum right to political offenders, which has never been infringed in the United States since the foundation of the Republic. Its ratification by the Senate is the most un-American, undemocratic act on record. It is an unheard-of outrage to the noblest traditions of your country which only a prompt veto can obliterate. * * *

Murder is undoubtedly the most condemnable of crimes, and cannot be tolerated in civilized society. But as long as there is war there will be murder, and of all forms of war civil war is the most fierce and brutal. The terrible whirlwind of passions and of long accumulated resentment sweeps away all restraints, and makes people stop at no considerations. The so-called Russian Nihilists have murdered a Czar, but the French Communards did worse things in Paris in 1871. They actually butchered the hostages, men who were innocent of any participation in the struggle, and were absolutely at their mercy; helpless, defenseless. The Communards set fire to Paris regardless of the consequences to the inhabitants. Yet these crimes were condoned and overlooked, and the English Parliament refused to extradite these men to the French government.

In recent times the Irish secret societies have committed murder, arson, burglary, yet the American Senate categorically refused their extradition to the English, as political offenders, and this resolution was applauded and indorsed by the Americans. The so-called Nihilists have all the claims of the Irish refugees to be considered political offenders and many more in addition. It has been urged against them that, while the Irish have for an object national autonomy, the Nihilists have no realizable or comprehensible aim of any kind. Such is the notion which the scribes of the Russian embassy try to inculcate into the American people, and which they undoubtedly utilized to the utmost extent to prejudice the Senate.

Now, I affirm that this presentation of the views of the so-called Nihilists is a deliberate lie, which is known to be a lie by those who spread it. What the Russian patriots, who have been nick-named "Nihilists," want is to obtain for their country such guarantees of freedom as will allow every citizen and every party, without distinction of opinions, the possibility of working peacefully for their respective ideals, and gaining adherents to their respective programmes. They ask from the Czar no other concession but that of giving up the autocratic power and substituting for it a representative government, such as exists in all other European countries. They do not want to force anything upon the people; they want to have access to the people, and to remove the obstacles which despotism has put in the way of such access.

CLEVELAND TO PAUNCEFOTE.

The President Receives the British Embassador and Makes a Short Speech.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Sir Julian Pauncefote became dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, this afternoon, by virtue of his reception by President Cleveland as embassador from Great Britain. As Sir Julian is the first embassador from any country to the United States the presentation of his papers to Mr. Cleveland was made a function of more than usual ceremony. Sir Julian, Hon. Michael Herbert and the other attaches of the British embassy met Secretary Gresham at the State Department shortly before 3 o'clock. All the British representatives were in court uniform, Sir Julian's suit being of velvet, elaborately trimmed with gold lace. At 3 o'clock the party proceeded to the White House, and went at once to the Blue Room. When the President entered the room Sir Julian stepped forward, and, presenting his credentials to him, made a brief address. In reply the President said:

Mr. Embassador—It affords me sincere pleasure to receive from your hand the letter of her Britannic Majesty accrediting you as her embassador to the United States of America. On behalf of our government and people, I desire to express the satisfaction with which we interpret the action of her Majesty in conferring upon her representative at our capital the highest rank known to the diplomatic intercourse of nations as a marked proof of the friendly consideration that tends to draw into the closest amity two peoples having common ties of blood, of speech and of history. That we fully appreciate and cordially reciprocate this action of her Majesty is already demonstrated by the prompt elevation of the mission of the United States in England to the same dignity with which yours is invested.

The esteem you have so deservedly won during your residence here as Minister Plenipotentiary, and the agreeable associations it has been the privilege of the officers of this government to cultivate with you furnish a pledge that in your new capacity you will, in the future, no less than you have in the past, efficiently promote the important interests of the two countries; and I beg to assure you that at all times you will be met with our earnest co-operation toward strengthening and perpetuating the mutual national friendship now happily existing.

Desiring you to convey to her Majesty, the Queen, in my name and in behalf of the people of the United States, our heartfelt wishes for her Majesty's welfare and for the continued prosperity and peace of the British people, I offer to you, Mr. Embassador, my hearty personal congratulations.

Patents Granted Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Patents were to-day granted to Indiana inventors as follows:

Joseph W. Barnes, Mausey, gate post; James Buchanan, Indianapolis, ground pulverizer; Emory M. Carr, New Castle, feed-water regulator; Thomas J. Corcoran, Peru, pattern mechanism for looms; Reuben D. Culver, Veedersburg, railway sleeper block; Isaac C. Gray, Ilion, traction engine; Daniel H. Mahoney, Olney, Ill., and H. D. Hanover, Aurora, railway cattle guard; Oliver Reasoner, Upland, gas separator or purifier; George J. Reichart, Indianapolis, hinge; Edwin M. Skinner, South Bend, and O. M. Farrand, New York, combination lock; George M. Storre, Auburn, device for stringing meats; Thomas C. Workman, Lebanon, submerged force pump.

Trade Mark—Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, suppositories.

McKinley Calls on the President.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Cabinet meeting curtailed the time for calling at the White House to-day. Very few persons saw the President. Among them was Governor McKinley, of Ohio, who came to pay his respects.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The undelivered medals presented by the King of Sweden to the officers and men of the United States cruiser Baltimore on the occasion of the transportation of the remains of Capt. John Ericsson to his native country have been received by the Navy Department.

A numerous delegation of editors of Southern evening papers had a pleasant interview with Hoke Smith, at the Interior Department, to-day. Secretary Smith made a speech, calling upon them to stand by the President in his efforts to reform expenditures. Subsequently the editors called on President Cleveland.

The Canadian officials will co-operate with those of the United States in their efforts to keep the scourge of contagious disease from gaining a foothold in the country by importation.

President and Mrs. Cleveland to-night gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Manning, wife of the late Secretary Daniel Manning, who was at the head of the Treasury Department during President Cleveland's first term. The dinner was a private and informal affair.

An Ohio Girl's Suicide.

COLUMBUS, O., April 11.—Lizzie Miller, daughter of Dr. Miller, of Springfield, shot herself dead, at 2 o'clock this morning, while in bed. She was engaged to marry Stewart Graham, of Battle Creek, Mich., a cadet at the Naval Academy. She received a letter from him last night.

Fine China—Eastman, Schleicher & Lee.

AT THE GREAT WHITE CITY

No Evidence of Monday's Strike Visible at the World's Fair Yesterday.

All the Workmen and Officials Busy Getting the Buildings and Grounds Ready—Time for Receiving Exhibits Extended.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The world's fair strikers were all at work to-day, and the exposition officials were too busy to discuss the late unpleasantness further than to express satisfaction at the agreement reached last night—the recognition of a minimum scale of wages to rule until the end of the exposition; no discrimination against either union or nonunion men, and the business agents of the union to have free access to the grounds so long as they do not materially interfere with the work.

Director-general Davis has extended the time for receiving exhibits at the world's fair from April 10, the day originally set as the last one on which they would be received, until April 30. This was rendered necessary by the fact that only about one-third of the exhibits are now on the grounds. There arrived at the office of the department of ethnology to-day seventeen Indians from the extreme northern end of Vancouver island. The party is composed of ten men, five women and two children, the youngest one of whom is a copper-colored cherub of one summer. The house to be erected by them accompanies the party in sections, and is a typical haidah house, with carved and quaintly-decorated totem pole guarding the entrance. One of their entertainments will consist of feast dances, only given in their own country heretofore.

In one more week the big engine which is to be the wonder of visiting engineers next summer will be at work. The thirty-ton shaft was placed in position shortly after noon to-day, and the work will be rapidly pushed day and night until the fittings are made and the engine set up. Three shifts of men have been working on the job ever since the engine arrived.

Things will go along swimmingly at Jackson Park if water will be of any assistance. The giant pump of the pumping plant began its chug-chug to-day, and will hereafter supply a daily quantity of 12,500,000 gallons for use in the park. During the summer this pump will supply the fountain at the head of the grand basin. The total capacity of the pumping station, when all completed, will be 40,000,000 gallons a day.

The world's fair officials to-day increased the landscape force to almost two thousand men. These men are working a wonderful transformation. The great gang commenced up at the north end of the grounds, where the State and foreign buildings stand nearly all complete. As the wave of shovelers, rakers, sweepers and teamsters roll along the great possibilities of the world's fair in gala dress are presented. Each building becomes a palace, each dooryard a beautiful garden spot, the whole threaded by wide, sweeping boulevards, smooth as a piano cover, and winding gravel paths undulating in a shimmer in the sunlight. All debris is hauled to the stretch of ground, some sixty acres in extent, at the south end of the exposition. There it is burned.

An odd sight greeted the visitors at the woman's building to-day. On entering the door there could be seen a pile of peculiar-looking boxes and cases, with a heavy-set, broad-shouldered man walking around them. An inspection of the red seals revealed that they contained the laces sent here by the Queen of Italy in an Italian war ship and brought to this city under martial escort, with an officer to keep continuous watch upon the precious fabrics. Quite a crowd had assembled around the boxes, when a carriage pulled up to the great door and a handsome lady of noble bearing was helped out and at once entered the building. Making her way to the boxes, she spoke some words in Italian to the officer who guarded them. This lady was Countess Dibrazza, who was sent here by the Queen of Italy to give her supervision to the opening of the priceless laces. After assuring herself that everything was right, and with a parting admonition to the sturdy watcher, the Countess ran nimbly up the stairs to the board of lady managers, but found none of them on hand, and, returning to her carriage, she drove away for a survey of the grounds. Before leaving, the Countess said, in reply to an inquiry why the laces were so zealously guarded: "That exhibit is of priceless value to the Italian crown. The boxes contain weaves from every lace factory in Italy, and all of it is the handiwork of women. Our lace products are most beautiful. Our Queen has sent an exhibit of the crown laces, and we will show the women of the world what Italian women can do."

The Illinois Central railroad has determined not to deposit its patrons inside the world's fair grounds, as at first intended. The original plan of the company was to run its trains to Seventy-first street, thence around a curve south of the grounds and into the terminal station. Now the company has perfected a plan by which all its trains, save those in through traffic, are to be stopped between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. The trains from the city will, as soon as they are emptied, be switched to the opposite track and pushed back to the down-town stations. This will save the company about two miles in the round trip of its trains, considerable time, and, it is estimated, about $1,000,000. It will also allow passengers to enter the park at a more convenient place for sight seeing.

The Women's Liberty Bell.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Rare coins and souvenirs of gold and silver are accumulating in large quantities in Troy, where they will enter into the composition of the thirteen-thousand-pound liberty bell which the Daughters of the Revolution propose to place on exhibition at the world's fair. This great bell will be cast on April 30, that date being the anniversary of George Washington's first inauguration as President. It is expected that Mrs. Cleveland will on that day press an electric button in the White House, which shall give the signal in the foundry at Troy to let the molten metal flow. Contributions of valuable metallic articles, some of peculiar historic interest, have thus far been received from various sections of the country. They include gold rings and bracelets, old coins, silver spoons, cups and sword hilts, and bronze ornaments. Robert T. Lincoln sent a link from the gold watch chain worn by the martyred President at the time he was shot. A patriotic woman forwarded a bronze cup once used in the family of Thomas Jefferson. Each of the express companies has agreed to carry articles given for this bell from any part of the country to Troy free of charge, if weighing less than ten pounds. The bell will cost $6,500, and care will be taken that it shall have a clear, sweet and rich tone.

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—8 P. M.—For Indiana and Illinois—Local rains in the early morning; probably severe local storms; high southerly winds, shifting to westerly in the afternoon or evening; warmer in Indiana; cooler in Illinois, except in extreme northeastern portions.

For Ohio—Rain and probably severe local storms; high southeasterly winds, shifting to southerly during the day; warmer.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 11.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather.	Prec.
7 A. M.	30.10	42	88	S'east.	Lt. rain.	0.03
7 P. M.	29.82	57	83	S'east.	Cloudy.	0.48

Maximum temperature, 57; minimum temperature, 41. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for April 11, 1893.

	Tem.	Per.
Normal	50	0.12
Mean	49	0.58
Departure from normal	—1	*0.39
Excess or deficiency since Apl. 1	*98	*0.32
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1	—235	*1.38

*Plus.

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,
Local Forecast Official.

Cannot Tax Interstate Commerce.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 11.—A case of great interest to corporations doing business in this State was decided in the Court of Appeals, to-day, by an affirmation of the general term's decision declaring the action of ex-Controller Wample void in assessing a tax against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of $40,886, under the coporation tax law, based upon the value of its capital employed within this State for the ten years ending Nov. 1, 1889. The general term unanimously held that the road was not liable to the payment of any tax, upon the ground that the sole business transacted by it within this State is commerce between the States, and that a tax upon such commerce is unconstitutional and void.

METHODISTS AND THE SCHOOLS.

Anti-Catholic Resolutions Adopted by the New York Conference.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 11.—This was the closing day of the session of the New York Methodist Conference, and, before the adjournment it paid its respects to the Catholic Church and its relation to the public schools. Dr. J. M. King introduced a lengthy preamble and resolution upon the action of the Roman Catholic Church in urging, under the direction of Mgr. Satolli, the fusion of parochial with public schools in localities where the Catholic churches are not strong enough to keep their parochial schools on an equal footing with the public schools. He was interrupted by outbursts of applause. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That any person or power that threatens the integrity or existence of the public schools is an enemy of the Republic.

Resolved, That we will jealously watch and guard these nurseries of our citizenship, and whenever they are assaulted we will defend them without malice, without bigotry, without fear, but without compromise.

Resolved, That we will exhort our people to exert themselves as citizens to defend national, State, county and municipal treasuries against all attempts or pretexts for the division of the sacred funds which they hold for the support of the public schools.

FAMILY OF FOUR BURNED.

Possible Victims of a Feud in the Moonshine District of South Carolina.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 11.—News reached here to-day that the bodies of E. W. Hennesley, wife, a granddaughter and twelve-year-old son were found Monday morning in the ruins of their cabin. They lived thirty mile above here on the side of Grassy mountain, in a remote and secluded section. The cabin is supposed to have burned some time during Sunday night. Investigation is being made, as it is thought unlikely that the family would have failed to be aroused by the fire, or would have had any difficulty in escaping from the small building. The scene of the tragedy is in the moonshine section, and there is a suspicion that Hennesley may have become involved in some of the family feuds so frequent in the mountains.

Evidence of Murder.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The police have found evidences at Venice, Ill., of what they believe to have been a most brutal murder. The discoveries began with the finding of a huge bludgeon lying on the doorsill of a shanty boat, about three hundred yards from the Venice elevator and about two hundred yards from the river's edge. Blood that had the appearance of being but recently drawn, a small bunch of gray and auburn hair, the gray predominating, and the appearance of a portion of human brain adhered to the club about a foot from its end. The floor of the shanty boat was covered with blood and a large quantity was found near the door.

Chinese Still Refuse to Register.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Notwithstanding the modifications of the regulations requiring the Chinese to register by doing away with the photograph and requiring only one witness, the registration in this city has not increased. The Six companies are determined that their subjects shall not register under any circumstances, and the Chinese are obeying the orders to stay away from the registration offices.

Will Try Her Hand at an Old Job.

State Librarian Ahern has decided to compile a collection of works by Indiana authors, as a feature of the State library. The library has already many of the extant works, but they are scattered under catalogue by subjects. Miss Ahern will inspect the Press Club collection to assist her in her work. She has concluded to announce monthly the purchases made for the library of new books.

Wanted to Whip the Barkeeper.

Justin Boiler, who hails from the land of the Eidleweiss and snow-capped mountain peaks, made himself officious about the Little Hotel saloon yesterday and attempted to chastise the bartender. He was interrupted by patrolman Grathaus, who locked him up on the charge of assault and battery.

Bad Weather To-Day.

The local observer reported last night that the indications for this vicinity were that there would be severe local storms during the night and to-day.

Reception to Minister Gray.

The Gray Club will give a reception to Minister Gray on Friday evening, April 21, at their rooms, corner Tennessee and Market streets.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

Looking After the Alum and Ammonia Baking Powders.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

A bill for an act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Traffic in Baking Powder" has been introduced in the Legislature at Springfield by Mr. Nohe. The bill is intended to prevent the adulteration of baking powders with ammonia or alum, imposing proper penalties to enforce the law, etc. This shows an earnest desire on the part of our representatives to protect their constituents.

The Chicago Tribune, referring to the question of legislation on alum and ammonia baking powders, says: "It deals in a direct manner with an evil that must be cut down."

Following is a partial list of the names of the brands sold in this State that have been examined and found to contain either ammonia or alum. Many of the alum and ammonia powders are labeled and advertised as absolutely pure to mislead the public.

"Calumet," "Forest City," "Chicago Yeast," "Grant's Bon Bon" "Hotel," "Taylor's One Spoon," "Unrivaled," "Snow Puff," "Snow Ball," "Zipp's Crystal," "Monarch," "Western Prince," "Town Talk," "Crown," "Kenton," "Mammoth."

In addition to the above list there is a multitude of brands sold with a prize. It is safe to reject all baking powders sold with a prize, as the tests show they are composed largely of alum and cost but a few cents per pound. Also refuse any baking powder sold at 25 cents a pound or less; it is sure to contain alum.

Surely nothing but their cheapness could induce the public to experiment with these impure powders at the risk of health. Aside from the question of health or the wholesomeness of these condemned powders, and viewed from the standpoint of economy alone, a pure cream of tartar baking powder like "Dr. Price's," from its greater known strength and unquestioned purity, will prove more economical to the user in every way.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

HAVE you the symptoms of Difficulty of breathing, a short, dry cough, a quick pulse and pain in the left side are symptoms of approaching consumption. If you have them, relieve the chest, cure the cough and the inflammation with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The remedy is swift and certain. Sold by all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

UNIONS OF IRON MOLDERS

Effort in Progress to Consolidate the Two National Organizations.

Three Meetings of the Officials Held Yesterday—Street-Car Stablemen Organized—The Hod-Carriers' Strike.

Representatives from the two national organizations of molders are in the city attempting to effect a consolidation of the two bodies. They held three meetings yesterday. The first, in the Occidental Hotel parlors yesterday morning, was simply to get acquainted with one another and to canvass the situation. Yesterday afternoon they held a meeting in the Council chamber, but owing to the absence of the president nothing was done, the meeting took a conversational turn.

For the past two years there have been differences existing between the Iron Molders' Union and the International Brotherhood of Machinery Molders, growing out of local differences in several sections of the country between plate molders. This difference resulted in the formation of the two independent organizations of molders. During the past year continuous efforts have been made to bring about a reconciliation, and as a result the national officers of the two organizations have come together in conference in this city to formulate a plan of consolidation, which will be submitted to the different organizations for their ratification, and it is probable that the purpose of the conference will be effected.

The officers from the national organization of the Iron Molders' Union of North America are Martin Fox, of Cincinnati, president; Joseph Valentine, of San Francisco, vice president; Messrs. Dailey, Costello and another, members of the executive board. The International Brotherhood of Machinery Molders of North America is represented by its executive board, consisting of the national president and secretary, Joseph Priest of Pittsburg, W. E. Wilkes of the same place, and the four vice presidents, Joseph Ferris of Chicago, William Wilson of Cincinnati, J. H. Smith of Minneapolis, and Thomas Hudson of Chicago.

After spending about an hour in the Council chamber, yesterday afternoon, in a general consideration of the differences existing between the two organizations, an adjournment was taken till evening, when they met in the Occidental Hotel parlors. They will remain in session until some plan of consolidation is agreed upon or its impracticability is fully demonstrated.

Street-Car Stablemen Organized.

Another class of the street-railway employes took the initiatory steps toward effecting an organization last night. For several weeks past the stablemen have been talking among themselves of forming a union, and as a result a meeting was called for last night, in the Baldwin Block, at the corner of Delaware and Market streets. The meeting was in charge of D. F. Kennedy, organizer for the American Federation of Labor, with which the new organization will affiliate, and was attended by about forty representatives from the stablemen. A temporary organization was effected, with Dan Sullivan as president and George Stahl secretary. A charter was asked from the federation, and $10 raised to pay for it and the necessary books and rituals. Another meeting will be held at the same place next Tuesday night and a permanent organization completed, and a committee of one man from each barn was appointed to notify the men not present at last night's meeting of the meeting next Tuesday.

The new organization, in addition to the stablemen, will include the trackmen and teamsters in the employ of the company, and it is expected that they will be able to begin existence as a union with a membership of at least seventy-five. There was some talk of taking the older change boys into the new union, but there are disadvantages to such an arrangement that may result in the change boys being left out, in which case they will, in all probability, form a union of their own. The Federation of Labor will not accept into membership persons under eighteen years of age, and, as the younger change boys would be excluded by this law, the general opinion seems to be that they be not admitted to the new union.

The change boys will have a meeting at the Louisiana-street barns to-night to discuss the union question. A plan is talked of which may be adopted by them under which they will organize as an independent union, affiliating with no higher body. This will be necessary if all the change boys are taken into membership, and they have shown a disposition to stand by one another that is seldom displayed by the bigger unions.

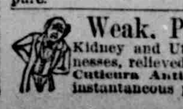
Hod Carriers' Strike.

The situation in the hod carriers' strike remains about as it was the day of the strike, with both sides determined to maintain the stand taken by them. The hod carriers have made no effort to have any conference with the contractors, and the latter say that it will be useless for them to do so, because they have all along given but one answer to the demands, and the answer will not be changed now, and that is that the demands cannot be granted. Mr. Twyname said yesterday afternoon that he had ten men at work who went out on the strike. He told them the day before the strike was inaugurated that if they went out and refused to come back he would simply get other workmen in their places. This, he says, he has done, and that yesterday morning he had a full complement of men ready to begin work, and would have done so had the weather permitted. Levi Pierson said that there were twenty men employed by him out with the strikers, but that he had secured nearly that number who were ready to go to work at any time.

WORST FORM ECZEMA

Baffled Best Medical Skill For Eight Months. Cured in Two months by Cuticura Remedies.

This is to certify that a child of mine had Eczema in its worst form, and which baffled the best medical skill that could be employed here. The little sufferer was wrapped in agony for at least eight months. Six months of that time its suffering was simply untold, then I began the use of the Cuticura Remedies, in two months the awful disease had ceased its vengeance, and my darling boy had rest, and to all appearance the disease had yielded, but I continued the medicine for several months after no trace could be seen of it on any part of his body. The doctors here watched the disease with much interest, and could only say "Well done!" The case was known far and wide, and everybody was much surprised. But thanks to Cuticura Remedies. Could there be anything on earth that would cause a father to rejoice it surely would be when the little innocent one could have such a remedy at hand. (See portrait herewith.)



J. A. NICOLES, Bunker Hill, Ind.

A child was brought to me with chronic eczema that had defied splendid treatment from many good doctors. As a regular M. D., should have continued similar treatment, but thought it useless. So put it on Cuticuras. The child is well.

C. L. GURNEY, M. D., Doon, Ia.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure.

Weak, Painful Backs, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

Oh, My Heart!

Palpitation and Rheumatism.

Mr. James S. Jones
Bruce, Wis.

"From my experience I think Hood's Sarsaparilla will do everything it claims and more too. It is surely entitled to my heartfelt thanks. I think it is the best medicine in the world. For 25 years I have suffered with palpitation of the heart and rheumatism. I tried everything I could hear of, but none of the medicines did me any good, in fact I grew worse all the time until for three years

I Could Not Labor Any.

I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I have taken four bottles, and I feel like a new man. I have improved so rapidly

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

in health that I am able to work hard now. I recommend this medicine to all who are sufferers. I would not be without it in my house." JAMES S. JONES, Bruce, Chippewa Co., Wis.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Flanner & Buchanan

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant.

172 North Illinois Street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—Meeting of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:45 o'clock, for business. N. R. RUCKLE, 33°, T. P. G. M. JOS. W. SMITH, 33°, Secretary.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AXLE TURNERS. Apply Pullman Palace Car Co., Pullman, Ill.

WANTED — HAVE YOUR CARPETS cleaned at Howard's. Carpets cleaned, disinfected and deodorized by new process. Telephone 616.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TYPEwriter salesman. Good salary to competent man. "DENSMORE TYPEWRITER," care of Journal.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHER of experience in office work. Give references. STANDARD MANF. CO., 245 Virginia avenue.

WANTED — TRAVELING SALESMAN — A new and useful article as a side line. Extra large commission. Address Manufacturer, Lock Box 121.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN TO represent leading Cincinnati boys' and children's clothing manufacturer for Indiana and Illinois territory. Address A. B. C., care Parvin's Sons Co., Cincinnati, O.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION—NEW PARTNERSHIP. George W. Powell (formerly of Powell & Hankel), and Austin B. Prather (late of Walker & Prather), have this day formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the real estate, fire insurance and rental and loan business. With their combined experience, central location and extensive acquaintance, they hope for a continuance of patronage with which they have been so generously favored in the past, and to merit the confidence of all who desire anything in their line. Their office is located on the ground floor at No. 64 East Market street, and easy of access. POWELL & PRATHER. Telephone 463.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF John F. Laird and Abner Thomson, by the mother and sister of John F. Laird, who enlisted in the Second Illinois Cavalry, Co. I, and was discharged Aug. 11, 1864; went to Missouri, and since has not been heard from by relatives. Said to have been in company with Abner Thomson about five years ago, they had been on Green river, Ky., and were passing through Evansville, Ind. Write to MRS. REBECCA NICKERSON, Windfall, Tipton county, Indiana, or his mother, SUSANNA HOPKINS, Box 27, Elwood, Ind.

TO LET.

TO LET—TWO SETS FURNISHED ROOMS. Housekeeping. 224 N. New Jersey. No children.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $500 OR $1,000, to invest in an old Soldiers' Camp Ground and Hotel Company, at the Worlds' Fair. Other branches. Republican preferred. Lock Box 340, Worthington, Ind.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—MONEY ON MORTGAGES. O. S. SAYLES, 75 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbott & New's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES—TERMS reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street. MOSHLLIARD & DARK.

LOANS—SUMS OF $100 TO $100,000. City property and farms. C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOWest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. FRGS. D. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT—EXTRAORDINARY ARrival—Madame Gill, the seventh daughter of the seventh son, born with a veil, has returned to this city from the East, West, South, and has taken suite of rooms at 4 Massachusetts avenue, where she can be consulted on the past, present and future; advice on all business matters. She will tell you what is the best for your welfare in love, domestic troubles and lawsuits. Can be consulted from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 1 until 9 p. m. All interviews strictly confidential. The Madame comes highly recommended. She will remain only a few days.

STORAGE.

STORAGE—BRYAN'S WAREHOUSE (REGISTered)—Most careful handlers, largest van, rooms; all goods covered. Liberal advances. Free drayage in. Tel. 1505. BRYAN MERCHANDISE CO., 25 and 27 West Pearl street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—LADY'S BICYCLE, EXCELLENT condition, very reasonable. Address K., Journal.

OCEAN STEAMERS

Europe, Holy Land, World's Fair

Select parties; best ticketing facilities; choicest ocean berths. Send for "Tourist Gazette." H. GAZE & SONS, 113 Broadway, New York. (Est. 1844.)

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Public Schools until 4 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, April 19, 1893, for the gas and electric light fixtures to be placed in the