THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

ESTABLISHED 1823. INDIANAPOLIS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1893. 3 CENTS. {AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAY, 5 CENTS.

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TO..... JOURNAL .....AGENTS

The Agents of the Journal are requested to place their orders for extra papers for G. A. R. Encampment Week AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE. Our press facilities will be crowded to the utmost, and we will take it as a favor if orders are sent in at once, so that we may calculate what number of papers to run.

The Journal for the week beginning Sept. 3 will be well worth preserving, as it will contain a complete record of

GRAND ARMY EVENTS

There will be some especially striking features, chief among which will be an

Illustrated Poem

OCCUPYING A PAGE, WRITTEN BY

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

For this occasion. Many other interesting articles and illustrations will appear during the week, insuring a large sale for the Journal.

The set of papers, Sept. 2 to 7 inclusive, will be mailed to any address for 25 cents.

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER CO.

WAGON WHEAT Highest Market Price. ARCADE MILLS.

An Escort for Bishop Kane.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—At 8:05 this evening a committee of twenty-one priests departed from Wheeling, W. Va., to escort Bishop Kane to St. Louis, where he will take up his duties as coadjutor to Archbishop Kenrick. The party will return to St. Louis Thursday morning.

Threshing Engine Victims.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

OAKLAND, Ill., Aug. 28.—At Humerick, north of this city, a threshing engine exploded this morning, instantly killing George Noble, a farmer, and fatally wounding Alex. Litton and John Thomas, hired hands.

Headache, Torpid Liver, Costiveness.

Simmons Liver Regulator, by its mild cathartic properties, relieves the bowels from obstructions and cleanses the system of all impurities without sickening or weakening.

BIG MAJORITY FOR REPEAL

Wilson Bill to Wipe Out the Silver Law Passed in the House by 240 to 110.

All the Bland Substitutes Defeated by Majorities That Show Silverites Can Expect Nothing from the Present Congress

Free Coinage at a Ratio of 16 to 1 Rejected by a Vote of 226 to 124.

All the Other Standards Given Less Support and the Amendment to Re-Enact the Bland-Allison Law Defeated, 213 to 136.

THE HOUSE VOTES FOR REPEAL.

Mr. Wilson's Bill Adopted by a Vote of 240 to 110—All Substitutes Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Wilson bill, to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman silver law, was adopted by the House to-day by a big majority, the vote standing 240 to 110. All the Bland substitute measures were defeated by majorities that leave the silver men no hope of free coinage from this Congress. The knowledge that the day would be devoted to dreary roll-calls, which, though relating to the most important question which has attracted the attention of the country for the past quarter of a century, are not of exciting interest to the ordinary spectator in the galleries, had no effect upon the audience this morning. Long before the noon hour of meeting, the public galleries were jammed with earnest listeners. When, at a quarter before noon, the reserved galleries were opened there was a rush made to secure good seats, and in a moment every bench was filled with ladies in summer costumes, who manipulated fans in order to temper the muggy heat which permeated the chamber.

After the reading of the journal, this morning, Mr. Weaver, of New York, appeared at the bar of the House on the arm of his colleague, General Tracey, and was sworn in by the Speaker.

The resolution contained in the order of procedure on the silver question was reported by the Clerk, providing for a vote first upon the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1. Representative Bailey, of Texas, asked if, in the event of all the amendments included in the order being defeated it would be in order to propose an additional amendment germane to the subject. Speaker Crisp replied that as at present advised he would answer no; that the order provided distinctly all that the House may consider; but that when the time came to formally present the question the gentleman from Texas might be heard. Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, desired to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of the product of the silver mines of the United States, but Mr. Bland objected to even having it read, saying that such a proposition was not free coinage at all.

The Wilson bill having been read, Mr. Bland (Dem., Missouri) offered his first amendment—that of free coinage at the present ratio of 16 to 1—and it was defeated by a vote of yeas 124, and nays 226, amid applause from the anti-silver men, who received one more majority than they expected. Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas.

Abbott,	Donovan,	Meredith,
Aitken,	Doolittle,	Mooney,
Alexander,	Edmunds,	Montgomery,
Allen,	Ellis,	Morgan,
Arnold,	Enloe,	Moses,
Bailey,	Eps,	Murray,
Baker (Kan.),	Fithian,	Neill,
Bankhead,	Funston,	Newlands,
Bell (Col.),	Fyan,	O'Ferrall,
Bell (Tex.),	Geary,	Paynter,
Black (Ga.),	Goodnight,	Pence,
Blanchard,	Grady,	F'ndl't'n, (Tex.),
Bland,	Hall,	Pickler,
Boatner,	Harris,	Post,
Boen,	Hartman,	Richardson (Mich.),
Bower,	Hatch,	Richardson (Tenn.),
Bowers,	Heard,	
Branch,	H'nd'rs'n (N. C.),	
Bretz,	Holman,	Robbins,
Broderick,	Hooker (Miss.),	Robertson,
Brookshire,	Hudson,	Sayers,
Bryan,	Hunter,	Sibley,
Bunn,	Hutcheson,	Simpson,
Burnes,	Jones,	Stallings,
Caminnetti.	Kem,	Stockdale,
Cannon (Cal.),	Kilgore,	Stone (Ky.),
Capehart,	Kyle,	Strait,
Clark (Mo.),	Lane,	Swanson,
Cobb (Ala.),	Latimer,	Sweet,
Cockrell,	Lawson,	Talbert,
Coffeen,	Lester,	Tarsney,
Conn,	Livingston,	Tate,
Cooper (Tex.),	Lucas,	Taylor (Ind.),
Cox,	Maddox,	Terry,
Crawford,	Maguire,	Turpin,
Culberson,	Marshall,	Tyler,
Curtis (Kan.),	McCulloch,	Wheeler (Ala.),
Davis,	McDearmon,	Whiting,
De Armond,	McKeighan,	Williams (Ill.),
Denson,	McLaurin,	Williams (Miss.),
Dinsmore,	McMillin,	Wilson (Wash.),
Dockery,	McRae,	Woodard—124.

Nays.

Adams,	Gillet (N. Y.),	Northway,
Alderson,	Gillett (Mass.),	O'Neil (Mass.),
Aldrich,	Goldizer,	O'Neill (Pa.),
Apsley,	Gorman,	Oates,
Avery,	Gresham,	Outhwaite,
Babcock,	Grosvenor,	Page,
Baker,	Grout,	Paschall,
Baldwin,	Hager,	Patterson,
Barnes,	Hainer,	Payne,
Bartholdi,	Haines,	Pearson,
Bartlett,	Hall (Minn.),	Pendleton (W. V)
Barwig,	Hammond,	Perkins,
Belden,	Hare,	Phillips,
Beltzhoover,	Harmer,	Pigott,
Berry,	Harter,	Powers,
Bingham (Ill.),	Haugen,	Price,
Blair,	Hayes,	Randall,
Boutelle,	Heiner,	Ray,
Bratton,	Henderson (Ill.),	Rayner,
Brawley,	Henderson (Ia.),	Reed,
Br'ck'r'g' (Ark.),	Hendrix,	Reilly,
Breck'r'ge (Ky.),	Hepburn,	Reyburn,
Brickner,	Herman,	Richards,
Broslus,	Hicks,	Ritchie,
Brown,	Hilborn,	Robinson,
Burrows,	Hines,	Rusk,
Bynum,	Hitt,	Russell (Conn.),
Cabaniss,	Hooker (N. Y.),	Russell (Ga.),
Cadmus,	Hopkins (Ill.),	Ryan,
Caldwell,	Hopkins (Pa.),	Schermerhorn,
Campbell,	Houck (O.),	Scranton,
Cannon (Ill.),	Houk (Tenn.),	Settle,
Caruth,	Hullick,	Shaw,
Catchings,	Hull,	Sherman,
Causey,	Ikert,	Sickles,
Chickering,	Johnson (Ind.)	Sipe,
Childs,	Johnson (N. D.),	Smith,
Clancy,	Johnson (O.),	Snodgrass,
Clarke (Ala.),	Joy,	Somers,
Cobb (Mo.),	Kiefer,	Sperry,
Cockran,	Kribbs,	Springer,
Cogswell,	Lacey,	Stephenson,
Compton,	Lapham,	Stevens,
Coombs,	Layton,	Stone, G. W. (Pa.)
Cooper (Fla.),	Lefevre,	Stone, W. A. (Pa.)
Cooper (Ind.),	Lilly,	Storer,
Cornish,	Lisle,	Strong,
Cousins,	Lockwood,	Talbot,
Covert,	Loud,	Tawney,
Crain,	Loudenslager,	Taylor,
Cummings,	Lynch,	Thomas,
Curtis (N. Y.),	Magner,	Tracey,
Dalzell,	Mahon,	Tucker,
Daniels,	Mallory,	Turner,
Davey,	Marsh,	Updegraff,
DeForrest,	Martin,	VanVorhis, (N. Y
Dingley,	Marvin,	VanVorhis, (O.),
Dolliver,	McAleer,	Wadsworth,
Draper,	McCall,	Walker,
Dunn,	McCleary,	Wanger,
Dunphy,	McCreary,	Warner,
Durborow,	McCulloch,	Washington,
Ellis,	McDannold,	Waugh,
English,	McDowell,	Weadock,
Erdman,	McEttrick,	Wells,
Everett,	McGann,	Weaver,
Fellows,	McKaig,	White,
Fielder,	McNagny,	Wilson (O.),
Fitch,	Meiklejohn,	Wilson (W. V.),
Fletcher,	Mercer,	Wise,
Forman,	Meyer,	Wolverton,
Funk,	Milliken,	Woomer,
Gardiner,	Moon,	Wright (Mass.),
Gear,	Morse,	Wright (Pa.)
Geissenhainer,	Mutchler,	—226.

Mr. Schell, in favor of free silver, was paired with Mr. Graham, opposed to it.

Not nearly as much interest was taken on the second vote, which was on a ratio of 17 to 1. The decisive vote on the 16 to 1 ratio seemed to dishearten the silver men, and in place of the attention which was paid to the first, was substituted a listlessness which spread throughout the hall. The vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of, yeas, 100; nays, 240. The Populist members did not vote. The members who voted for the 16 to 1 ratio, but against the 17 to 1 ratio were: Messrs. Bretz and Brookshire of Indiana, Bryan, Conn of Indiana, Doolittle, Geary, Harris, Holman of Indiana, Latimer, Maguire, McKeighan, McLaurin, Post, Strait, Sweet, Talbot, Taylor of Indiana. The gentlemen who voted for 16 to 1, but who declined to vote at all on the 17 to 1 amendment were Messrs. Baker, Bankhead, Boen, Cannon of California, Cockrell, Davis, Grady, Hudson, Kem, Pence, Simpson and Turpin. Mr. Russell and Mr. Snodgrass, who voted against 16 to 1, voted in favor of 17 to 1.

The 18 to 1 standard was defeated by a vote of yeas, 102; nays, 239. Of those who had previously voted on 16 or 17 to 1, the following did not vote at all on the 18 ratio: Messrs. Allen, Bankhead, Bailey, Cannon of California, Grady and Livingston. The other changes on this vote, as compared with the vote on 17 to 1, were as follows: Mr. Baldwin, who voted for 17, voted against 18, and Hilborn and Ikert, who voted against 17, voted for 18.

The House then voted immediately on the 19 to 1 amendment and it was defeated—yeas, 104; nays, 238.

Then came the twenty-to-one amendment, and this, in turn, was defeated, though it showed more strength, the vote standing: Yeas, 121; nays, 222. No one who voted for 19 voted against 20 to 1, but there was a decided gain as the following-named members, who had opposed 19 to 1 voted for the twenty-to-one amendment: Alderson, Crain, Ellis, Hermann, Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Linton, Mallor, Meiklejohn, Moon, Oates, Paschal, Prince, Tucker, Turner, Weadock, White and Marsh. The members who voted against 20 to 1, and not on the 19 to 1, were Kem and Maguire.

The proposition to re-enact the Bland-Allison act as a proviso to the repeal bill received the strongest support, but even that was defeated by a majority of 77, the vote standing, yeas 136, nays 213. The members voting for 20 to 1 and against the Bland-Allison substitute were: Broderick, Crain, Curtis of Kansas, Funston, Mallory, Marsh, Mieklejohn, Moon, Turner and White. The only member who voted for 20 to 1 and not on the Bland-Allison substitute was Mr. Newlands. Those voting for the Bland-Allison act and against 20 to 1 were: Bretz, Brookshire, Bryan, Conn, Doolittle, Hare, Harris, Holman, Kem, Latimer, Maguire, McCreary, McKeighan, McLaurin, Post, Ritchie, Strait, Sweet, Talbert and Taylor of Indiana. Those who voted on the Bland-Allison act and not on the 20 to 1 were: Baker, Boen, Davis, Hudson, Pence and Simpson.

The vote was then taken upon the final passage of the Wilson bill, and it was passed—yeas, 240; nays, 110—as follows:

Yeas.

Adams,	Forman,	O'Ferrall,
Anderson,	Funk,	O'Neil, (Mass.),
Aldrich,	Gardner,	O'Neill, (Pa.),
Apsley,	Gear,	Outhwaite,
Avery,	Geary,	Paige,
Babcock,	Geissenhainer,	Paschal,
Baker (N. H.)	Gillet (N. Y.),	Patterson,
Baldwin,	Gillett (Mass.)	Payne,
Bond,	Goldzier,	Paynter,
Bartholdi,	Gorman,	Pearson,
Bartlett,	Gresham,	Pendleton, (Tex)
Barwig,	Grosvenor,	Pendleton, (WV)
Belden,	Grout,	Perkins,
Beltzhoover,	Haines,	Phillips,
Berry,	Hall,	Piggott,
Bingham,	Hammond,	Post,
Black (Ga.)	Hare,	Powers,
Black (Ill.)	Harmer,	Price,
Blair,	Harter,	Randall,
Boutelle,	Haugen,	Ray,
Bratton,	Hayes,	Raynor,
Brawley,	Heiner,	Reed,
Breckinridge (Ark.)	Henderson (Ill.),	Reilly,
	Henderson (Ia.),	Reyburn,
Breckinridge (Ky.)	Hendrix,	Richards,
	Hicks,	Rich'dson (Mich)
Bretz,	Hines,	Ritchie,
Brickner,	Hitt,	Robinson,
Brookshire,	Holman,	Rusk,
Brosius,	Hooker (N. Y.),	Russell (Conn.),
Brown,	Hoskins (Ill.),	Ryan,
Bunn,	Houck (O.),	Schermerhorn,
Burrows,	Houk (Tenn.),	Scranton,
Bynum,	Hulick,	Settle,
Cabaniss,	Hull,	Shaw,
Cadmus,	Hunter,	Sherman,
Caldwell,	Johnson, (Ind.),	Sickles,
Campbell,	Johnson, (N.D.),	Sipe,
Cannon,	Johnson, (O.),	Somers,
Capehart,	Joy,	Sperry,
Caruth,	Kiefer,	Springer,
Catchings,	Kribbs,	Stephenson,
Causey,	Kyle,	Stephens,
Chickering,	Lapham,	Stone, C.M, (Pa.)
Childs,	Lawson,	Stone, W.A (Pa.)
Clancey,	Layton,	Stone (Ky.),
Clerke (Ala.)	Lefevre,	Storer,
Cobb (Mo.)	Lester,	Strong,
Cochran,	Lilly,	Swanson,
Cogswell,	Linton,	Talbott,
Compton (Conn)	Lisle,	Tawney,
Coombs,	Lockwood,	Taylor (Ind.),
Cooper (Fla.)	Loudenslager,	Thomas,
Cooper (Ind.)	Lynch,	Tracey,
Cornish,	Magner,	Tucker,
Cousins,	Mahon,	Turner,
Covert,	Marshall,	Turpin,
Crain,	Martin,	Tyler,
Cummings,	Marvin,	Updegraff,
Curtis (N.Y.)	McAleer,	VanVorhis (N.Y)
Dalzell,	McCall,	Van Voorhis (O.)
Daniels,	McCleary,	Wadsworth,
Davey,	McCreary,	Walker,
DeForrest,	McDannold,	Wanger,
Dingley,	McDowell,	Warner (N. Y.),
Dolliver,	McEttrick,	Washington,
Donovan,	McGann,	Waugh,
Doolittle,	McKaig,	Weadock,
Draper,	McMillin,	Wells,
Dunn,	McNagny,	Weber,
Dunphy,	Mercer,	Wheeler (Ill.),
Durborow,	Meredith,	White,
Edmunds,	Meyer,	Whiting,
English,	Milliken,	Wilson (O.),
Erdman,	Montgomery,	Wilson (W. V.),
Everett,	Moon,	Wise,
Fellows,	Morse,	Wolverton (Pa.)
Fielder,	Mutchler,	Woomer (Pa.)
Fitch,	Northway,	Wright (Mass.)
Fletcher,	Oates,	Wright (Pa.) —240.

Nays.

Abbott,	Ellis (Ore.),	McCulloch,
Aitken,	Enloe,	McDearmon,
Alexander,	Epes,	McKeighan,
Allen,	Fithian,	McLaurin,
Arnold,	Funston,	McRae,
Bailey,	Fyan,	Meiklejohn,
Baker (Kan.),	Goodnight,	Money,
Bankhead,	Grady,	Morgan,
Bell (Col.),	Hager,	Moses,
Bell (Tex.),	Hainer,	Murray,
Blanchard,	Hall (Mo.),	Neill,
Bland,	Harris,	Newlands,
Boatner,	Hartman,	Pence,
Boen,	Hatch,	Pickler,
Bowers (N. C.),	Heard,	Rich'd'n (Tenn.),
Bowers (Cal.)	Henderson,	Robbins,
Branch,	Hepburn,	Robertson,
Broderick,	Hermann,	Sayres,
Bryan,	Hilburn,	Sibley,
Burns,	Hooker (Miss.),	Simpson,
Caminetti,	Hopkins (Pa.),	Smith,
Cannon (Ill.),	Hudson,	Snodgrass,
Clark (Mo.),	Hutcheson,	Stallings,
Cobb (Ala.),	Ikirt,	Stockdale,
Cockrell,	Jones,	Strait,
Coffeen,	Kem,	Sweet,
Cooper (Tex.)	Kilgore,	Talbert,
Cox,	Kyle,	Tarsney,
Crawford,	Lane,	Tate,
Culbertson,	Latimer,	Taylor (Tenn.),
Curtis (Kan.),	Livingston,	Terry,
Davis,	Loud,	Wheeler (Ala.),
De Armond (Mo)	Lucas,	Williams (Ill.),
Denson,	Maddox,	Williams (Miss.),
Dinsmore,	Maguire,	Wilson (Wash.),
Dockery,	Mallory,	Woodward—110
Ellis (Ky.),	Marsh,	

The members who stood by silver under the Bland-Allison act, but who finally voted for unconditional repeal, were: Alderson, Black of Georgia, Bretz, Brookshire, Bunn, Conn, Donovan, Doolittle, Edmunds, Hare, Holman, Hunter, Lawson, Lester, Linton, Marshall, McCreary, McMillin, Meredith, Montgomery, Oates, O'Ferrall, Paschal, Paynter, Pendleton of Texas, Post, Price, Richardson of Michigan, Ritchie, Russell, Stone of Kentucky, Swanson, Taylor of Indiana, Tucker, Turpin, Tyler, Weadock and Whiting.

Mr. Catchings gave notice that he would ask the House to consider the rules to-morrow, and then the House adjourned.

Secretary Carlisle Gratified.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—All the members of the administration took the greatest interest in the votes on the Wilson bill. Secretary Carlisle especially so. He received in his office in the Treasury Department the official announcement of the several votes as soon as they were flashed across the wires. When the first vote was received, which showed that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 was beaten by 102 majority, he said the majority was greater than he had anticipated, and that he would have been satisfied with sixty majority. At the conclusion of all the votes Secretary Carlisle stated that he was very much gratified at the result and felt that it would do much to restore public confidence. He expressed the hope "that the Senate would take speedy action on the silver question."

In the course of a conversation Secretary Carlisle was asked if the present stringency was due to lack of money. He refuted the idea, and among other things said: "No greater mistake could be committed than to assume that the present financial embarrassment is caused by an actual scarcity of money in the country. The fact is that the amount of currency of all kinds in the country outside of the United States treasury on the 25th day of the present month was $58,423,350 greater than the amount outstanding on the first day of September, when business was active and the country prosperous. There is money enough to transact all the legitimate business of the people, but the difficulty is that it has been withdrawn from circulation and hoarded. The true remedy is to restore confidence and credit, and thus put the money now in the country in circulation again."

What New York Bankers Say.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The following interviews with bankers of the city were had this afternoon regarding the repeal of the silver-purchase act:

Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank, said: "The substantial majorities which have been reported in the House against a depreciated currency and in favor of sound money are especially gratifying, because they show that the good sense of the American people is asserting itself through their representatives. The people of all sections now realize that the silver law has imperiled the industries of this country. They have impressed members of Congress with this belief and Congressmen have voted accordingly. There is no doubt that the country may take fresh hope from the action of the House to-day. It means that we will adopt as a Nation the money of the world, and that all depressing conditions and influences will speedily be removed. Not less important than the effect upon business at home will be the effect abroad. This action insures a renewal of confidence in American securities."

Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Gallatin National Bank, said: "Congress has expressed itself with sufficient emphasis to let the world understand that this country is to be managed financially upon a sound basis. It is certainly very encouraging to note that every part of the country is alive to the situation, and that nothing short of absolute and unconditional repeal will be really satisfactory. We may look for such action speedily, I think, as a result of what the House has already done."

Brayton Ives, president of the Western National Bank, said: "It looks now as if good news would accumulate rapidly. We are getting from the House better results than had been anticipated. I think we may hope for better results than have been anticipated from the Senate. Wise legislation will restore confidence to our industries."

Comment of the London Press.

LODON, Aug. 29.—All the morning papers comment editorially upon the action of the United States House of Representatives, yesterday, in passing the bill to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman silver bill.

The Morning Post says: "The division in the House on the question of repeal proves that the greatest change has occured in American opinion on the silver question, and that the Democratic party is practically united for the repeal of the purchasing clause. How welcome this change will be to business men on this side of the Atlantic the recent action of the Bank of England shows."

The Daily News regards the vote as a serious blow for bimetallism throughout the world, and a great victory for common sense and a single standard. It is curious and fortunate, says the News that just as our currency mongers are preaching the need of a change the Americans have recovered their senses.

The Times, in the course of a long leader on the silver vote in the House of Representatives, says: "The approaching settlement of the silver question upon the only sound basis will, without doubt, remove at least one of the causes of commercial depression in the United States, but by no means the only obstacle to prosperity. Fiscal blunders and unsound speculation count for much, but it is to be hoped that, with the silver incubus removed, the Americans will see more clearly that other measures are required to put business upon a sound basis."

NOT ENTITLED TO SEATS.

The Senate Rejects the Claims of Mantle of Montana and Allen of Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Senate, today, by a vote of 32 to 29, decided that Mr. Mantle of Montana and Mr. Allen of Washington are not entitled to seats, and that a Governor of a State has not the right to appoint a Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a regular term, not happening by resignation or otherwise.

The House bill to repeal the Sherman act laid before the Senate and referred to the committee on finance, Mr. Voorhees, chairman of that committee, announcing that there would be prompt action by the committee to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan was not present at the opening of the Senate to-day, but his return to the city from his foreign mission as arbitrator in the Bering sea controversy was signalized by the appearance on his desk of the counterfeit presentment of a seal about one-third natural size, rising out of a bank of roses.

Notice was given by Mr. Sherman that he would address the Senate next Wednesday on the silver question; and by Mr. Wolcott, who said he would speak on Thursday.

The bill allowing national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited by them was taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Cockrell for the redemption of such 2 per cent. bonds as may be made and the payment therefor in a new issue of treasury notes. The vote was taken without the discussion being renewed, and the amendment was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 29.

Mr. Cockrell then offered an amendment, authorizing the holder of any United States bonds to deposit and to receive in exchange legal tender notes equal to the face value of the bond. The bonds are to be held in the treasury, subject to redemption in the same amount of legal tender notes, which are then to be destroyed. No interest is to be paid on the bonds while they are held in the treasury, but when they are again withdrawn, the interest is to be paid, less 1½ per cent. per annum.

The discussion on this amendment was interrupted at 2 o'clock, when the bill was laid aside, and the Mantle and Allen cases were taken up and disposed of as noted above. No action was taken on the third case, from the State of Wyoming, Mr. Breckwith having resigned.

The consideration of the national bank circulation bill was then resumed. Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the committee on finance, advised the friends of the bill to vote down all amendments, and said that to-morrow the Senate would be engaged in other business, and then this bill, as a minor feature of the extraordinary session, would have to take a subordinate place and give way to the great and major proposition that had brought Congress together. He intended that the country should understand that he pressed the national bank bill and asked a vote upon it, and deplored the delays that had taken place. If it fell, its fall should not be laid at his door. No action was taken on Mr. Cockrell's amendment. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

Opposed to Foreign Officeholders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Senator Gallinger to-day introduced a bill providing for the dismissal from the government service of all persons not citizens of the United States and preventing their further employment in the service.

For the Benefit of Tammany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A bill was reported from the Senate judiciary committee by Mr. Hill for the repeal of the federal election law. It went to the calendar.

HYPNOTIZED BY PENNINGTON

Inventor of the Gas-Belt Railroad Scheme Charged with Sorcery.

Wilkinson, the Alleged $2,000,000 President of the Airy Bubble, Tells a Pitiful and Interesting Story to the Officers.

Several Columbus Citizens Caught in the Miller-Wichman Failure.

Strange Action of a Swell Couple with Two Babies—John Pippen, of Rushville, Who Was Supposed Dead, Turns Up Alive.

THE MADAGASCAR "MILLIONAIRE."

Says He Was Made an Involuntary Dupe by the Smooth Promoter.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28.—City Marshal Barnett has returned from Chicago, whither he went with a requisition for Thomas Wilkinson, late president of the alleged Chicago & Central Indiana Electric Railway Company, but he came back without his man. It had been stated here that Mr. Wilkinson was worth not less than $3,000,000, which he was anxious to invest in the enterprise. The investigation made by the marshal and attorney who went to Chicago with him reveals the fact that Wilkinson is the owner of two pieces of property, both of which are encumbered, one to the full value, and worth only about $6,000. Instead of being a millionaire, he is the recipient of a pension from the English government, which he claims is sufficient for his support, and this, aside from some sort of claim he sets up to an alleged interest in some sugar plantations in Madagascar, constitute his wealth. He claims not to have known for some time that he was held out to the public as a millionaire, and that he was the victim of some sort of undue influence, under the pressure of which he was induced to sign certain papers against his judgment. He said when he declined to sign them Pennington came to his private room and engaged him in a long conversation, entirely foreign to the subject, and then suddenly produced the papers and requested his signature, and that he complied with the request, but does not know why he did so. It is believed Pennington exercised some occult power over his victim. He expressed regret that he had allowed his name to be used as a means to dupe anybody, and believed all the time that Penington had other men of wealth, who were going to put up the necessary money to meet the liabilities of the company. He says that Pennington induced him to sign an order for fifteen hundred dollars' worth of bicycles which he said were needed for the officers of the company and as a means of making a great display, and that the money would be forthcoming when the bills were due.

When the subject of the air ship was approached, he says Pennington insisted that it had not proven a failure, but that they were simply awaiting the action of the French government, with whom he had closed a contract for two of his ships to be used as a means of defense in case of war, the ships to be constructed so that they could be anchored over a city or ship at sea, and thus drop a ton of nitroglycerine on the enemy, the explosion of which would annihilate whatever it struck for a mile around. Pennington said that when the French government was known to have these dynamite air ships, then the German and English must likewise get them at any cost. If all these governments used them then the United States government must follow suit as a means of self-protection, and because of the contract with the French government Pennington told him he had only to abide his time and the air ship would bring him fortune as well as fame. Wilkinson said Pennington expatiated on the number of great men whose names ended with the letters "on," thus: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Harrison, Morton, Edison and last, but not least, the one great man Pennington.

FAILED AND CLEARED OUT.

Sensation at Columbus Over the Financial Ruin of Miller & Wichman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 28.—The assignment of the well-known agricultural and implement firm of Miller & Wichman, of this city, has caused a sensation here. Saturday Miller informed his family of his financial ruin and then left the city, saying he was going to Tacoma to sell some land. Miller's family did not know of his indebtedness and the blow fell heavily. Early this morning Wichman, who is an uncle of Miller, made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors to John W. Morgan. Late Saturday night both Miller and Wichman made a mortgage on all their partnership property to Adam Keller. The amount covered by the mortgage, including notes on farmers, exceeds $15,000. The list of craditors, so far as could be ascertained, is as follows: Joel Newsome, $3,000; Adam Keller, $4,000; C. B. Kerr, $1,600; J. E. Sharp, $1,500; Jim Marr, $500. These all reside here. The creditors away from here are: The Hoosier Drill Company, $850; Madison Fertilizer Company, $500; Smock Fertilizer Company, of Ohio, $400; Hampton Brothers, Cincinnati harness men, $300; South Bend iron works, $800. The amount due by the firm to the Studebaker wagon works, Hamilton (O.) Cultivator Company and the Oliver chilled-plow works exceeds $5,000. It is thought other indebtedness amounting to several thousands will come to light. Miller was the business man of the firm, having during the last ten years been in business with Joel Newsome, C. B. Kerr and J. E. Sharp. Miller was a city councilman. It is not generally believed here that he will return.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

John Pippen, Supposed to Have Been Buried Ten Years Ago, Returns Home.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., Aug. 28.—Ten years ago John Pippen, of Rushville, left home at the age of seventeen and went West. He engaged in herding cattle, and one day was thrown from a pony, suffering injuries that came near resulting in him being buried alive. He lay for several days in a semi-conscious state and finally was pronounced dead. Arrangements were being made for the funeral, when the protestations of one man, who did not believe life was extinct, were listened to and he was not buried. He recovered after a time and continued to live and follow herding cattle. The papers published an account of his death and burial, and this came to the notice of his family at Rushville, who never learned the true state of affairs, and have all these years believed him to be dead. In the meantime his parents moved to Frankton, Ind., a few miles southeast of this city, where they now reside. After waiting all these years, without once writing home or letting his folks know he was alive, he recently decided to come back and see what had become of his people. He came to Rushville and found they had moved away. He then came to this city and learned that his mother was living at Frankton, and he lost no time in going there, and his mother did not recognize him, and could not believe that it was her son, as for ten years she had believed him dead. It was only after his